



Texas Christian Advocate

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

Private letters to the editor should be marked Personal.

(Communicated.) Zion Circuit.

After an absence of several weeks from home, I returned two days ago much indisposed. Corn and cotton up; the grass looks beautiful. The farmers appear to be putting forth every effort to make an honest living. We hope and pray for genial showers and an abundant harvest. We have received in Texas many appointments, but not one of them like unto Zion Circuit. We were unprepared for it; our desires and expectations were altogether in another direction. When the appointment was read out, it did not take me by surprise, for I had received intelligence days before and had used my best efforts to effect a change. Do you ask if I disliked the work? No, sir; I knew nothing of it, nor the people. I had in fact never thought of it, but was looking another way. But the appointment came, and having received it, I, like the man that caught the elephant, did not know for a time what to do with it. Our way was dark, indeed. We talked, we wept and we prayed over it. O how Satan can throw and knock one about, but when the light of heaven begins to shine in a man's heart and on his pathway, how soon the darkness will pass away and the brightness of the face of God will shine all around. The Psalmist David was often in darkness through the pathway of his life, but he could say: "The Lord is my light and my salvation. Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." What a glow of consolation those words bring to the soul. The Bible, God's word, is a lamp and a light. The very thing we most need in our houses to-day is the Bible. The Bible is a house lamp, a street lamp, a store lamp, a church lamp and a sepulchre lamp which gilds all graves of the pious dead. Whether appointed of God or man I knew not, but on Tuesday before the third Sabbath in January I left wife and children in the hands of the Lord and made for my distant field of labor, arriving Friday following. Met a kind and generous reception. Being a stranger, had a hundred new faces and names to remember. The anatomist, with knife and skillful analysis, has sought to find out the secret hiding-place of the principle of life, but it is a barred gateway that he cannot enter. It is not so with the true minister of Jesus Christ; he has a lamp in the light of which he can give an intelligent answer of the spiritual condition of the work in which he labors. In passing around the work I was pleased to find our predecessor living in the minds and hearts of the people. That is as it should be. The people are plain, warm-hearted; some of them more active than you commonly find. Yet we have a great deal of deadwood in the church. We have upon the work magnificent church machinery if we can only get it to work. We see a great need for an awakening in the fact that the kingdom of God is making so slow progress. The church is surrendering and the world is conquering. "Awake, thou that sleepest; awake and Christ shall give thee light." The attendance upon the social means of grace is improving. Class meetings are reviving, and there are four Sunday-schools upon the work. Yet we can see a great want of unity of action on the part of many, who stand as members of the Church. A more extended circulation of our church literature would be a great source of power upon the work. We are revising our church register—want a clean book. We found the work, for its age, not what it ought to be; yet when we call to mind the oriel it has passed through in other years, it might have been in much worse condition. We thank God and take courage. We are looking for a gracious season of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. May Heaven revive and reform and restore the work, and give us signs and the power of the years of the right hand of the Most High.

THOS. WHITWORTH. (Communicated.) Gratitude.

How much more mankind are inclined to dwell on the evils of life than the blessings of life. We have the most lively remembrance of the ills and troubles that have overtaken us, but lose sight of the unnumbered blessings that have been showered upon us. It is a fact that the joys of life vastly outnumber the sorrows of life. The suc-

cesses are more numerous than the failures, and the comforts are yet to one of the discomforts. Ten strange to say we cherish a remembrance of the sorrows, the failures and discomforts, and let the joys, the successes and comforts fade from our memories. How much better and happier would we be if we spent more of our time in numbering over the joys, the mercies, the blessings with which God has crowned our lives. Why, to hear some persons talk, you would think life was one continued scene of affliction and trial. Such persons are unhappy themselves, and seem to take pleasure in rendering others unhappy. One may go into a flower garden and gather flowers of richest hue and sweetest fragrance, or he can, if he choose, have his hands pierced with thorns or bitten by insects. Such is life. We may make it a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," or we may turn it into a purgatory. Gratitude is one of the rarest virtues, yet it is one which we have reason to exercise at every period of life. We can never have any adequate knowledge or appreciation of the benefits that God has bestowed upon us until "mortality is swallowed up of life." Samuel, on one occasion when the Lord had given him victory over his country's foes, erected a stone which he called Ebenezer: "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." The Christian might truly erect an Ebenezer at every mile of his pilgrimage.

"When all thy mercies, oh, my God, My rising soul surveys, Transported with the view, I'm lost, In wonder, love and praise!" "Through every period of my life, Thy goodness I'll pursue, And after death, in distant worlds, The pleasing theme renew." G. S. SANDEL. (Communicated.) Spring.

I believe it is considered the especial province of school-girls to indulge in sentimental gushings about "lovely spring-time," but I am glad that I have never outgrown that period in my life when I could see inimitable beauty in all the works of nature, and not least in the bright vernal season, when stern winter has folded his emine robe about him, and hied him away to ice-bound caves on polar shores. The smiling young queen ascends the throne, waves her magic wand, and presto, what a change. O'er the hills and vales is spread a soft green carpet, flecked with brilliant flowers, each bearing in its fragrant chalice exquisite nectar fit to grace the festal board of Jupiter. Yes, the merry, laughing spring has come. Sitting in my sylvan bower this morning, I am almost intoxicated with the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The orient is all ablaze with glowing radiance. O'erhead the sky is intensely blue, and along the southern horizon a maze of fleecy clouds, with fringed edges tipped with gold, lie at anchor. Balmly zephyrs bearing on their silken wings the delicate aroma of Flora's dewy gems, play among the glistening leaves, and circle in graceful eddies through the bending grass. Near me flows a limpid brook, on whose moss-clad banks gay flowrets bloom and bend their lovely heads as the merry breeze passes over them. Flow on, bright stream! Here thy sparkling water gleams like burnished silver, in the glorious sunlight. There thou glidest where leafy trees intertwine their luxuriant boughs across thy narrow channel and fling soft shadows over thy crystal depths! Little cascades send up sweet music as they dash in silvery spray over obstructing rocks. Yon stately elm stands like an emerald pyramid, and high on its towering crest a mocking bird is trilling joyous anthems of love and happiness. All around, the groves are vocal with the enraptured notes of feathered songsters just home from tropic lands. My heart is full of gratitude to the beneficent Creator who has filled the earth with such beauty and gladness, when we so little deserve the least of his mercies. KATE. BLANCO, TEXAS, March, 29, 1878.

Local Option.—A Respectful Petition.

The undersigned are young men, students of the Southwestern University, sojourning for a while in this beautiful county. They have no right, if they had the disposition, to dictate to its citizens how their affairs should be managed. The privilege of petition, however, has always been accorded in our land to all ages and sexes. We venture, therefore, respectfully and earnestly to petition the good people of Williamson county to sustain and continue the law known as local option, at the ensuing election of Thursday, March 14. We earnestly petition for your votes for the law—

First—In behalf of ourselves. We are away from our home, away from our parents and guardians. We are not wiser nor better nor stronger than other young people who, tempted by liquor saloons, have gone down to dishonored graves. Save us we beg you, as far as you can, from this temptation. Second—We ask your votes in behalf of our fellow-students. Like ourselves they are in the same danger; but alas! some of them have not learned to fear and abhor strong drink. Under the present law they are protected from temptation and doing well. Oh! are you not willing to lend your aid to the amount of a vote to protect them? Third—We ask your votes in behalf of our parents. Were they here with us they would, if they had the power, eagerly cast their votes for our protection. Will you not respond to the petition of our fathers, mothers and sisters? Fourth—We ask your votes in behalf of our young friends—your sons and brothers—of the county. It is said "the law is a failure, therefore let us repeal it; but it is not a failure, as far as the young people living in this county are concerned. The young men of the county are not drinking. There has been scarcely one case of drunkenness among the young men for a year—since the liquor shops were closed. Let the older men ruin themselves, if they will. Let older men connive to violate and profane the law, if they will; but save the young people of the county from such a course. Fifth—We ask your votes in behalf of the good name of the county. Williamson is attracting a fine class of immigrants, because it is a sober and orderly county, and a desirable one in which to rear youth and young men. Can you afford to check it? Was ever a good, orderly, industrious or thrifty citizen kept out of a town or county because liquor was not easy to purchase? R. W. Smith, Williamson county. Foster Rose, Karnes county. W. S. Kinshel, Williamson county. Wm. Streetman, Milan county. C. B. Kliger, Bell county. Zim L. Lusk, Freest county. C. H. Mayfield, Karnes county. John M. F. Harris, McLennan county. Russell Collett, Comanche county. R. F. Young, Fayette county. W. Morris, Williams county. J. W. Searle, Kaufman county. L. S. Chamberlain, Burnet county. J. B. Suttles, Cameron parish, Louisiana. Marion Dausley, Kaufman county. Clinton Jones, Comanche county. W. A. Pitts, Washington. Geo. N. Brewer, Rockwall. E. H. Scobie, Hopkins county. W. H. Hill, Oakville. J. M. Lawson, Grimes county. Leslie B. Clark, Dallas county. J. W. Burley, Comanche county. J. H. Moore, Fayette county. S. E. Carothers, Georgetown. J. S. Matthews, Austin. J. W. Scarle, Kaufman county. T. M. Reator, Bastrop county. J. F. Davidson, Van Zandt county. P. S. Smith, Hopkins county. Blake Gibbs, Grimes county.

Please Read This.

(From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.) Rev. D. R. M'Anally, I notice in the St. Louis Christian Advocate of March 29, 1878, a card, entitled, "To the Public," referring to the lectures of S. H. Hays, D. D., "Lectures on the Home Fund," and discussing the right of property in the same. I propose only to say on that point that my family and I consider ourselves as having no right of property in the same, nor do we know anything about either the legal or moral rights involved. There is a sentence in the article which may place me in a false position if remain silent. It says: "It should also be known that it is the purpose of the publishers that the family of Bishop Marvin shall receive from this publication a fair proportion of the proceeds of its sale." It is well known that the family will not receive from any publisher any part of the proceeds of the sale of these lectures or of any of them. In the same paper I notice a card headed, "Life and Labors of Bishop Marvin," stating that a work so named "is being prepared by the senior editor of this paper," and that "a liberal contribution from the sale of the book will be applied to the 'Home Fund' suggested in this paper of December 7, 1877. I am myself, but to others, to state that before and until the appearance of this, I knew nothing of the proposed work; that I had made arrangements for a book on my husband's life and that I cannot, nor can my family, receive any portion of the proceeds of the book mentioned in the card notice referred to. I would like to be known that the "Home Fund" as mentioned in the article is not from, and as distinct from the "Memorial Association," does not meet my approval. Respectfully, ERNEST B. MARVIN. ST. LOUIS, MARCH 29, 1878.

The above was received by me at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 25th inst.—was pleased to receive and publish it. From it all may learn the real wishes of the family, and thereby misunderstandings may be prevented, and all act with full knowledge of the family's preference. It is clear and explicit, and needs no comment. It also furnishes me a good opportunity to offer a few words of explanation, due to myself personally, to which I ask attention. 1. I had no responsibility whatever in the publication of the card headed, "To the Public," which appeared in this paper of March 20th. It appeared in the "business department" of the paper, or that part of it in which the agent usually publishes his notices, and with his name affixed. He now authorizes me to say that the matter of appropriating part of the proceeds of the sale of the books was a voluntary proposition on his part—made on his own responsibility; and as the proposition is declined, he has no more to say on the subject. 2. The note written by me to Dr. Tudor, under date of March 1st, is all I have at any time written in regard to the legal or moral ownership of the "Lectures on Transubstantiation," etc., and that was written simply as matter of information to the party addressed. 3. When I began to write on the "Life and Labors of Bishop Marvin," I had no knowledge of any arrangements having been made with any party in regard to such a work; and only learned the fact on the 15th day of the present month, through the columns of Nashville

Advocate, bearing date of March, 16th, it having, as it usually does, reached me one day in advance of its date. At that time (March 15) three or four chapters of the work were in the hands of the printers; and some of these chapters had been put in type.

The work has been carried on since then until a large portion of it is now in type. One leading, if not the leading, object is, and has been from the first, to present and discuss some of the leading doctrines and some leading characteristics of Church polity held and pursued by the Church, as these were exemplified in the life and teachings of the Bishop. These will not spoil in the keeping; and now that all may know that no unworthy motive has prompted the writing, and no desire or wish to stand in the way of others is entertained, and in view of the facts stated in the letter, we—that is, the editor and the agent—do, of our own accord, and on our own motion, without conference, or suggestion from any person whomsoever, here and now distinctly announce that, while we expect to carry the work to completion, we will withhold the publication thereof until the biographer and publisher selected by the family shall, in our sober judgment, have had full time to prepare their biography and place it upon the market, so that no one shall say we were in the way of any. We could have our work ready by the last of next month, but will withhold the publication as here stated. We will, for the time being, step aside, nor throw the least obstacle in the way of the biographer and publisher, nor of the sale of their book.

In regard to the "Home Fund" and the "Memorial Association," the wishes of the family are made known in the above letter, and all persons can now act with a clear and full knowledge of what those wishes are. D. R. M'ANALLY.

Appointment of the Board of Domestic Missions.

Table listing appointments for domestic missions across various Texas districts and foreign missions, including Galveston, Austin, and San Antonio districts, with amounts ranging from \$20 to \$1500.

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Galveston District, \$25; Chapel Hill District, \$25; Austin District, \$25; Huntsville District, \$25; Columbus District, \$20. Total, \$140. The preachers will please collect early for domestic missions, in order to enable the Treasurer to meet drafts. Presl Conf. Board of Miss.

Obituaries.

Resolutions by St. Paul's Lodge, No. 177. WHEREAS, It has pleased our most merciful Father to remove by death from us that rest that remains for the useful, true and good, our beloved brother, Z. B. Cottrell; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of our brother, beloved and highly esteemed brother, the community has lost an efficient educator, the Methodist denomination a moral, outspoken member and minister, and the lodge one of its old and useful members. Resolved, That while we bow with humble resignation to the will of Him who is good and merciful, we deeply sympathize with the bereaved and sorrow-stricken daughter and grand-daughter, and pray that in mercy to protect and shield them from any evil influence, which shall be called from the sorrows of earth to the bliss of heaven. Resolved, That the lodge be draped in mourning, and the members wear the usual badge for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the columns of the lodge, also a copy be sent to his daughters and other relatives, and be published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, requesting the Nashville Christian Advocate to copy same. W. C. ELLIOTT, Chairman of Committee.

HOWARD.—Mrs. Eliza Howard was born in Carteret county, North Carolina, June 15, 1800; emigrated with her husband, John S. Howard, to Alabama in 1833; she professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in the summer of 1842. In the town of Greensboro, of said State, where she resided, she was seized with her husband—long since dead—in 1850, she remained in Navarro county, Texas, where she resided until her death, which occurred November 14, 1877. Her husband has known her for many years, and has known her for more than twenty years. For consistency and Christian integrity, he thinks, in his observation of men and women, he has never met her equal. Her husband, in these commendable characteristics. As a Christian, she could not be termed impulsive; but moved on in the way of her duty, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, not seeming much above the path of duty, but manifesting much stability and fixedness of purpose—her place in God's house being rarely threatened by any occasions of public worship, while health and strength permitted. She was afflicted for perhaps three years, and for a few days, before her dissolution, her sufferings were intense, but she endured all with patience and resignation. In reply to the question of her physician as to whether she was prepared for death, her answer was, in the affirmative. This, together with her former consistent Christian walk, and her calm and patient bearing amidst her sufferings, fully evince the fact that she was prepared for her solemn exit. Her death, we doubt not, was peace, and her reward an eternity of bliss and peace forevermore. That heaven of eternal repose prepared for all the faithful. She leaves a widowed daughter (Mrs. M. E. Melton), her only living child, with whom she lived some years before her death, and at whose home she breathed her last—who is following in the footsteps of her sainted mother. She leaves, besides, a number of grand-children who, we trust, will take pattern after her bright example, and meet her on the eternal shore where parting shall be no more, and where peace and happiness shall reign through the ceaseless ages of eternity.—A FRIEND.

DEWESE.—The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Lizzie D. Dewese, was the daughter of Charles Delina Smith, she was born June 11, 1825, in Tennessee; embraced religion in early youth; joined the M. E. Church, South, in her seventeenth year; was married to John M. Whaley, of the Houston Conference, who died during the war—October 2, 1862; emigrated to Missouri. She moved to Cook county, Texas, in 64 or 65; was married to Bro. Wm. H. Fenwick, January 29, 1867, and died near Rockwall, Texas, February 1, 1878. Sister Dewese was a woman of more than ordinary capacity, liberal culture and deep piety. She realized that the way to glory is through tribulation deep. As a wife, she was warmhearted and affectionate; as a Christian, her life was consistent; as a Methodist, she was a true and genuine saint; as a mother, she was all that her children and step-children could desire. She conversed but little during her last sickness, pointing out her affectionate and devoted husband, her companion, her last words were in exultation of praise to God for His goodness, and then resigning her spirit up to God, who gave it her. Her children and children realize that they mourn not as those who have no hope. May all her remembrance her many enterprises and godly ministries, follow in His steps, and meet her in the better land.—JOHN W. STEWART.

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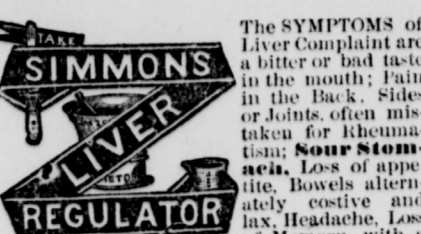
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The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of appetite, Bowels alternately costive and relaxed; Headache, Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Botting a Sermon.

There they sat, Ora and Otto, curled up on the hassocks in one of the front pews—one of the very first pews in the middle block—a position not in general favor; consequently they were beyond the range of any gazers which, if not actually offended by their untidiness, would, at last, have scrutinized them curiously and critically. Nobody saw them but the minister, who could only look and wonder at his odd little hearers, then wait until the sermon was over, for the purpose of speaking with them. It would not be difficult to guess how they got there. The honey bee, the brown wasp and the blue bottle come to the church in summer weather, when the doors and windows stand wide open; just so these waifs from the street had strayed in.

There they sat, bare-headed, bare-footed, with dirty little hands folded in their laps, hair like brush-heaps, and eyes more like coal-bins than anything else under the sun or earth. The pastor soon discovered that, in spite of the intense heat, the passing flash of lightning's wing, the thunder pulses throbbing in the distance, he had two hearers whose attention never wavered in the least.

Once the lights flared, then almost died out. Next, some one with squeaking boots left the place. Again, a hymn-book fell with a loud crash; yet those bundles of rags with black sparks for eyes neither lifted nor stirred. He was really sorry, this good, kind man, when, the service over, he looked and they were gone—had vanished like two little bats that belonged to the darkness, and loved it. He had not gone far, however, on his homeward journey, when a shadow stirred, a thin, dirty hand reached out and touched him.

"O, sir, please give me some for my sick mother?"

"Give you what child?" "Wine and milk;" replied the eager young voice. "We've nothing to buy them with, and the doctor wants her to have them. You said, 'Come without money,' you know, and I am here. Otto's brought the kettle, and I've got a bottle." "That was my text this evening," remarked the minister to a friend who had joined with him. "Come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." These children were most attentive hearers. The girl, you perceive, has applied it to the one great need she is conscious of. "What can I do?"

"We'll go with them to their home, and see what is required of us," replied the gentleman. "If the story is strictly true, neither kettle nor bottle shall be empty."

Upon a narrow court in the church's rear they found a woman far advanced in consumption, who had, evidently, seen better days. Worse ones, too, because love, wealth and pleasure had brought her down to the horrible pit, and into the miry clay the Bible tells us about. Her husband was in his grave; wealth and station had vanished like a dream, and now, as the waters of the dark valley crept chillily about her feet, she looked and longed for an upward ray to pierce her spirit's gloom. The Rev. Mr. R—, while ministering to her bodily needs, lost no time in pointing her to the Son of Righteousness; and as he talked, fear and agony faded out of the woman's face, and the light of a great hope dawned in her beautiful eyes. Ora and Otto sat curled up in the corner, listening, just as they had listened from the pew, with hands folded in their laps, lips apart, and a deep, dead slumber in the orbs that never, for an instant, left the speaker's face. Ora met him on the stairs as he was going out.

"I know what it means now," she whispered. "May be I wouldn't if you brought the words without the wine and milk." She stood on the steps above him—the little girl upon whose head the years were light and few, a slight figure in rags and tatters; nevertheless he saw at once that her heart had taken in the heavenly form of earthly type, and was exceedingly thankful.

A week later, Ora and Otto were motherless, yet not alone. Kind friends took them in, kind hands ministered unto them; but neither ever forgot their first sermon, nor the kettle and bottle they brought to put it in.—Christian Globe.

A Tiger at Large.

Little Mat, who was cleaning out a jackal's den with a long handled rake, darted forward and eagerly took the book, politely bowing. He was very pale, and some stains on his cheek showed that he had been crying not long before. Taking him by the hand, the missionary held it for a moment while he said, "Read it, Matthew; it will tell you all you need know; good bye." Facing

round, he spoke gently to the owner of the show: "I shall be surprised if you don't find him more courageous in doing all that is truthful and right instead of being cowardly. Be kind to him, for you, like all the rest of us, have a Master in Heaven." The showman was not able to stand out against the missionary's gentle firmness. He nodded as the good man left them. It was not long before little Matthew proved the truth of the missionary's words in the strangest way. On the Friday of the second week an awful thing happened. They were traveling between two large towns, and rested for the night by the side of a country road. Early in the morning everybody in the menagerie was aroused by a terrible cry. One of the under keepers shouted: "The Bengal tiger is out!" A hole in the back of the caravan where the great creature had been confined told the rest of the tale. All the people of the show were terrified. What was to be done? They divided into twos and threes, and set out to get what news they could of the escaped beast. As it happened, the master of the show and little Mat were the searchers who first came upon its track. A loud confused noise in a farmyard gave them a clue. Scared horses were whinnying, pigs squeaking, and cattle lowing. Nearing the farmyard gate they came in full sight of the tiger. It was lying with its forepaws stretched out, and its head between them, at the side of a rick. At the far corner of the rick were the master and mistress of the farm peeping at the terrible visitor. "Get back!" shouted the showman. "You don't know the danger you are in, I dare not face it," he added, turning aside at the gate behind a wall. "It has tasted the fresh blood of the sheep." Little Mat looked up in his master's face, which now was white enough. "The farm people are strange to him; he will be sure to hurt them. I should be eaten up myself!" was all that the man answered, shaking his head. Little Mat silently reached his hand and took from his master's hold a coil of strong rope he was carrying. Opening the gate, he went into the yard. The showman came from behind the wall, and, thrusting his neck forward, saw the boy come to a stand, closing his eyes and pressing his hands together. He was praying for a moment. Then little Mat tripped forward, right up to the sprawling beast. The farm people as well as the showman could hardly believe their eyes, when they saw the tiger rise to his feet, as Mat buried his small fingers in the striped fur on his neck. Leading him out just a pace Mat began with the rope; his quick hands flew about the beast over its back, under its belly, and round its legs. The great beast, while this was being done, stood still as if it was in a dream. In two or three minutes he was fully secured. Mat had tied the knots in a way known to the show people, so that the more the tiger struggled the tighter the rope was drawn. This done, the master went to Mat's help, and so did the farmer, and others came to assist. Later the tiger was safely conveyed back to the menagerie in a cart.

True Hospitality. True hospitality is a thing that touches the heart and never goes beyond the circle of generous impulses. Entertainment with the truly hospitable means more than the mere feeding of the body; it means an interchange of soul gifts. Still it should have its laws, as all things good must have laws to govern them.

The obligation to be hospitable is a sacred one, emphasized by every moral code known to the world, and a practical outcome of the second great commandment. There should never be a guest in the house whose presence requires any considerable change in the domestic economy.

However much the circumstances of business or mutual interests may demand in entertaining a stranger, he should never be taken into the family circle unless he is known to be wholly worthy of a place in that sanctum sanctorum of social life, but when once a man is admitted to the home fireside, he should be treated as if the place had been his always.

The fact of an invitation gives neither host nor guest the right to be master of the other's time, and does not require even a temporary sacrifice of one's entire individuality or pursuits.

A man should never be so much himself as when he entertains a friend. To stay at a friend's house beyond the time for which one is invited is to perpetrate a social robbery.

To abide uninvited in a friend's house is as much a misdemeanor as borrowing his coat without his permission. It is debasing the coin of friendship to mere dress when a man attempts to make it pay his hotel bills.

The fact of two men having the same occupation and interests in life gives to neither a social right to the other's bed and board. A traveling minister has no more right to go uninvited to a fellow-preacher's house than a traveling shopkeeper or shoemaker has to go uninvited to the house of his fellow-craftsman.

Men are ordained to the ministry as preachers, teachers and pastors, and not as private hotel keepers. They who go into the country in summer as uninvited guests of their farmer friends should be rated as social brigands, and treated accordingly.

These few social maxims are by no means to be taken as a complete code of laws. Others quite as important will spring up out of the personal experience of every reader of this article, and the justice and equity of all may be tested by that inflexible standard of society—the Golden Rule. There can be no true hospitality that in practice is a violation of this rule; and you may safely rest assured that you have given the fullest and most perfect measure of entertainment to your neighbor if you have done exactly as you would be done by.—Sunday Afternoon.

Rules for the Government of Children. First. Never give in to disobedience, and never threaten what you are not prepared to carry out. Second. Never lose your temper. I do not say never be angry. Anger is sometimes indispensable, especially where there has been anything mean, dishonest or cruel. But anger is very different from loss of temper. Third. Of all things never sneer at a thing; and be careful even how you rally them. Fourth. Do not try to work on their feelings. Fifth. Never show that you doubt except you are able to convict. To doubt an honest child is to do all you can to make a liar of him; and to believe a liar, if he is not altogether shameless, is to shame him. Sixth. Instill no religious doctrine apart from its duty. If it have no duty as its necessary embodiment, the doctrine may well be regarded doubtful. Seventh. Do not be hard on mere quarreling, which, like a storm in nature, is often helpful in clearing the moral atmosphere. Stop it by a judgment between parties. But be severe as to kind of quarreling and the temper shown in it. Especially give no quarter to any unfairness arising from greed or spite. Use your strongest language with regard to that.—George Macdonald.

Opium and Rum. It has been charged by those opposed to the Maine liquor law that the practice of opium eating has increased enormously in Maine, and that more morphine is sold there than in any other State in the Union in proportion to its population. Neal Dow, of Portland, emphatically denies the statement, urging as a proof of its absurdity that drinkers of alcohol never resort to opium as a substitute. In reference also to the charge that the Maine law is driving much business out of the State, he speaks as follows:

"In 1867, half Portland was burned down, destroying \$10,000,000, and notwithstanding that, our valuation has been constantly increasing—while the valuation of New York has run down \$12,500,000 the last year, and \$100,000,000 the last five years. The valuation of Boston ran down, also, more than \$8,000,000 the last year. Free ruin in New York and Boston; but the valuation of Portland, under prohibition of the grogshops, increased \$180,000 the last year and business here now is as good as at any time in the history of the town. Every year we save more than \$12,500,000, which would be wasted in rum but for the Maine law. After the experience of the result of prohibition in Maine of more than 26 years, the Maine law is now supported by both political parties, and by an overwhelming public opinion. At the last session of our Legislature, January, 1877, an additional act of greater stringency than any which preceded it, was passed without a dissenting voice in either House, and is thoroughly supported by the popular voice. This would be impossible, were the results of prohibition other than favorable to the highest interest of the State and people."—Observer.

Two hundred years ago, more or less, handsome women, withered crones, pale girls, sat working in the sun above the blue, lapping waters of Venice; dark-eyed Montenegrens crouched on the hearth beside their lusty lords and plied magic needles; round-headed, stolid Flemings bent above cushion and bobbins; and French girls and grand-mothers lost their vision over the delicate adornments of princesses. Here in New York, can now be seen some rare and wondrous specimens of this feminine work of long ago. Here are cobwebs; frost-work, and gorgeous growths of silk and gold, telling stories of strange countries. Here one can almost read ancient taste and manners by the yard, and count court graces in the threads of a frill. In one case lies such Venice Point as kings have worn about their royal wrists and knees; in another case a mass of color and glitter such as fat Turkish beauties delighted in two centuries ago. In the McCallum collection now exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum, one really reads the history of lace, and by the most easy and charming method. It begins with the earliest Oriental embroidery now existing, — then descends through the maglia and coupe work — which combines in an interesting and, in some places, beautiful fashion, the heaviness of embroidery and the open delicacy of lace — to lace itself, beloved of women and artists. The collection contains excellent examples of the Italian, French Spanish, and Dutch laces, nearly all at least a century and a century and a half old, and some of them much older. There are many pieces which have little intrinsic beauty, but which are extremely valuable as showing the forms which have served their purpose in the progress of the art, and have now disappeared save for the specimens in the cases of collectors and the cabinets of ancient and noble families. This collection was made by the wife of an artist, in London, and has been exhibited at the South Kensington Museum—New York Tribune.

Two deaf mutes were married in Binghamton. They will have one advantage in married life—neither can insist upon having the last word.

Church Notices. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE. GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Deatur circuit, April 6, 7. Galesville circuit, April 20, 21. Madison circuit, April 27, 28. Victoria Peak mission, May 1, 5. Henriette and Cambridge, May 11, 12. West Fork, May 18, 19. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Trinity circuit, at Liberty, April 6, 7. Synon circuit, at Pleasant Grove, April 13, 14. Van Alstyne and McKinney, at McKinney, April 20, 21. Pleasant and Caruth, at Caruth, April 27, 28. Honey Creek, at Liberty, May 4, 5. Grapevine circuit, at Minters, May 11, 12. Grapevine Springs mission, May 18, 19. Bethel, May 25, 26. Delegates to the District Conference are to be elected this round. The District Conference will be held at Cedar's Chapel, beginning July 1, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The opening sermon by T. R. Pierce. W. H. HUGHES, P. E.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Jefferson station, first Sunday in April. Queen City circuit, second Sunday in April. Folsom Lake circuit, third Sunday in April. Lone Oak circuit, fourth Sunday in April. Mount Pleasant circuit, second Sunday in May. Folsomville circuit, first Sunday in May. Lone Oak circuit, fourth Sunday in May. Longview circuit, third Sunday in June. Delegates to the District Conference are to be elected this round. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—2ND ROUND. Winsboro circuit, April 6, 7. Minola circuit, April 13, 14. Lone Oak circuit, April 20, 21. Pittsburgh circuit, April 27, 28. Greenville station, May 4, 5. Lone Oak circuit, May 11, 12. Sulphur mission, May 18, 19. TOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Whitesboro circuit, at Salem, 1st Sunday in April. Savoy circuit, at Cedar, 4th Sunday in April. Bonham station, 3d Sunday in April. Lone Oak 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. Dood City, April 6, 7. Cooper, April 13, 14. Lone Oak circuit, April 20, 21. Boston, April 27, 28. Tensarkana, April 27, 28. Delegates to District Conference are to be elected this round. JOHN H. McLEAN, P. E.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Independence and Barton, first Saturday and Sunday in April. Chappell Hill, second Saturday and Sunday in April. Travis, third Saturday and Sunday in April. Hempstead, fourth Saturday and Sunday in April. Giddings and Lexington mission, second Saturday and Sunday in May. Caldwell, at Thompson's Church, third Saturday and Sunday in May. Elbee mission, at High Prairie, third Saturday and Sunday in May. Breunham, fourth Saturday and Sunday in June. Bryan circuit, at Restor's Chapel, first Saturday and Sunday in July. The District Conference will be held in Bryan, commencing the 15th of July, holding over the second Sunday. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Austin circuit, at Bardet's, April 13, 14. Smithville mission, at Vane's school-house, April 20, 21. Winchester circuit, at Pine Springs, April 27, 28. Cedar Creek, at Cedar Creek, May 4, 5. Bastrop, at Bastrop, May 11, 12. LaGrange, May 18, 19. Elgin circuit, at McVade, May 25, 26. Austin and Swede mission, June 2, 3. District Stewards please meet at Bardet's April 13. District Conference will meet at Elgin June 21, at 9 A. M. J. W. WHITFIELD.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Columbus, at Brazoria, April 6, 7. Valasco, at Island Chapel, April 13, 14. Smithville mission, at Cedar's Prairie, April 20, 21. Matagorda, at Coney Chapel, April 27, 28. Richmond station, May 4, 5. Eagle Lake, at Spanish Camp, May 11, 12. Columbus at Allegheny, May 18, 19. Weiner, at Osage, May 25, 26. Flatonia, June 1, 2. R. W. KENNON, P. E.

Old Lace. Two hundred years ago, more or less, handsome women, withered crones, pale girls, sat working in the sun above the blue, lapping waters of Venice; dark-eyed Montenegrens crouched on the hearth beside their lusty lords and plied magic needles; round-headed, stolid Flemings bent above cushion and bobbins; and French girls and grand-mothers lost their vision over the delicate adornments of princesses. Here in New York, can now be seen some rare and wondrous specimens of this feminine work of long ago. Here are cobwebs; frost-work, and gorgeous growths of silk and gold, telling stories of strange countries. Here one can almost read ancient taste and manners by the yard, and count court graces in the threads of a frill. In one case lies such Venice Point as kings have worn about their royal wrists and knees; in another case a mass of color and glitter such as fat Turkish beauties delighted in two centuries ago. In the McCallum collection now exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum, one really reads the history of lace, and by the most easy and charming method. It begins with the earliest Oriental embroidery now existing, — then descends through the maglia and coupe work — which combines in an interesting and, in some places, beautiful fashion, the heaviness of embroidery and the open delicacy of lace — to lace itself, beloved of women and artists. The collection contains excellent examples of the Italian, French Spanish, and Dutch laces, nearly all at least a century and a century and a half old, and some of them much older. There are many pieces which have little intrinsic beauty, but which are extremely valuable as showing the forms which have served their purpose in the progress of the art, and have now disappeared save for the specimens in the cases of collectors and the cabinets of ancient and noble families. This collection was made by the wife of an artist, in London, and has been exhibited at the South Kensington Museum—New York Tribune.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Floresville, at Laverda, 2d Sunday in April. San Antonio station, 3d Sunday in April. Medina, at Pleasant Hill, 4th Sunday in April. San Antonio City mission, 1st Sunday in May. Lissville, at Five Mile Creek, 2d Sunday in May. Seguin station, 3d Sunday in May. Elm, at Wesley Chapel, 4th Sunday in May. Rancho at Seale's Chapel, 1st Sunday in June. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. San Marcos circuit, at Oyster Creek, April 6, 7. Blanco circuit, at Cherry Springs, April 13, 14. Mt. City circuit, at Mt. City, April 20, 21. San Marcos station, May 4, 5. Lockhart circuit, at Luling, June 1, 2. Gonzales circuit, at Cane Creek, June 8, 9. Each Quarterly Conference will elect three delegates to the District Conference. Let the quarterly fast be strictly observed by all the members of the various pastoral charges. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. 81 Marys mt, at Pleasant Grove, April 6, 7. Trinity circuit, at Fortida, April 13, 14. Beeville circuit, at Beeville, May 4, 5. Rockport station, May 11, 12. Corpus Christi station, May 18, 19. Fort Graham circuit, at Nacostown, May 25, 26. Oakville mission, at Atascosa, June 1, 2. R. H. BELVIN, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. FORT WORTH DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Fort Worth Mission, at Hanley, April 6, 7. Cedar Hill circuit, at Mansfield, April 13, 14. Arlington circuit, at Bowman's Spring, April 20, 21. Caddo Grove circuit, at Caddo Grove, April 27, 28. Fort Worth station, at Fort Worth, May 4, 5. Cleburne station, at Cleburne, May 11, 12. Alvarado circuit, at Auburn, May 18, 19. Fort Graham circuit, at Nacostown, May 25, 26. Covington circuit, June 1, 2. District Conference at Marysville, Johnson county, commencing Wednesday, July 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

STEPHENVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Meridian circuit, 2d Sabbath in April. Dallas circuit, at Prairie Grove, 3d Sabbath in April. Sunby Creek mission, at New Salem, 4th Sabbath in April. Cleburne circuit, at Rainboots, 1st Sabbath in May. Stephenville circuit, at Cow Creek, 2d Sabbath in May. Jonesboro circuit, at Hollie's Prairie, 3d Sabbath in May. Gatesville circuit, at Gatesville, 4th Sabbath in May. Paluxy circuit, at Squaw Creek, 1st Sabbath in June. Grandbury circuit, 2d Sabbath in June. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

CORSICANA DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Groesbeck circuit, at Central Institute, April 6. Centreville circuit, at Pleasant Ridge, April 13. North Leon circuit, at Red Oak Spring, April 20. Buffalo circuit, at Sunshine, April 27. Fort Worth circuit, at Laker's Chapel, April 29. Corsicana circuit, at Petty's Chapel, May 5. Mexia circuit, at Cotton Hill, May 12. Thornton mission, June 1. JOHN S. McCARVER, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Weatherford circuit, at Wade's Chapel, 1st Sabbath in April. Bethesda circuit, at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sabbath in April. Corsicana circuit, at Dobb's school-house, 3d Sabbath in April. Acton circuit, at Long Creek, 1st Sabbath in May. Jacksonboro circuit, at Carrol's, 2d Sabbath in May. Groesbeck mission, 4th Sabbath in May. Springtown circuit, at Springtown, 2d Sabbath in June. Graham and Mark's Chapel station, at Mark's Chapel, 3d Sabbath in June. Corsicana circuit, at Petty's Chapel, May 18. Mexia circuit, at Cotton Hill, May 25. Thornton mission, June 1. JOHN S. McCARVER, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Liberty Hill circuit, 1st Sunday in April. Georgetown circuit, 2d Sunday in April. Leon circuit, 3d Sunday in April. Belton station, 3d Sunday in April. Georgetown R. R. station, 4th Sunday in April. Rockdale circuit, 1st Sunday in May. Rockland circuit, 2d Sunday in May. Cameron circuit, 3d Sunday in May. West Falls circuit, 1st Sunday in June. The third Sunday for Leon and Belton is no mistake. THOS. STANTON, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Millfort, at Salem, 2d Sunday in April. W. G. VEAL, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE. BEAUMONT DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Homer circuit, at Stanley Creek, April 6, 7. Woodville circuit, at Mt. Hope, April 13, 14. Moscow circuit, at Livingston, April 20, 21. Southfield mission, at Southfield, April 27, 28. Hartman mission, at Hartman, May 4, 5. Wallville circuit, at Wallville, June 15, 16. Beaumont circuit, at Liberty, June 22, 23. District Conference will convene at Moscow, Paik county, July 4th and 5th, Dr. I. G. John expected to attend. E. L. ANDERSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Palestine station, April 6, 7. Athens circuit, April 13, 14. Athens circuit, April 20, 21. Kickapoo circuit, April 27, 28. Rock and Jacksonville station, May 11, 12. Crockett circuit, May 18, 19. Crockett circuit, May 25, 26. Crockett station, June 1, 2. Palestine circuit, June 8, 9. Tyler station, June 15, 16. D. P. CULLIN, P. E.

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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:

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H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference

W. G. Connor, D. D., S. W. Texas Conference

S. J. Hawkins, North Texas Conference

E. T. Nabors, Texas Conference

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## To Subscribers to Minutes.

It may be possible that some of the preachers have not received the Minutes subscribed for. We have sent all—except in a few cases where we do not know the postoffice. Any who have not received them will please notify us, and we will forward.

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

## EDIGRAPHS.

As we seat ourself in the cars we take up at random from the exchanges we have with us, a popular secular paper. Columns are filled with reports of crime. No pictures of human depravity from the pulpit are drawn in darker colors. Fraud, robbery, rape, murder! What a revolting catalogue! A confidential clerk robs his employer; a cashier decamps with funds entrusted to his charge; a man while drunk murders his wife and children, and blows out his brains; a desperado, while resisting arrest, shoots down an officer; a thoughtless girl is led by a villain's arts to ruin. In her despair she takes her own life. The villain is unpunished. He still smiles and is smiled upon in polite circles. Society places no ban upon certain devilish deeds. Each shade of the picture grows darker as we look upon it. Let us turn the paper.

Here is a page devoted to Sunday reading. The newspaper man must supply the tastes of all his readers. A terrible picture of crime for minds morbidly hungry for the sensational; and now comes a dish for the pious. Let us read. The orthodox preacher is rebuked as a bigot, because he proves from the Bible the doctrine of human depravity. And yet if the preacher were to picture human wickedness in as plain language as is found on the page which records the story of the thief, the murderer and the heartless rake, he would bring a blush on the cheek of modest women and sicken every virtuous hearer with the revelation of man's moral leprosy. If these reports of crime be true, then the preacher is faithful to his vocation when he deals in meaningless platitudes while speaking of human depravity.

Here is more Sunday reading. The inconsistencies of church members are flung in the face of the preacher, and he is told that many of his members are unfit for

a seat in the sanctuary. Possibly this is true. Let us read on.

A Sunday-school superintendent has been detected in fraud. Funds committed to his trust have been squandered, and a terrible tirade is poured by the paper on his guilty name. It is a bad case. The church feels the reproach, and the newspaper man undoubtedly enjoys his task.

Here is another case. Nice Sunday reading, you perceive. A story is afloat respecting certain disreputable rumors against a prominent pastor of a popular congregation. The virtuous soul of the newspaper man is aroused. He abhors hypocrites. They ought to be not only driven from the pulpit and the church, but be banished, with execrations, from decent society. Is not the newspaper man right? The pulpit must be pure. Like the priest in the ancient sanctuary, the preacher's garments must be spotless.

Here is something else. The paper turns from practice to doctrine. Of course it favors advanced theology. Antiquated orthodoxy is contemptible. Hell is pronounced a fable of past ages. A God of goodness will never, we are informed, banish from the mansions of bliss on the eternal shore the creatures who abide for a few years in this world because of their few departures from the exact line of moral rectitude. Let us stop and think.

The theology of some of these secular papers is in a muddle. We have had a dish of human depravity on one page that makes one think that a company of devils from the lower pit had put on garments of flesh and blood and were playing their satanic pranks in the midst of human life. Men can not live in peace because of the swindlers, thieves and murderers who haunt the streets, and may be glaring with hellish purpose into their bed-chambers at night. The idea of a devil in the paper we have before us is burlesqued as a fiend with cloven hoof tossing lost souls on a pitch-fork into a burning lake of fire. We find no such a picture in the Gospel. But take that picture—pitch-fork and all—and is that devil with horns and hoofs more depraved than the vile rake who deliberately deceives and destroys an inexperienced girl, and then casts her off and laughs over her ruin and despair? If such deeds are damnable here, the man who bears such a nature into eternity will deserve and find damnation there.

If the church is too good for the defaulting Sunday-school superintendent, and if the hypocritical preacher ought to be expelled from the pulpit and kicked out of society, what kind of society have they in this newspaper man's heaven, where the scamps and hypocrites and thieves, and rakes, and the murderers, with the righteous are congregated before the throne, and the benedictions of Divine love, regardless of moral character, shall rest on all without distinction? Men unfit to live in this world are unfit to live in heaven.

We look up from our paper, and a newsboy holds before us a pile of papers. The Police Gazette, some yellow-backed novels, whose titles suggest their polluted contents; a lot of the trashiest weeklies, a few good newspapers, a few good monthlies. This is his stock. Not a religious paper. Not a religious magazine. People do not want religious books in the cars. Do they want religion anywhere? They take it as they do their physic, with a grimace of disgust. What a time they will have in heaven, where everything will be suggestive of holy and religious thoughts!

"Change cars for the International!" and hustling pencil and papers into pocket and saddle-bags, we hurry to the platform.

It is a relief to pass from the rattle and jar of some of our Texas railroads to the smooth track of the International & Great Northern. The builders of this road have done their work well. One can read or write without weary-

ing the eyes. The coach in which we are now seated is one of the most elegant we have found in the State. Between each window is a mirror, while the cushioned seats and gliding motion over the well-laid track bring to the weary frame a feeling of rest, instead of the incessant jar which wears on the nerves of many more painfully than the roll and shock of the old-time stage coach.

Travel is becoming a luxury. We stepped from the coach into a dining car and for fifty cents obtained a dinner of excellent roast beef, chicken, potatoes, corn, oysters, dessert, and a good cup of coffee. A man can exist on such fare for a long time. Then, you can eat as long as you please. The usual shout of "Twenty minutes for dinner!" is an outrage against healthy appetites. Roads which consult the comfort of the traveler merit patronage.

On the platform at Willis we met Bro. Sandle, who pointed with no slight expression of pleasure to the new church building his people have erected this year. We congratulated him. The preacher under whose labors a house of worship has been built has accomplished a work which will yield fruit when his earthly race is run.

We were reading just now a sketch of Ruskin by Joseph Cook. He portrays a regal intellect, thorough culture, sensibilities ever true to the beautiful in art and nature, and the pure and holy in life. And these endowments are crowned by the faith of the sincere Christian. Behind us, as we read, two men are seated. Their language is full of impure suggestions. They are kindred spirits and make no effort, as they talk in muffled tones, to veil from each other the moral purliness of their thoughts. The car stops suddenly and they are silent. It is well they are. There are women in the car. Ruskin, the refined, and these men, coarse in their wickedness, belong to the same race; yet what a broad interval separates them. An abyss divides the evil from the good. Would death bring them nearer to each other? Between Abraham and the rich man a great gulf was fixed. Will death without Christ bridge the awful chasm between a wicked man and the God of Holiness?

The Great Northern, after leaving the Houston prairie, penetrates a region valuable for timber. Railroads are rapidly developing the rich material resources of the State. These pine lands, whose western border is skirted by the road, spread out in a widening belt, until it crosses the Sabine. The pine lands of the east, with the help of the iron horse, are making available the fertile hills and valleys of other portions of the State.

Across the Trinity on a noble bridge, after passing a ledge of rock carved out in the hillside for the track, which suggested our proximity to valuable quarries, we soon enter a region of fine timbered land, and some farms in a high state of cultivation. If East Texas will not compare in fertility with Oyster Creek and Old Caney, it is highly favored in the way of fine timber and abundant water. A large portion of the soil in this section is also superior farming land.

Morning dawned as we passed westward along the International, and leaving the post oak belt we looked out on the rolling prairies of Cameron and Williamson counties. It is some fifteen years since we visited this region, and could appreciate the changes a thrifty population and railroad enterprise were effecting. Rockdale, we were told, has nearly two thousand inhabitants, and Taylor between three hundred and five hundred. These towns are two years old. Farms and pastures are being opened on each side of the road, enclosed in plank fresh from the mills. Taylor is in the midst of a beautiful region, and as rich as it is beautiful. Lands, we were told, can be bought for from \$3 to \$5 per acre. A large immigration has come to this section from Pennsylvania, Kentucky and adjoining States.

The titles in this section are good. None, we are told, are involved in the late land swindle.

A conveyance was waiting to bear us to Davilla, to meet an appointment. We pass over a region capable of supporting a heavy population. Fine farms and several large sheep ranches are on this route. Much attention is being paid to fine stock of every kind. A recent shipment of half-blood cattle to the North is an improvement on the stock usually sent out from Texas.

In looking over the vast region in this and other portions of our State now waiting for the plow and open to the buyer at moderate prices, we are impressed with the absence of activity, on the part of those interested, in bringing before the people of other sections the advantages Texas offers to the immigrant. Kansas is securing a vast immigration at this time, in answer to efforts made to turn the attention of the people in older States in that direction. State and county organizations present through the press and other available channels the information those seeking homes in a new country desire. If in each county means were employed to ascertain and publish, not merely, in general terms, statements of the price and quality of its lands, but statements more specific, indicating the size, location and quality of the tracts offered for sale, it would more promptly arrest the attention of those in search of homes in the great Southwest. It would be well if each county organization would take steps to place in some accessible form the names of the owners of each tract offered for sale; also, parties should be indicated who can furnish data respecting the title and all the information needed to enable the immigrant to secure his home. Strangers visiting the State would find the path blazed out, while apprehensions respecting the validity of titles, which reports of the mammoth land swindle have caused, would be relieved. Our people are too much disposed to rely on the advantages of our country without employing vigorous efforts to bring them before the world. We are satisfied that we have the best country on the continent, and forget that people who have never seen our green and fertile hills and valleys may be in doubt respecting the advantages our land can offer. Men go where they are invited, and hesitate when no tender of welcome is presented. Our State needs population. It has the richest of lands; it has timber in abundance, now accessible; it has health; its railroads make the world its market; it has vast mineral resources; but it needs an increase of enterprising, thrifty population to occupy its broad acres of virgin soil.

Davilla is a beautiful town of some three hundred population. The people are intelligent, thrifty and prosperous. There are three churches in the place and a Masonic Institute. The latter is under the charge of Professors M. Ragsdale and D. A. Bland; Mrs. M. W. Ragsdale, teacher of music. The institution has some one hundred and thirty students, and is prospering in all its departments. This place is protected from the intrusion of liquor saloons, and hence it is quiet and orderly. Wherever churches are built, schools fostered and law and order sustained, a population which will build up its best interests will be attracted.

CATHOLIC ARITHMETIC.—The venerable and perhaps ignorant Vicar-General of this diocese, assumes that the Episcopalians have 2500 bishops. He says: "They have 200,000 members, and have 80 communicants to a bishop;" hence must have 2500 bishops.

THE International and Great Northern R. R. will sell tickets to delegates and visitors to the General Conference, at Atlanta, at one fare for the round trip. All who desire to travel this route will please write to Shaw & Blaylock without delay. The above offer includes families of delegates.

## A REVIEWER REVIEWED.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Bird, the worthy and much esteemed rector of Trinity Church in this city, took occasion to refer to the Pontificate of the late Pio Nono. He paid a high tribute to his personal character, much higher perhaps than most Protestants would be willing to endorse. He referred to influences that surrounded him, from his accession to the pretended chair of St. Peter until his death; and to the many influences that emanated from him. Dr. B. further showed how he had lost a brilliant opportunity to exert a wholesome influence in favor of the unification of "an unhappily divided Christendom;" how he had attempted to restrain liberty and retard civilization; and how, finally, he had crushed the hopes of his own trustful Italy. He then forcibly contrasted political Romanism with the true Catholic doctrine, rendering very clearly the real spirit of the late Pope's *Encyclicals*, his *Syllabus*, and dogma of *Infallibility*. He made apparent the animus of the Jesuits, that oath-bound anti-secret society, whose humble servant Pio Nono was.

This lecture or address was just, judicious and instructive; and it would be well if all understood its lessons. Truth so clearly uttered could not fail to attract attention.

## FATHER CHAMBODT'S REPLY.

As Vicar-General of this diocese, he announced through the city press that he would reply to Dr. Bird's lecture on Pio Nono. From his high official position, and his supposed eminent ability and scholarship, the public had a right to expect an able defense of the fundamental doctrine of his church thus assailed. But we venture to assert that seldom has so much twaddling fallen from the lips of one so eminent. He began with, "My Son," II. Prov., subject, "simplicity"—but his audience failed to see the relevancy. He jocosely apologises for what he is about to say, but then adds, "it would be sinful for me not to speak." \* \* "I am forced into it, and intend to do it once for all." "I believe that charity is the law laid down, and let it lay. But when principles are attacked, the ministers of truth must speak, and I shall speak." The above are fair samples of his knowledge of the King's English, and also of his modesty. He then read Bishop Foster's tribute to the zeal of Catholics, no more commendable than the zeal of other idolaters. He next takes much comfort from a statement found in this paper, showing how Catholicism had increased in New York city. He humorously said it made him blush to read it. Possibly the venerable priest would find greater cause to blush could he perambulate the filthy alleys of that city and see the fell work of Catholicism reeking in foul dens of vice; could he then go to the police courts, and jails and other prisons, and find the great majority of the inmates Catholics; then to the hospitals and learn that three-fourths of that class of pensioners are Catholics, and finally to the bar-rooms, the gates of hell, and discover that four-fifths of the men who run them are true Catholics. If he could not blush, nor weep for the sad degradation of his flock in that city, he himself would be a subject for profound commiseration. No, father, don't name New York again. Your strength there, the bulk of which is European, does you no credit. Besides, if your three churches in that great city sixty years ago and your present strength furnish you cause for congratulation, why can not Protestants find comfort in the same logic when applied to New Orleans, Texas and Mexico? Physician, heal thyself. Well may you keep silence in the presence of "these virtues." He then facetiously refers to Mr. B. as "a man who belongs to no church," but takes good care to repeat all the good things said about the late Pope by him. From this he proceeds to contradict those "very few who believe that the United States are a Protestant country;" we quote the *ipsissima verba*. "I say they are in error, and I'll prove it to you." The Catholics, in

this great country, are protected in their rights like every other denomination, and no more; and they claim no more." The logic is: because Protestants are willing to live and let live, or do not persecute as the Catholics do in Catholic countries, therefore this country is not Protestant. Hear him again: "I might say their (Catholic) rights have a priority, and why? \* \* The very name of America is a Catholic name. Who gave that name? Americus Vespu. Who was he? A Catholic. Who discovered this continent? You all know it." He then calls attention to Catholic names in Louisiana and Texas. The logic is about as good as the assertion that "Cain killed Abel, and therefore there was a flood." This is all there is of his, "I'll prove it to you." He discovers a weak point in Dr. Bird's argument, because he pronounced Pio Nono, "Pio Nino." "Why," says he, "Pio Nino, as he called it, not even knowing the Italian language," must condemn him. We leave it to the reader to decide the merits of bad Italian and worse English. But the flippant reviewer falls into his own pit. He says from the last statistics he can find of the Episcopal Church, "they (Episcopalians) number 200,000 in the United States. That's very little; and then a Bishop for every eighty communicants, with pretty good salaries." This grammar is yours again, respected father. But you deem Dr. Bird weak in Italian; how is your arithmetic? Where has that church hidden away its 2500 bishops in the United States? Was Homer nodding, or did you get your figures from your church in Italy? He terms the lecture on Pio Nono "a disingenuous trick" to collect an audience. We suppose the eloquent father did not try the same trick, a few weeks ago, with a lecture on Beecher. He ridicules said lecturer, but admits that he does so from hearsay, as he did the eloquent Brooklyn divine. He then calls the lecture "a rehash of old tales, ten thousand times repeated, and as often victoriously answered," but he kindly advises the lecturer to respect the intelligence of his own audience, and adds that "the lecture reminds him of Hamlet left out." We quote exactly. We would suggest that the kind father could have found a better illustration of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out, in the doctrine of Infallibility as taught in Catholic countries, and the Gallican subterfuge as taught in the United States. It would seem that the reverend reviewer's knowledge of the Ten Commandments is about as imperfect as his knowledge of arithmetic, as he accuses the lecturer of bearing false witness against his neighbor, and calls it a violation of the eighth commandment! He thinks the Episcopal rector would like to be a priest. Had we space, we would give what he terms arguments to prove that he is not a priest.

The great vicar-general imagines, because his own church members, who are not allowed to think for themselves on matters of religious faith, accept such trash, that others will. Then he attempts a little humor on the universality of his church, forgetting that this intelligent age well understands how the chameleon as it passes from a Catholic into a Protestant country. The good salary of the rector seems to trouble him; perhaps because it is a voluntary offering. He wearies of the sight of branch churches lopped from the Catholic church. He is to be pitied, because there are more to follow. He thinks the lecturer on Pio Nono grossly ignorant, and dubs all his "statements false," but is careful enough not to particularize. Why did you not name what was false? Why did you imitate the innocent dove by fluttering away from the facts and the truth, as stated by Dr. Bird? Why not deny his terrible arraignment of the *Syllabus*, and say what Catholics do and do not believe in a free country?

An excellent quartette—a good temper, a good library, a good wife and a good friend are four of the choicest blessings of human life.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Length, Price. Includes 'ADVERTISING RATES' and 'Rates on Standing Advertisements'.

TO GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

We shall give facts in our possession, and General Conference delegates may govern themselves accordingly. As published last week, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad will issue round trip tickets for One and One-Fifth Fares.

From Galveston to New Orleans and return for \$15.

The regular rates being \$12 each way. S. E. Carey, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, referred us to Captain Fowler—authorizing him to act for that road; this, Captain F. declines to do. Therefore, if you go by this route, you will get cut-rates only to New Orleans.

It has been suggested that the delegates meet at some given point (say Texarkana), and make the journey together. By doing this, the managements of railroads over which you will travel can be better provided for your comfort. P. R. Rogers, Esq., General Western Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is in correspondence with all the delegates whose addresses he has been able to obtain, and he will call upon as many of you in person as his time will permit.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

and tickets will be good from April 10 to June 1, prox. You can address Mr. Rogers at Dallas, Box 1722. Mr. J. H. Pope, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the International and Great Northern Railroad, arranged with Dr. John, during a recent visit of the latter to Palestine, to pass all delegates over the International and Great Northern Railroad.

At One-Half Rate—That is, One Fare for the Round Trip.

All who desire to go by this route will please write us immediately—that we may furnish their names and postoffices to Mr. Page. There is no time to lose. This notice should have been published last week, but reached us too late. If all who will have to pass over the Texas and Pacific Railroad, or any of its branches, will notify us, we will communicate with R. W. Thompson, Jr., the ever-courteous General Passenger and Freight Agent of that road. He never refuses the most liberal terms. Perhaps, as no time should be lost, delegates had better write him direct. His postoffice is Marshall.

SHAW & BLYLOCK.

Since the above was put in type, the following has been received: "Tickets for all persons will be put on sale at Dallas about the 15th or 20th of April to Atlanta and return."

For One Fare, Round Trip, \$17.20.

I am trying to make arrangements for parties to enter the Houston & Texas Central, at all points to Dallas, and the Texas & Pacific at all points to Texarkana, at proportionate rates. Will give notice in ADVOCATE as fast as information is obtained. Route will be via Little Rock, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Persons can go single or in parties. W. G. VEAL.

Local Option.

Something over a year ago the citizens of Williamson county by decisive vote banished ardent spirits from its precincts. The requisite number of petitioners to the County Court were recently found who asked for a second appeal to the ballot-box on this question. The appeal has been had, the vote taken, the decision made, and Williamson county by a handsome majority, re-enacts local option. As this question is comparatively a new one in Texas, and as the friends of the law have met with discouragements and disappointments, I ask leave—as the projector of the law in the State—to present some facts connected with the late election that may assist others in their efforts to sustain the law.

DISCOURAGEMENTS.

1. An annual election on this subject is discouraging. No other law—not excepting the hog and stock law—is subject to annual revision. Still, an annual appeal to the ballot-box is not an unmitigated evil. We had passed the law in this county, and then to a great extent we had allowed our active interest in the matter to subside. The order for another election was like a "fire-bell at midnight." It awoke us all. It awoke us to prayer, to exhortation, to earnest effort, to discussion of the advantages of the law, to an investigation of its objects, etc., etc. We are now able to say to the friends of the law: Don't get scared at a new election. Push the battle on the side of right. The body of the citizens are with you.

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

1. We found the people not only willing, but anxious to hear about the law. The University Young Men's Christian Association hired a public hall at Georgetown, and invited the public to attend upon a discussion of the subject. The largest, most brilliant, influential and enthusiastic meeting I have seen for a long time responded to the call. After the speeches, ladies and gentlemen rose en masse in response to the call to declare their purpose to sustain the law. It was so all over the county. We found it "a

live question." Large crowds, white and colored, wherever summoned, met, listened, applauded and voted to sustain the law.

2. Another significant fact was that in the meetings, discussions and votes the bearing and nature of the law was made evident. The unbroken, rowdy class—all, all—voted against the law—sustained, alas! here and there, by citizens who should do better. The orderly, sober, thrifty, serious, law-abiding, moral people sustained the law.

3. We found the colored people accessible. When the siege of Charleston, South Carolina, commenced in the late war, I was missionary to the blacks in the city, and resigned the position to become chaplain to the hospitals during the horrors of the siege. From that day until this late election I have had no opportunity of addressing the blacks, except once, just after the surrender, in Charleston, in Trinity Church, when they hissed me down. In the late election, however, I found them not only willing to hear about the law, but upon calling upon them—as I did all my audiences—I found them willing to vote. The African Methodist Church voted with great unanimity to sustain the law; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church gave a large and attentive audience, but only the pastor and nine members voted for the law. Bishop Haven, perhaps, can explain this.

4. We had the enthusiastic support of the ladies. The mothers, sisters and wives of the county in every instance seconded our efforts. Men talk of the "rights" in connection with this law. Have women and children no "rights"? 5. Another very great encouragement was: we found the people generally willing to declare their principles. While here and there we found a lukewarm or backslidden Christian laboring to protect his rights to whisky, and a good many office-seekers who, with oily-like wisdom, declared themselves "neutral," as though nobody at all could see through this "too thin" device, we found the great bulk of the people willingly, openly, manfully and decisively to declare themselves against whisky. To this end we tested the audience, calling upon them to "rise up"—and they rose.

6. Finally, let me record the obligations the county is under to the "University Young Men's Christian Association." Issuing a touching appeal to the citizens in behalf of the law through the three county papers, they formally in prayer invoked the Divine aid and direction. Hiring a hall in Georgetown, they secured a fine audience, and then sent their speakers into every precinct in the county—who, by earnest appeals, roused the interest of the law-abiding citizens of the county. Their efficiency in the cause may be estimated somewhat from an agonizing cry heard from a whisky man on the day of election. Exclaiming he in the agony of his soul: "I want to hear one question debated; which is the greatest nuisance, local option or Southwestern University?" So you see, thank God, he found us so active and potent as to feed us a nuisance. Thank the Lord! Thank the Lord!

F. A. MOOD.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.

Unanswered Letters.

March 28—W J Joyce—subscriber—J R D Taylor—have written—A L P Green—list of subscribers—G W Swafford—subscriber—S S Yarbrough—have written about it—Mitchell Brown—shall be according to your instructions—W M Robbins—list of subscribers—H W Hawkins—subscriber—W F Easterling—subscriber—W L D Wilford—change cheerfully made—G W Wainright—will fill out the time; you can always tell when to renew by the date or label that your name is printed on.

March 29—E A Bailey—list of subscribers—W H Cooper—list of subscribers and postoffices—S A D Strickland—subscriber—A K Kilough—subscriber—R Alexander—quarterly meeting appointments.

March 30—J M Pugh—subscriber—J L Lemons—list of postoffices—Chas Guinn—specimen copy sent—Jno H M West—notification received—G John—Chas E Lamb—subscriber; of course we are gratified to know that the A. W. takes first rank with "the rich and poor, high and low"—T B Norwood—\$5 and subscribers—C H Ellis—list of postoffices—L M Barnes—fifty cents for Minutes—A B Blue—editorial—Jas Grant—list of subscribers—H V Phillipot—communication; the editor is again on the wing—J C Weaver—\$15 and a subscriber—S S Mungler—Dr J on the wing; letter to "S" much appreciated—C H Ellis—communication; compliments we hope are deserved and we know they are appreciated—P P Mass & Co—will be guided by amount of the advertising—C R Shapard—subscriber, marriage notice and list of postoffices; please always give us such items separately and each over your name—J F Henderson—If excitement help to circulate the ADVOCATE, we shall not object to them; perhaps if you will advise our Baptist friend, he will "go down into the water" and cool off.—R W Thompson—appointments and subscriber—J M Knox—poem received and will soon appear—J W Vest—\$2.50 and subscriber—G W Warren—appointments—Sam P Wright—subscriber—G F Farr—list of postoffices.

April 1—E B Zachery—\$2.50 and subscriber—J M Jones—list of postoffices and subscribers—W S May—subscriber—M Northington—change of address—W T Thornberry—all right—R G Blanton—change of postoffice—M Donnegan—list of postoffices—"Agricola"—the insertion of articles mentioned would depend entirely upon their merit.

April 2—W A Bowen—your article declined; it contains much that is instructive, but would be more calculated to do harm than good; it makes but little difference whether "modes" of dealing with the great evil are new or old, so they are successful; it matters not so much who have been advocates of temperance; the thing to be considered is who are—J F Denton—\$2.50 and subscriber—John E Vernon—\$10 and subscriber—L P Smith—Minutes again sent: hope you will get them this time—John B Denton—\$5, all right; almost sorry we said anything about it; excuse us—but we are governed, perhaps too strictly, in such matters by business rules—G John—edigraphs—N T Burke—\$1—G G Putnam—communication.

April 3—J W Norris—subscriber—J S Davis—subscriber—H Williams—marriage notice and death notice; other matters all right; give yourself no concern about it—W C Haislip—change of postoffice—F M Pope—change of office—D Morse—subscriber—D J Martin—subscriber—Samuel Weaver—\$5 and subscriber—J Kingsbury—\$7.25 and list of subscribers—E S Cook—\$1.25—B T Hays—\$3 for Minutes—Joe F Hines—"lip" taken up; "back down," S, thinks charity begins at home, and hence thinks he does right to "show up" the "whippers in."—"We must be cruel to be kind" sometimes—T F Dinmitt—list of subscribers—A L P Green—subscriber—W W Henderson—subscriber—H H Brooks—order for Minutes and list of subscribers; it depends upon the character of the article whether it will be admissible over a non de plume—W J Joyce—subscriber; "Dinero poco tempo" es bueno, si sale no es correccion, grato!—J S Davis—shall have prompt attention.

To One and All—Are you Suffering

from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wright's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

(Communicated.)

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE TEXAS CONFERENCE. Let me earnestly entreat you to take the collection ordered by our Conference to pay expenses of delegates: if you fail of success, I fear your delegates will not be able to get there on their own resources. Seven thousand members can do this easier than the delegates.

KIDNEY DISEASES, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES OF URINARY ORGANS ARE CURED BY HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNDREDS who have been given up by their Physicians to die have been cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. All Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY.

MARRIED.

HAMPTON—NELSON—On the 7th ult., at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. S. S. Yarbrough, Mr. C. W. Hampton, of Harris, and Miss Mollie V. Nelson, of Ellis county. May the sun of prosperity ever shine upon them, May the paths of adversity never blow upon them, May their path be strewn with the brightest flowers, May they ever dwell beneath rosy and myrtle bowers, May heaven smile upon the happy pair, May they each others joys and misfortunes share, And when on earth their work is done, May they dwell with Christ and still be one.

DAVIS—LANE—On March 21, at the Southwestern University Chapel, by Rev. N. T. Burke, Walter Davis, Esq., of Waco, Texas, and Miss Anna Lane, of Georgetown, Texas, and daughter of Rev. J. S. Lane, of Northwest Texas Conference.

BARBER—SHAW—At the residence of the bride's father, near Pleasant Grove, Texas, March the 7th, 1878, by the Rev. C. R. Shapard, Mr. Mosley Barber and Miss Salina Shaw. All of Bee county.

A FRIEND desires to ask for a copy of the ADVOCATE of 1870-1871, containing an article from Rev. W. H. seat, advocating the dividing the world into Missionary Districts, and suggesting a general council of Methodist bodies for that purpose. The files of the ADVOCATE for those years were burned in the late fire.

Church Notices.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

BRECKINRIDGE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Breckenridge et. at Wayland, 1st Sabbath in April. Fort Griffin mission, at Albany, 2d Sabbath in April. Belknap et. at Goose Neck Bend, 3d Sabbath in April. Clear Fork mission, at Clark's school-house, 4th Sabbath in April. Bell Plains mission at Calahan City, 1st Sabbath in May. Coleman mission, at Elkin's, 2d Sabbath in May. Savanna mission, at Buche's, 3d Sabbath in May. Eastland et. at Sandy, 4th Sabbath in May. Palo Pinto et. at Pleasant Hill, 1st Sabbath in June. Official brethren are earnestly solicited to be present. Conference will be called to order at two o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 3d, and all the local and traveling preachers with the delegates of the district, are earnestly requested to be present that hour. The editor of the ADVOCATE is cordially invited to be with us. Brother John, do come. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Troupe et. at Pleasant Grove, April 6, 7. Elyson, Fields et. at Elyson Fields, April 13, 14. Henderson and Overton station, April 13, 14. April 20, 21. Halville et. at Maple Springs, April 27, 28. Hanson et. at Androp Chapel, May 25, 26. Starrville et. at Starrville, June 1, 2. Larissa et. at Karl's Chapel, June 8, 9. Grand Blain mission, at Grand Blain, June 15, 16. Marshall station, June 22, 23. In May. Belview et. at Kilgore, June 29, 30. District Conference at Henderson, July 3, 4, 5, 6. Conference will be called to order at two o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 3d, and all the local and traveling preachers with the delegates of the district, are earnestly requested to be present that hour. The editor of the ADVOCATE is cordially invited to be with us. Brother John, do come. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

EUVALDE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Uvalde et. at San Felipe, April 13, 14. Frio City station, April 20, 21. Bland station, April 27, 28. Kerrville et. at Brownborough, May 4, 5. Menard mission at Bluff Creek, May 11, 12. Brady City mission, camp meeting San Saba mission, May 18, 19. W. A. THORNBERY, P. E.

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Texas Christian Advocate

The Grandma Who Was Given Away.

BY E. L. BECKWITH.

LITTLE BESS WHEELER had a grandma whom she dearly loved. Nothing pleased Bess better than to sit at Grandma's feet and watch the bright knitting-needles, as they flew in and out, while Grandma told the story of her own childhood. Often, when the short winter afternoons were beginning to grow dusky, Grandma would hear in the hall the patter of little feet. Then the door would open, and Bess' voice ask:

"Dan'ma, tan I tum in and have lassess tumfort?"

Grandma, who knew what "lassess tumfort" meant, would draw Bess' little chair beside her own in front of the always glowing grate. Then, taking a rose-checked apple, she would cut into halves and scrape out the pulp. Bess, who sat with her mouth open, like a robin, would receive the juicy morsel upon outstretched tongue. Every once in a while Bess, who thought Grandma careless of her own interests, would say:

"It's 'ou turn now, Dan'ma." Then Grandma would take a "scrape."

When the apple was finished, Grandma would take her knitting, and tell a story, which began with the words, ever musical in Bess' ears, "when I was a little girl."

One day Bess was visiting a little friend. In the course of their play, Bess said something about Grandma.

"Oh, dear!" said Lucie. "I wish I had a grandma. I haven't got any."

"Ain't dot any dan'ma!" cried Bess, in a voice of deep pity. "Ou poor itty dir!"

All the rest of the afternoon Bess seemed unusually thoughtful and less light-hearted than was her wont. Nurse came for her at four o'clock. Just as they were going out the door, Bess drew her hand from Nurse saying:

"I want to do back a minute." Running up the stairs, she burst into the nursery with:

"I'll do it, 'ou poor itty dir! with no Dan'ma. I'll div 'ou half of mine."

Bess was in great haste to get home. She did not care to stop at the store-windows, or at any of the usual places of attraction. When Nurse lifted her out of the carriage, she saw that Bess was crying softly.

"Why, Bess, what is the matter?" she asked.

"Not'in," said Bess, choking back the sobs.

Bess waited only to have her wraps taken off, then ran up to Grandma's room. She did not enter in her usual manner; but walked slowly up to and around Grandma's chair, looking at her on every side.

"Come here, dearie," said Grandma. "Have you had a nice time?"

Bess, regardless of both invitation and question, continued to survey Grandma from head to foot. At length she said:

"Is 'ou all here, Da'ma?"

"Why, yes, child. What makes you ask such a question?" replied Grandma, in astonishment.

With a long sigh of relief, Bess drew nearer, and, leaning upon Grandma's knee, asked:

"Does 'ou love me, Dan'ma, as well as 'ou did this morning?"

"Why, yes. What a child! You are the only grandchild Grandma has got. Of course, I love you better and better every day."

"No," said Bess, "I isn't the only dan'child 'ou's dot now. 'Ou's dot ano'hr."

"No, child, I haven't. Your mamma is the only child I have, and you have no brothers and sisters."

Bess gave her head a mournful shake and continued her investigations:

"Would 'ou div me away, Dan'ma? Would 'ou div me away to somebody who hadn't dot no itty dan'child?"

"No," said Grandma, mistaking the anxiety evident in Bess' face. "I'd be very sorry for them; but I couldn't spare my Bess. Give you away? No, I wouldn't give your little finger for all the world."

The words that Grandma had thought to make so full of comfort were the last drop in poor Bess' cup of sorrow. With an outburst of grief, she ran from the room, down the stairs, pausing never until she threw herself into Mamma's lap. It was long before Mamma could gain from the sobbing child any clue to her trouble. Just as Bess was getting a little quieted, Grandma, who had followed her as fast as her trembling limbs would allow, entered the room. At sight of her Bess' grief burst forth afresh. Seeing that her presence only made matters worse, Grandma in a thoroughly mystified frame of mind, went back to her own room. Little by little mamma gained the whole story. Like the wise mamma she was, she did not make

light of her child's grief, but said, in a tone of assurance that brought comfort to Bess' troubled heart:

"I think I can arrange it. May be Lucie will give Grandma back."

"No," said Bess. "Cousin Fred says it's awful mean to take back."

"Well," said mamma, "then you can buy her back."

"No," said Bess, mournfully. "Lucie won't sell her, and I ain't dot only ten cents in my bank. I spent it all 'Kismack."

"Grandma is not worth so much to Lucie as she is to you because Lucie can't have her in the house as you can. The last time Lucie was here you remember how much she wanted that little doll-baby of yours. Would you give all that to have mamma allyour own again?"

Mamma, who knew that doll-baby was Bess' especial treasure, watched for some sign of unwillingness; but found none in the eager little face lifted to hers.

"Oh! yes, Mamma. May I go and take it to her to-night?"

Mamma hesitated, for it was now quite dark. Then, remembering that to the impatience of childhood to-morrow seems a long, long time to wait, she said:

"Yes, I will go with you. Run ask Nurse to wrap you up warm."

The bargain was quickly concluded. Lucie was only too delighted to exchange the unknown advantages of a halved grandma for the well-known ones of a doll-baby that opened and shut its eyes.

"Now, 'member," said Bess, as she took her leave, "that my Dan'ma isn't one bit 'ours. I's sorry for 'ou; but 'ou tant have my Dan'ma."

"No," said Lucie, pinching the doll, to see how loud a cry it could make. "She's all yours, every bit."

That night Bess could not be gotten away from Grandma. She sat in Grandma's arms, with her curly head resting on the snowy kerchief. Every few minutes she would raise her head and ask:

"Is 'ou sure 'ou fordives me, Dan'ma, for diving 'ou away?"

Then patient Grandma would repeat the assurance, so many times asked and given.

"Why, yes, dearie; and I won't be given."

And Bess, caressing with her plump little hand the withered cheeks, would repeat:

"'Ou is my own Dan'ma, e-v-r-y bit of 'ou."

Even after Bess was tucked in her crib she would start out of her sleep with the cry: "Dan'ma!" So Grandma took her knitting and sat beside the crib, to comfort with her "Yes, dearie, here I am," the troubled child.

The doll-baby seemed scarcely missed; but Grandma would not rest content until another of greater beauty, rested in the little cradle.

The Japanese Persimmon.

This new fruit for our country (the *Diospyros kaki* of botanists), is attracting much attention in California, where large orchards of it are now being put out. The California *Horticulturist* says of it, that it is a nice fruit, about the size and shape of an apple, with a reddish, orange-colored skin, the flesh semi-transparent, brown, soft and pulpy, with a most agreeable honey-like flavor. The tree itself is said to be highly ornamental, of the size of the apple, is a good bearer, capable of enduring some sharp, white frosts, and the fruit ripens early in the fall.

Like the common persimmon of the Middle States, it is not necessary that there should be much frost to render the fruit pleasant to the palate by neutralizing its extreme acidity, the fruit of this Japan persimmon being free from much acidity, and not at all pungent in its qualities. It is also firm enough for distant shipment. It can be dried like other fruits, for in China and Japan it is made into a delicious preserve. There can be no doubt of its being successfully cultivated in most parts of California, and it has been already fruited with large and handsome specimens at Santa Barbara. Its average weight given is from half a pound to over a pound. The tree comes into bearing early, or in from one to three or four years. In Japan there are several kinds of this tree. Of the varieties the chief are, according to the Horticultural Society:

1. Ono Kaki, of which the fruits are like an Orange; being dried in the sun and mixed with sugar, they are preserved and sold as figs.

2. Kineri Kaki, of which the fruit is not fit for drying, but is eaten fresh.

3. Sibn Kaki, of which the fruit is rather bitter, and hardly fit to eat. But there appear to be many sorts. Four varieties of this promising fruit have been lately introduced into California, both in the South, as at Santa Barbara.

The people of the Southern States are now beginning to interest themselves somewhat in the Japanese persimmon. Whether or not it will succeed with us is a problem yet to be solved. Because it happens to succeed in California is no positive evidence that it will succeed with

us. It is worth experimenting with on a small scale, however, and we hope some of our friends, at least, will try it in different parts of the South.

Already we have heard of a number of persons peddling the "Japanese persimmon" about the country, setting forth its merits with flaming colored pictures. It would be safe to buy nothing of such fellows, which is more than could always be said of buying of them. Few of us would be likely to know a young Japanese persimmon from a young common persimmon dug up in any of our old fields and if we buy and expect to find out by waiting till the trees are into bearing, we would then have no remedy should we find ourselves swindled—the vender might already have been several years in Europe before that day. The only safe plan is to buy of some reliable nurseryman.

A Hot-Water Fountain.

The city of Pesth has almost accomplished the task of obtaining an unlimited supply of nearly boiling water, which will be available for public and private use. The ready heated fluid is obtained from a deep artesian well, from which, when completed, the water will issue in a mighty fountain, to the height of nearly fifty feet. The deepest artesian well in the world has hitherto been at Paris, which measures 1794 feet in depth. The Pesth well has already attained a depth of 3120 feet, and will, when bored the required depth, more than double the depth of its Paris rival. The water now issuing from the bowels of the earth, three-fifths of a mile below the surface, has a temperature of 161 degrees Fah., and the work will be prosecuted until a warmth of 178 degrees Fah. is obtained. The meaning of these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the temperature of a hot bath is 98 degrees, while that of boiling water is 212 degrees. The daily supply is already 175,000 gallons, a quantity which will be greatly increased at the enhanced depth. The work progresses at the rate of fifty feet per month, and recent improvements in the mechanical appliances render possible a still more rapid rate of working. This remarkable undertaking is being carried on partly at the expense of the city and partly at the expense of the engineers, Messrs. Zsigmondy.—*Building News.*

An Egyptian Coffehouse.

The house itself is not exactly dirty, but the landlord always is so, since he sits at the fire in the middle of the room, like the stoker of an engine. A large pot with hot water is always on the fire; a panikin, either without a cover or with a fragmentary one, serves to make ready any single order. The frequenters of the coffeehouse are of the poorer sort, such as artisans, petty shop-keepers, attendants on public offices, Turkish soldiers, seldom a peasant. The civilian prefers the floor, and despises the chair standing beside him, leaving it to the more honorable customers, the Turkish soldiers, to-wit. One man finds it comfortable to assume a crouching position intermediate between sitting and standing, with his knees much bent, so that his hands come within a few inches of the floor, but do not touch it; another in a similar position supports himself on the floor with his legs bent and his arms clasped around them, a third sits with his legs crossed in the well-known position in which tailors sit. In the one hand the guest holds the small cup containing hot coffee, tasting and sipping the beverage; in the other the long pipe-stem, with the broad smooth amber mouth-piece in his mouth; here a customer had laid himself down on his side, resting his head upon his elbow, the feet carelessly stretched out; there another had sunk into deep slumber. Over there is a group of dimino-players lying on their stomachs; in the background a rakish fellow may be noticed dallying with a hetera. From time to time a peculiar gurgling, bubbling sound is heard; it proceeds from the margileh or hookah, a kind of tobacco-pipe which has scarcely established itself anywhere but in the East. A person who gives himself up to this enjoyment smokes from the chest. The smoke from the tobacco rises with a slight noise through the water in the hollow of a cocoa-nut, and being thus purified, is sucked through the tube or stem, which is either flexible or made of a reed. It penetrates deep into the lungs of the smoker, and a small portion issues from the chest again in the next respiration. It may be suspected that many, indeed most, of those who smoke the hookah, put into their pipe, in addition to the innocent Persian tobacco, a little pill of hashish, the well-known narcotic prepared from Indian hemp. Already a few may, perhaps, have smoked themselves into a state of the most stuporous happiness, yet the intoxication is of a mild and good-natured, often

humorously loquacious kind, and is mainly characterized by mental delusions. On the whole, there reigns in these resorts of the common people a stillness and gravity peculiar to the Oriental.

**TEMPERANCE STEAMBOATS.**—The stockholders of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line have formally resolved that intoxicating liquors shall no longer be sold on their boats.

A contemporary is told that by the enforcement of this resolution the Packet Company will lose \$12,000 a year, most of which will fall on Commodore Davidson and brother.

Captain Davidson, a prominent steamboatman, became a Christian several years ago. His conversion caused no little stir among his fellow-craftsmen, among whom piety is a rarity, and who, perhaps, doubted the change in their old companion. But, by the grace of God, he has held fast his profession; not only this, but plunging at once with all his might into Christian service he has been active for souls within the sphere of his influence, uttering by voice and hand every good work, specially every effort for the elevation and spiritual welfare of boatmen. The curse of intemperance among this class he well knows by long observation, and therefore, mainly by his agency, the Keokuk Packet Company has adopted the resolution spoken of.

It is said that the company, and chiefly Captain Davidson, will lose much money in consequence. We do not believe it. The rent of the bar-rooms, of which they deprive themselves will be more than made up by more careful and efficient service of the employees, by the increased safety of their steamers and cargoes, by a consequent reduction of expenses, and by a larger patronage both of those who drink and of those who do not. And, even should there be a loss in money as the result of this move, still those who have boldly made it shall gain infinitely more than can be estimated by money, in the sublime consciousness of having done what is right.

Would that this good example might be imitated by all our steamboat owners.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

It is becoming a matter of alarm in Germany that the numbers of the candidates for the clergy and the priesthood are steadily decreasing. In the Catholic Church this is no doubt due to the measures adopted by the government to prevent its too rapid growth. But with the Protestants there can hardly be any other cause assigned than a prevailing indifference to religion. The number of theological students in the older provinces of Prussia during the last five sessions was as follows: 580, 589, 573, 585, 559. The whole number attending the universities of Germany during the same sessions was as follows 141,163, 1565, 1602, 1542. The number of ordained candidates ready to take a charge has fallen short in the last two years of the requirement by twenty-eight and twenty-five respectively. In Baden for the first time in many years no one responded to the last official invitation, to come up for examination, and in Westphalia the consistory of the province has been compelled by the want of candidates ready for ordination, to summon some of the students to take part in church work.

In 1847 Henry Layard, English traveler, discovered at Nineveh immense quantities of sculptures, inscriptions, pottery, and antiquities of all sorts, by means of which more light has been thrown on the history and civilization of the Assyrians than by all the accounts transmitted to us by the writers of antiquity. Many palaces were discovered, among them the one built by Sennacherib himself. These edifices were great national monuments, upon the walls of which were represented in sculpture, or inscribed in alphabetical characters, the chronicles of the empire. He who entered them might thus read the history, and learn the glories and triumphs of the nation. The latest explorer of Nineveh, George Smith, of the British Museum, was probably the first visitor to the ruins who could read the inscriptions. His researches resulted in the collection of nearly 3,000 tablets or fragments of tablets, of inscriptions, including among the fragments those of the Chaldean account of the deluge deciphered by him in 1872, from broken tablets in the British museum.—*American Cyclopaedia.*

Another English nobleman, the Earl of Mulgrave, is conducting evangelical meetings. He has been laboring among the Essex fishermen.

A man never looks so helpless and insignificant as when standing around in a dry-goods store waiting for his wife to get through trading.

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Omnibus.

As soon as God makes a man a Christian by faith, Satan loses a subject and finds an enemy.

Those whom God anoints, He will accompany; He will Himself be with those to whom He has given His spirit.

Through woe we are taught to reflect, and we gather the honey of worldly wisdom not through flowers, but thorns.

Uneasy and ambitious gentility is always spurious. The garment which one has long worn never sits uncomfortably.

A great step is gained when a child has learned that there is no necessary connection between liking a thing and doing it.

I desire, while in the world, to go with the gospel stream, though a little one, for it runs into the ocean of eternal life.

Many of the professors of religion like a little of the world by stealth, which they conceal as smugglers do their contraband goods.

Some people have a way of thinking that what they are about must be pleasing to God, if only it is unpleasant enough to themselves.—Jean Ingelow.

A man is thirty years old before he has any settled thoughts of his future—it is not completed before fifty. He falls to building in his old age, and dies before his house is in condition to be painted and glazed.

The character of a wise man consists in three things: To do himself what he tells others to do; to act on no occasion contrary to justice, and to bear with the weakness of those about him.

Remember that the secret studies of an author are the sunken piers upon which is to rest the bridge of his fame, spanning the dark waters of oblivion. They are out of sight; but without them no superstructure can stand secure.

One can do with probabilities in prosperity; but in grief, in the destitute bareness, the famished hunger of the soul when "one is not," how one craves for certainties.

There is many a soul trudging along life's pathway, with weary, uncertain steps, sad and down-hearted, who would, if there was a kind hand reached out to help them walk erect and step lightly, and even sing while passing over the rough places.

He who has opportunities to inspect the sacred moments of elevated minds, and seizes none, is a son of dullness; but he who turns those moments into ridicule will betray with a kiss, and in embracing, murder.—Lester.

Waste Basket.

"Do drop letters ever get hurt?" Well, they are found dead sometimes!

Paris eats a thousand horses every month. This is what we should call galloping consumption.

Lady on shopping excursion—"Oh, dear, that blanket is much too good! I want it for charitable purposes!"

Whenever you have ten minutes to spare, go bother some one who hasn't.

A private in the army sent a letter to his sweetheart, closing with, "May heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly, John Smith."

"Is there danger of the supply of fuel becoming exhausted?" asked a scientific writer. If he lives in a close neighborhood, and dont keep his coal house locked, we should think there is.

A painter's apprentice fell off a scaffold with a pot of paint in each hand. He was taken up insensible, but as soon as he was restored to consciousness he murmured, "I went down with flying colors, anyhow."

What's the difference," asked the teacher in arithmetic, "between one yard and two yards?" "A fence!" said Tommy Beales. Then Tommy sat on the ruler fourteen times.

"I don't like," says Carlyle, "to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to coquette with an echo a little while, but one soon tires of it."

An exchange says: "It is written that 'Truth lies at the bottom of a well.' We have often verified this by looking down into a well and seeing Truth's honest countenance in the smooth water."

Philip Phillips went to Joliet to sing to the prisoners recently. Imagine the effect when he began his introductory remarks with: "My friends, I am glad to see so many of you here to-day."

It is a bad plan to divide the sermon into too many heads, for this reason, that there may be considerable difficulty on the part of the congregation in finding ears for all of them.

"Illustrated with cuts!" said a mischievous urchin as he drew his knife across the leaves of his grammar. "Illustrated with cuts!" repeated the teacher as he laid his cane across the back of the mischievous urchin.

"Piety," remarked an Arkansas preacher to his congregation, the other day, "does not consist in noise. The Lord can see you give to the needy just as easily as He can hear you pray the roof off the meeting house."

A certain little damsel, being aggravated beyond endurance by her big brother, fell down on her knees, and cried: "O Lord! bless my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears. All boys do; us girls don't. Amen."

"What is the best remedy," asked a preacher of a shrewd observer, "for an inattentive audience?" "Give them something to attend to," was the significant reply. "Hungry sheep will look up to the rack if there is hay in it."

House and Farm.

A little chloride of calcium added to glue will prevent its cracking and cause it to adhere to glass, metals, etc.

A Pennsylvania butter-maker tests his salt by dissolving a little in a glass tumbler. If the brine formed is clear and free from bitter taste, he pronounces the salt good; if, on the other hand, it presents a milky appearance, leaves any sediment or throws scum to the surface, he rejects it.

SOUR STOMACH.—A sufferer from want of appetite and sour stomach can be greatly benefited by leaving all medicines alone, and for a time existing entirely on milk and lime water; a teaspoonful of lime water to a tumbler of milk. If this disagrees in any way, increase the quantity of lime water.

HOMINY BREAD.—This is easy, quick, and nice. Two eggs; two cupfuls of boiled grits, or boiled rice; one cupful of meal; one table-spoonful of butter, or lard, and sweet milk enough to make a thin batter. Bake in the dish in which it is to be served; help it with a tablespoon. The Virginia name for that kind of corn bread is "Pudding Bread."

DELMONICO HASH.—Take cold roast lamb or mutton; throw away the fat portions; chop very fine, and add water enough to make it quite thin; boil in frying pan; add butter, salt and pepper to suit taste; have ready hot toast which has been well buttered and dipped into cream or rich milk, and then spread the hash over the toast and serve immediately.

CURE FOR POISON.—Take a heaping teaspoonful of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stir them in a cup of warm water and drink quickly. This preparation will have hardly reached the stomach before it returns, bringing with it the cause of trouble. Lest any remnant of the poison remain, let the white of an egg or a teacup of strong coffee be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because those very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than almost any medicine.

It is often desirable to insert screws in plastered walls without attaching them to any woodwork, but when we turn them in, the plaster gives way, and our effort is vain. And yet a screw may be inserted in plaster so firmly as to hold light pictures, etc., very firmly. The best plan is to enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, moisten the edges of the hole thoroughly with water, fill it up with plaster of Paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, etc., and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When the latter has set, the screw will be held very strongly.—Rural Cabinet.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Upon warm days the ticks will be active, and the sheep may be noticed rubbing themselves against walls and fences. For ticks, a pint of a solution of Buchan's "Carbolic Dip" may be poured on to the sheep through the spout of a common kerosene oil can. Part the wool along the back, and pour the dip so that it runs down the sides.

GINGER DROP CAKE.—Two cupfuls molasses, one cupful lard, half a cupful boiling water poured on a heaping desertspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful salt, one-quarter-spoonful cloves; put in a good deal of flour before pouring in the boiling water; stir it quite stiff, and drop in a dripping-pan.

HORSES.—The breaking up of winter, brings heavy roads and severe work for teams. When extra exertion is called for, it should be done deliberately and with caution. Chains and harness should be strong; sudden jerks are dangerous to the teams, harness, and wagons. Above all things, a driver should be patient and gentle. Willing animals should never be fretted by the obstinacy or stupidity of ignorant hired men. Just now let the farmer keep a sharp eye on his horses.

APPLE SHORT CAKE.—Make a soft dough as for biscuit; roll out this and put a layer in a jelly pan; over this spread a layer of stewed apples; sprinkle over with sugar and spice; dot with small lumps of butter, then put on a layer of dough, another of apple sauce, and a very thin layer of dough, and bake in a very quick oven.

Feathered, as well as human bipeds, are greatly benefited by a good supply of vegetable food during winter. Turnips, carrots, and onions, chopped, are beneficial, but better than these is either cabbage or lettuce. Cabbage may now be stored away, by any of the means usually adopted by gardeners, and always form a welcome addition to the poultry house cuisine.

FEEDING YOUNG STOCK.—It is often but wrongly considered that anything is good enough for young stock. On the contrary, nothing can be too good for growing animals. Course, indigestible, and especially musty food, is very injurious to them. It disorders the digestion, and produces diarrhoea, red-water, and impacted rumen; or paves the way for an attack of "blackleg," or other anthrax diseases, when the change to green food comes. Plants affected by smut, rust, and other fungoid diseases are, when used as food most dangerous in their effects, and should be most carefully avoided.

The Little Door-keeper.

"Let's play clap out," cried Julie; "I'll be door-keeper."

"No," "I," "I," chorussed several voices. "I will count up and see who," said Bell Green, with authority. Bell was one of the oldest girls from the back seat, and no one ventured to dispute her. So she began the little ditty, and at the word out her finger pointed to Julie, or her chance was gone the first thing.

"I don't care!" said Julie, angrily flinging herself out of the line; "I proposed the game, and it's not fair to count up. You are the meanest girls I ever saw, so there!" and she walked out of the yard, shutting the gate very hard. Straight to Aunt Amy she went with her story.

"I wish my dear little Julie could be a door-keeper all the day long," said Auntie, gently.

"There, I knew you would think they were hateful to me!" cried Julie; then catching sight of the expression on her aunt's face, she added in a different tone, "O dear! I know there's a verse coming. I never did see anybody so full of the Bible as you are, Auntie."

"I was just thinking of David's prayer," she said, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips."

"No, thank you," she answered pleasantly, "I have found some other door-keeping to do."

And so through that day, and many days to come, whenever she was angry, she kept the door of her lips shut so carefully that the wicked, impatient words could not get out, and all the girls wondered to see her grown so gentle and lovable. And best of all, I think the gates too have lifted up their heads, and the King of Glory has come in.—Christian Banner.

Rapidity of Modern Firing.

It is difficult, writes a war correspondent, to describe, as it is indeed almost impossible to understand even on the spot, the marvelous rapidity of firing and the enormous quantity of bullets that are whizzing in the air. Above the roll of musketry is heard the whistling, like a strong wind blowing through the trees. These are the showers of bullets that rain upon the ground anywhere within a radius of a mile and a half from the fight, and the oftener he hears this sound, the more its significance becomes clear to him. It means that every man of the thousands engaged is firing several times a minute, more or less, as he fires at random or takes aim. The Turk, as is well-known, does not take aim, but fires from the hip when in the fields, lays his rifle on the parapet when behind entrenchments, and shoots somewhere in the direction of the enemy, and depends more on the quantity of bullets he sends than on the direction of them. When this fact is borne in mind it will easily be understood why the proportion of dead and wounded is so great in every battle that has taken place.—The Interior.

Asiatic Infanticide.

While it must be conceded that none of the principal religious systems of the East openly favor infanticide, yet the practice has become almost inextricably implicated in those systems. In India the single word caste carries with it a sufficient reason for its existence; and it is also quite certain that in not a few cases children have been put to death by their mothers to

propitiate their divinities or in fulfillment of vows. Their extreme poverty is also a fruitful source of this abomination among the poor, while the desire to be rid of the trouble of children among the rich is scarcely less effective in the same direction; both of which motives, unhappily, are not wholly unknown nearer to ourselves. When a child dies, whether by violence or disease, every trace of the child's existence is industriously removed. Its name is no longer mentioned; the tracks of the coolie who carried it away are carefully obliterated; some member of the family smites the threshold with a knife, representing the fact that every tie that once bound the little one to the household is now severed; the house is thoroughly swept; fire-crackers are exploded and gongs are beaten, and all manner of noise is made to frighten away the little spirit forever.—National Repository.

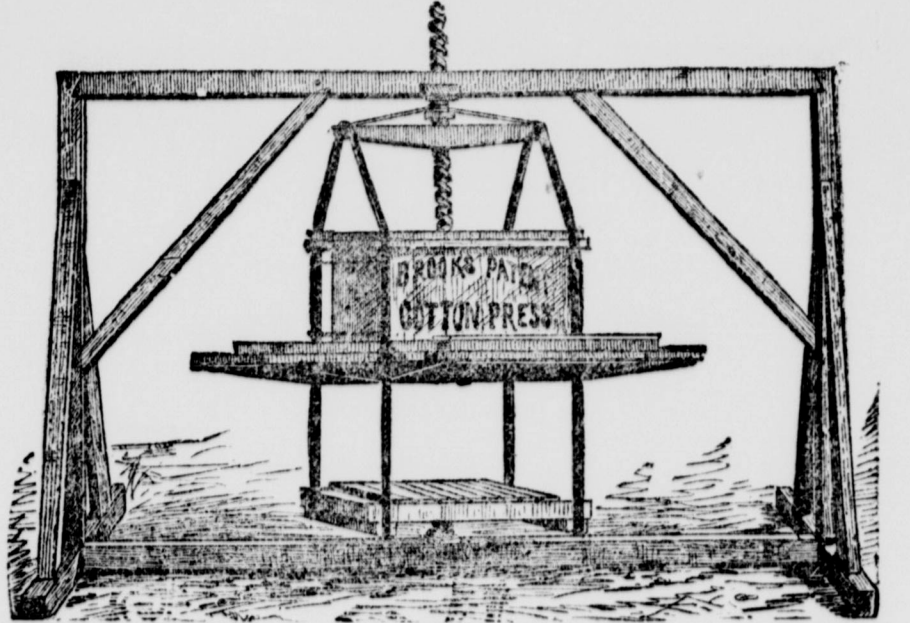
SKATING TO CHURCH IN NORWAY. "You will see a strange sight, I think, to-day," said my host as we were preparing to set out to church, which was close by. And, indeed, it was a strange sight. Far off in the distance I could discern a number of objects moving swiftly down a mountain-slope—there were about thirty or forty, as far as I could make out in all. What they were I could not at first conceive, but presently they again came into view, and I could see that they were men, women, and children, of all ages and sizes, skating. It was christening Sunday, and several of the women were carrying their infants on their backs in an ingeniously contrived kind of basket, without apparently suffering any inconvenience. In the far north, indeed, my host informed me, the Lapps, who are very skillful skaters, and punctilious in the discharge of their religious duties, bury their children in the snow outside the church, while they, the parents, attend the service. Do not start, reader! The reason is, that their cries might not disturb the congregation; and it is far warmer for them underneath the snow, wrapped up in a pelt, or skin, than in the church. A trusty dog is stationed near them, to keep off the wolves, should any be prowling about in the neighborhood.—Chamber's Journal.

ONE MINUTE TOO LATE.—"When I was a young man," said an aged minister, "another young man, not far distant from where I lived, kept a store. One night he was awakened by the alarm of fire. He ran to the fire, and found it was his own store. The flames were spreading; he went in at a risk, once and again, to bring out goods, when no others would venture. The last time he went in, the men at the door all cried out, 'Come out! come out!' He leaped toward the door—the building fell and crushed him dead! He was one minute too late. So there are many sinners, busied about worldly cares, who ought to be escaping the flames, but who will be one minute too late; for they will not awake to their danger till death has overtaken them. Then, amid the hurry and agony of the dying hour, they will be unfit, and they will have no time to flee from the coming wrath. One minute too late!"

A HOME-MADE TELEPHONE.—Professor Barrett in a recent lecture on the telephone, gave a receipt for making a cheap one. Take a wooden tooth-powder box and make a hole about the size of a half crown in the lid and the bottom. Take a disc of tinned iron, such as can be had from a preserved meat tin, and place it on the outside of the bottom of the box, and fix the cover on the other side of it. Then take a small bar magnet, place on one end a small cotton or silk reel, and round the reel wind some iron wire, leaving the ends loose. Fix one end of the magnet near, as far as possible without touching the disc, and then one part of the telephone is complete. A similar arrangement is needed for the other end. The two are connected by the wire, and with this Professor Barrett says he has been able to converse at a distance of about one hundred yards.—Nature.

The Canada correspondent of the Nashville Christian Advocate has the following: "We have had rather a strange occurrence in the western part of Ontario. A Roman Catholic priest renounced Romanism, and wished to join the Methodist Church. He attended a love-feast, where he spoke for nearly half an hour, and all who heard him were favorably impressed. In the evening of the Sabbath while walking the street, he was kidnapped, and all search for him has failed to discover his whereabouts, though three months have rolled away since he was seen. A very common opinion is that he sleeps in the Detroit river. This is a strange affair, but Romish prelates dread another Chiquiquy, whose labors in Montreal and elsewhere have been so inimical to Romanism."

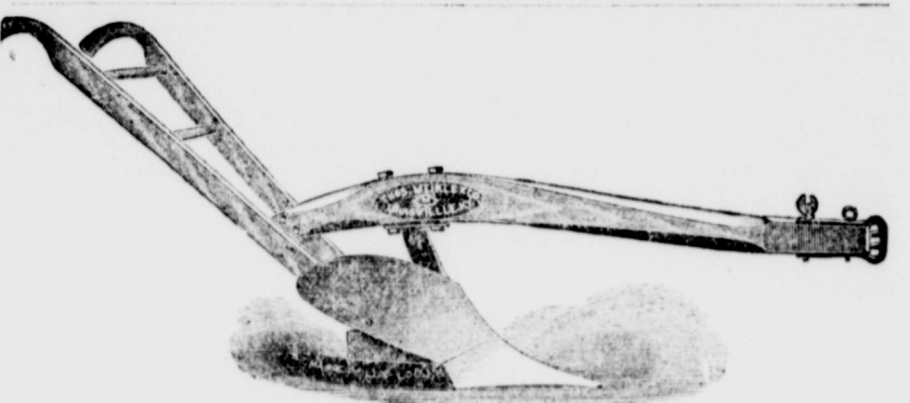
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It will be helpful to all Christian parents and teachers.—N. Y. Observer.

Both in families and Sunday-schools this excellent book is calculated to do much good, and we should be glad to know that it received an extensive circulation on this side of the Atlantic.—Bostonian Sunday-School Magazine (London).

We heartily wish a copy might find its way into the hands of every parent and guardian, and of every Sunday-school officer and teacher.—Christian Advocate (New York).

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Texas Christian Advocate

(Communicated.)

State Y. M. C. A. Convention.

The Third Annual Texas State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, convened at Dallas, March 21-23, 1878. Some forty delegates were in attendance, representing nearly all the Associations in the State. Encouraging reports of the work during the past year were presented. Some of the Associations are doing but little for young men, while others are engaged in active work. The Associations in the State are growing in number, with as much rapidity as is healthful. Until there is need felt for such an organization, and Christian young men are ready to engage in the work, there is but little use to organize Associations. Some of the important centres of the State, cities and towns where there are large numbers of young men outside of the church influence, there are no Associations, and the need for such is very great, and the objects of the Association properly understood, and the success that attends an organization doing successful work for young men known, organizations would very soon be effected. As the work is understood and where it is being properly done, ministers and Christian people are in hearty sympathy with it. The questions discussed were practical and useful in Y. M. C. A. work, and prominent ministers and laymen participated in the discussions, and the meetings were all thoroughly spiritual. Five Colleges were represented, and Mr. T. K. Cree and Mr. S. A. Taggart represented the International Committee, and took prominent part in the convention. Mr. A. F. Hardie, of Dallas, was President; H. B. Dean, of Paris, and Prof. Carlisle, of Bryan, Vice-Presidents; and W. B. Preston, of Tehuacana, and Louis Markham, of Longview, Secretaries. The State Executive Committee consists of the following members, with headquarters at Dallas: President, A. F. Hardie; Secretary, G. J. Jones; Treasurer, Mr. Vann, J. L. Reed, J. F. Dumble, Jos. Richardson, Rev. Haynes, G. E. Clotier, T. J. Wren, J. A. Knox, D. C. Dunn, H. B. Dean, P. C. Bryce, F. L. Vonshubach, J. L. Dawson, and W. B. Preston. The convention adjourned to meet next year at Longview.

\$150,000 for Publishing House.

Dr. Abbey writes to the New Orleans Advocate from Washington: "I see it in the papers that the Senate Committee of Claims, by a majority of one, had agreed to report a bill to pay our Publishing House \$150,000. This was the report of a street news monger, garbled from a little evening paper. The report of the committee shows a vote of six to three. Those voting in the affirmative were Morgan, of Alabama, who was sub-committee and made the report; Harris, of Tennessee; Hereford, of West Virginia; Cockrell, of Missouri; Hoar, of Massachusetts; and Mitchell, of Oregon. Negative—McMillan, of Minnesota; Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Teller, of Colorado. We hope to get the bill acted on by the Senate in a week or so."

Rev. B. D. Dashiell was in the city the past week.

News of the Week.

Washington Items.

Gen. Hartzell, of Illinois, introduced a resolution in the House proposing a constitutional amendment forbidding payments growing out of destruction of property in the States engaged in the rebellion.

The Senate Committee on Railroads voted to report unanimously and without amendment the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to survey and report best route, postal and commercial, from the capital of Texas to Topolovampo, Mexico. This would give a short cut across Mexico to the Pacific, connecting our railroads with the Pacific, a distance of 700 miles.

A majority of Republican Senators, while not endorsing President Hays' Southern policy, or approving his course in other respects, impute to him no dishonesty of purpose, and conclude that it would be an injury to the country—and a benefit to the Democrats—to make an open party issue with him, especially as he has yet three years to serve.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported to strike out the clause in the House bill requiring consuls to make to the Secretary of State quarterly statements of exports from and imports to the different places to which they may be accredited, the market price of various articles, etc., and it was agreed to. Mr. Sargent submitted the following as an amendment in lieu of the part stricken out: Every consular officer shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury, or such officers of customs as he may direct, as often as may be required, prices current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place in which he is stationed, and authority is hereby vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to require compliance with this provision; but it shall not have effect to impair the provision of Section 1712 of Revised Statutes. The amendment of Mr. Sargent was adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. Spencer submitted an amendment, of which he gave notice some days ago, providing that consular and diplomatic appointments shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia. Laid on the table, the bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to Senate, amendments made in committee and concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Secretary Sherman claims the right to re-issue \$300,000,000 legal tender received for taxes.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations submitted an amendment to strike out of House bill the appropriation of \$20,000 for diplomatic consular service to be expended at the discretion of the President. After considerable discussion, the amendment passed.

The Eastern Question.

The situation of affairs in the East could not be well less favorable to peace—yet it is to be hoped reason will prevail. Preparations for war are rapidly progressing in England—the war party there evidently gaining strength; and Russia appears to be, by every available means, preparing for the worst. An understanding between Austria and Russia is not thought possible—their views being so widely divergent.

It is believed in military circles that Russia and Turkey have arrived at an understanding, but there is no visible indication of this. The best England can hope from Turkey, in case of war, is a "one-sided neutrality."

Sir Stafford Northcote stated on the first that a circular had been sent to the Powers. It summarizes all recent correspondence, and after giving Russia's refusal to consent to England's demand relative to placing the treaty as a whole before the Congress, continues as follows: Her Majesty's government deeply regrets Russia's decision. Even if a considerable portion of the stipulations of the treaty were likely to be approved, Russia's reservation relative to their discussion would nevertheless be open to the most serious objection. Every material stipulation of the treaty involves a departure from the treaty of 1856, and by the declaration signed in London in 1871, it is impossible for her Majesty's government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the powers of articles which are modifications of existing treaties. The combined effects of the stipulations of the interests of the Powers also furnishes a conclusive reason against separate discussion of any one portion of them. By the articles relative to New Bulgaria a strong Slav state will be created under the auspices and control of Russia, who will secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Aegean seas. A considerable Greek population, although it views the prospect with alarm, will be merged into a Slav community alien to it. The provisions by which Russia will practically choose a ruler for Bulgaria, while a Russian administrator frames and a Russian army controls the first workings of its institutions, insufficiently indicate of what political system it will in the future form a part. The stipulation for the better government of Thessaly and Epirus, in themselves highly commendable, are accompanied by conditions the general effect of which will be to increase the power of Russia to the prejudice of Greece and every other country having interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. The territorial severance of Constantinople from the European provinces still left under its government will deprive the Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possessions, and expose their inhabitants to serious risk of anarchy. The acquisition of Bessarabia and Batoum makes Russia dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea, while the acquisition of the Armenian strongholds secures her influence over the population of the province and enables her to arrest trade between Europe and Persia. The indemnity stipulated for is evidently beyond Turkish means, even not considering the portion of revenue hypothecated to other creditors. Its mode of payment being stated, it may thus be demanded immediately, left to weigh down the Porte's independence for many years, commuted for more territory, or be made the means of entirely subordinating Turkish to Russian policy. The combined effect of the treaty stipulations is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Porte. It can not be otherwise than a matter of extreme solicitude to Great Britain that a government whose formal jurisdiction extends over geographical positions of the deepest interest to her should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of any greatly superior power that its interpretation and even existence is almost impossible. Large changes will doubtless be necessary in hitherto existing treaties. England earnestly desires good government and peace and freedom for the population to whom those blessings have been strange. She would willingly have entered a Congress in which the stipulations could be examined as a whole, but neither British interests nor the well-being of the Turkish provinces would be consulted by the assembling of a Congress restricted by Prince Gortschakoff's reservation.

LONDON, April 2.—Vienna advices report that the Austrian objections are not less fatal to the existence of the treaty than England's. Reverting to General Ignatieff's mission from this standpoint, the Times's Vienna correspondent says: His coming was a direct invitation to Austria to state her objections to various stipulations of the treaty, which was done with the utmost frankness, so that whether the Congress ultimately meets or not, Russia is now able to judge how far and in what way the treaty can be reconciled, in the opinion of Austria, with the latter's interests and those of Europe. I say European as well as Austrian because, although Austria, as a border State, doubtless has specific interests in the settlement of one or other points, still the question in its main bearings has always been looked upon as eminently European in spite of her specific interests; or, perhaps, on that very account, Austria, more than any other country, is in a position to see, not only the immediate effect, but the ulterior bearings of each stipulation of the treaty, and to point out where they affect Europe in general.

Lord Salisbury has been appointed Foreign Secretary. Lord Derby has resigned because of the determination to call out reserves.

Miscellaneous.

At Lowell, Mass., March 31, the printing machines of the Lowell Print Works were stopped, throwing 300 employes out of work. Next week the entire establishment will shut down for one month, owing to the large supply of goods on hand and dull market.

The coinage at the United States mint in Philadelphia during March was \$9220 gold pieces, and \$1,153,700 silver, including 1,001,500 new silver dollars and 600 base.

The government of Nicaragua has accepted the conditions proposed by Germany.

The London Times's Rome correspondent, March 30, telegraphs: Pope Leo's allocution, delivered at the consistory Thursday, gives the Italians general satisfaction. The allusion to the church's captivity is very mild. His holiness expresses no intention to struggle for the recovery of his temporalities. The main stress of the allocution is laid on the relations which it is intended should exist between the Pope and the Cardinals. The sacred college typifies the council of seventy, called by Moses to be his assistants and advisers in the government of the people of Israel. He wishes the Cardinals to be his bystanders and fellow-laborers, and lest it should be thought that these were merely unmeaning words from his lips, he expresses all the reliance he puts on their wise counsel, trusting and begging that it may never fail him. It was the dearest wish of the Council of Trent that the administration of the universal church should rest on the Council of Cardinals. This, says the Times's correspondent, is a clear hint of a return to the old constitution of the church, and the reference to the Council of Trent seems plainly intended as a repeal of the act of the Vatican Council, which, by declaring Pope Pius IX infallible, entitles him to dispense with the advice of either the college or council. To the Vatican Synod itself, to the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, or that of the Immaculate Conception, and to all the acts of Pius IX, except the reconstitution of the Scottish hierarchy, no allusion whatever occurs in the allocution. The acts of the deceased Pope have been sanctioned by the church and must stand, but Pope Leo seems to think that the least said about them will be the soonest mended. By his choice of Cardinal Depietro, one of the youngest and decidedly most liberal of the Cardinals, as camerlengo, the Pope confirms the hope of those conciliatory views which were always thought to animate him, and which were expected to actuate his policy in his dealing with the civil power.

The commander of our navy in the South Pacific complains that American merchantmen are engaged in the coolie trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The steamer City of Peking, which sailed yesterday for Yokohama, Hong Kong, takes \$31,524 in trade dollars, \$177,071 in Mexican dollars, \$5,500 in silver bars, and \$2,343 in gold.

A Madame Restell of New York, April 1, cut her throat and left a fortune of \$1,500,000. How deceitful are riches.

The amount of silver purchased for shipment to New York, March 27, was from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000.

Half a million gold coin was shipped to Europe March 30.

The artist who drew the eagle on the new dollar was an Englishman, imported for the purpose. This accounts, perhaps, for the bird having the general get-up of a buzzard.

Cardinal Aeneas di San Filippo E. Lorusi is dead.

D. C. Baker is nominated Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Texas District.

The committee to manage proper regulations of the Pacific Railroad are Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts; Henry Tinky and T. M. Cooley, of Michigan.

Capt. Eads says a million and a quarter of dollars will, by the jetty system, give Jacksonville, Fla., the benefit of twenty to twenty-four feet of water.

Texas Items.

The State Medical Association met in San Antonio Tuesday.

Some people in Galveston are complaining because the dog law is not enforced. They fear hydrophobia. Yet, the same people appear indifferent to the fact that the laws against gambling and other evils are unexecuted—resulting in evils incalculably greater than hydrophobia or any other physical malady; evils that kill body, mind, and soul and sense.

A contract has been made with the Baltimore Bridge Company to build a bridge for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad over the Brazos, below Richmond.

The reading room of the Y. M. C. A., Galveston, had over 200 visitors during the month of March.

Galveston can certainly claim the premium as a Sabbath-breaking community. The G., C. & S. F. R. R. have inaugurated a Sunday excursion.

A canvass of the opinions of the new Board of Directors of the Galveston Cotton Exchange indicates that the system of supervision will be modified if not wholly abolished, and the matter of protection of cotton remitted to those to whom the cotton belongs. There may also be some modification of the assessments upon members in such manner as to make the cost to each proportionate with the benefits which they derive. The rapid completion of the new Cotton Exchange building is now assured. The new board is about equally divided between buyers and sellers.

Mr. N. J. Vandervort, for seven years train dispatcher of the Southern and Western Divisions of the H. & T. C. R. R., has been presented by his co-employees with a handsome library of 196 volumes. We take pleasure in recording all such incidents. They show the bright side of humanity.

A new hotel is in contemplation in San Antonio with capacity for four hundred guests.

The Galveston News contains a sensation statement that United States troops at Fort Duncan were fired upon by Mexican troops on the 31st ult.

J. A. Hauglin, master mechanic of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, died the 31st ult.

The Freie Press protests against bull-baiting as practiced in San Antonio. A contemporary, referring to it, says the Freie Press reflects the sentiments of a majority of good citizens; that the practice is not of American origin, and should be stopped. We commend the protest, because bull-baiting is inhuman. We also protest against the German habit of Sabbath-drinking and general desecration—not because it is un-American, but because it is leading men to hell—and therefore, if anything, more inhuman than bull-baiting. Will the Freie Press commend our protest?

On application of second-mortgage bondholders a receiver has been appointed for the I. & G. N. R. R. Vice-President R. S. Hays has been named as the receiver. The amount of bonds is \$2,052,000, on which the interest is eight per cent, paper; of first-mortgage bonds of the International there are \$3,264,000, and of the Houston and Great Northern, \$4,084,000; consolidated, \$5,500,000.

Small pox excitement at Bremond has subsided, and the city has been put in good sanitary condition.

Prohibition was recently carried in Gonzales county by about 300 majority. This is the second time. Hurray for Gonzales!

Lieut. J. B. Armstrong, of Hall's command, is to be a candidate for sheriff of DeWitt county.

The law of Texas exempts from serving on juries all civil officers, undertakers, druggists, telegraph operators, attorneys and physicians in practice, millers, all persons over sixty years of age, ferrymen, railroad station agents, engineers, conductors, vice presidents of railroads, schoolmasters, publishers of newspapers, ministers of the gospel, overseers of roads; and in towns and cities having a population of fifteen hundred or more inhabitants, active members of fire companies, not exceeding twenty for each incorporated town or city, ascertained by the last United States census.

Fat beeves are bought by San Antonio butchers at \$30 to \$45.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding this department, has applied to the proper authorities for permission to establish two new posts on the Guadalupe and the head waters of the Colorado, to take the place of the posts to be given up, Forts Griffin and Richardson. The country in which these new posts are sought to be located is represented as being a very rich grazing country and well watered.—San Antonio Herald.

Mrs. Franklin Mynotte, of Dallas, was bitten by a copper-head snake the past week, from the effects of which she died. Mrs. Mynotte, says the Dallas Commercial, was greatly respected for her kindness and excellent qualities, and her untimely death has cast a shadow over the whole neighborhood.

Mr. H. D. St. Cyr, formerly of Galveston but now resident at Paris, has been by Governor Hubbard appointed Texas Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The County Court of Burleson county exempts the G., C. & S. F. R. R. from taxation for five years; and the citizens in mass meeting at Caldwell on the first pledge \$200,000 and right of way—considerable being already subscribed.

A. G. Hall, recently wounded while in the performance of his duty as Marshall of Round Rock, died on the evening of April 2d.

The Waco Mai-Fest Association offers one hundred dollars for the best fire company. All railroads in Texas carry firemen and their engines free to and fro.

Our court house and school buildings are now both under contract. We are confident that these buildings will do much in the way of rendering the summer months lively.—Longview New Era.

Longview and Sabine Valley Railway. Grade, bridges and ties all in place, and at this writing (Wednesday) there remains only one mile of track to lay. The first section of ten miles will be ready for inspection by the State engineer on Friday or Saturday.—Longview New Era.

The Tyler Courier suggests a game law for Texas—as "deer are killed for pasture, and the buffalo can not hold out many years."

Turkey hunting and fishing the rage in Smith county. Corn 50c. A fine prospect for fruit crop.

The Bonham News comes to us with a photograph of the new Bonham courthouse, taken by that "popular photographer," Hartman.

The Masonic Institute at Hallville was burned during the past week. Loss about \$4000.

The Texas Christian Advocate is one of the best religious newspapers we know of—besides gives the general news upon pretty much every subject worthy of notice. We wish it great success, and would be pleased to place it on our exchange list.—Lockhart News-Echo. Of course we exchange. We desire to exchange with every paper in the State.

Our spring fair—the stock show—comes off on Wednesday, 24th of April. From reports there will be a large number of visitors from other counties. A good chance to sell fine stock.—Badrap Advertiser.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities such as cotton, wool, sugar, and other goods. Includes sections for 'Commercial', 'COTTON', 'Wool', 'Sugar', 'Exchange—Gold and Silver', and 'THE GENERAL MARKET'.