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REUNION.

Written for the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE upon the occasion of the reunion of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Cavalry, C. S. A., held at Waxahachie, Texas, July 4, 1878.

How painfully pleasing this old day of natal glory to so many of our hearts. I, though one hundred and fifty miles from the scene so early sweet, have been with you in spirit. In my imagination I can hear the glad cries of recognition from voices that have not heard each other since "the stars and bars" were changed from the banner of a weak, though chivalrous, nation to the winding sheet of our murdered hopes. I can feel the warm clasp of the hand that only a soldier knows how to give. I see the silent tears stealing down many cheeks as the soul-stirring buzz rends the air; and my bosom heaves with strange emotions in unison with the stirring of your own hearts while the band plays "Dixie." (Of course the band played Dixie; a reunion would be incomplete without that.) And memory, ever faithful memory—heaven born evidence of our mortality—carries us back through the lapse of eventful years to all the varied scenes of the romantic, and oftentimes poetic, life of the soldier. In one thing the scenes of my imagination are in fault: I picture out a finely equipped, well drilled command of broad, dusty men, fed and clothed in strict accordance with the peculiar regulations of the Trans-Mississippi Department, when, in reality, I know that the assembly is composed of private citizens—law-abiding citizens, loyal citizens of that government against which they were once but too proud to be called rebels. They are come from the farms, from the workshops, from the counting-rooms, law offices and pulpits, from almost every department both of private and public life. They assemble in one of the most moral, most peaceful and most hospitable towns in all Texas, to revive old friendships, to sweep together over the mournful memories of the buried but never-to-be-forgotten past, to send up one united prayer of thanksgiving to the bountiful Giver of all good for the universal reign of "peace, unity and plenty" throughout our land, and to rejoice together at the glowing prospects of a still brighter, happier and more prosperous future. No doubt, many like myself were deprived of the pleasure of this reunion, being unable to obtain "leave of absence" from their posts of duty in life's unceasing conflict. And we comfort ourselves with the hope of being able to "be with you" next year. Before that time some of us will "file the dust," and then the only part we can take in the affair will be, when the survivors take themselves into an *Evangelium of sorrow* and fire "a salute" to the memory of their departed comrades.

At each successive "reunion" our number will grow less and less, until there will not be one left of all that body of men, who with compressed lips and bleeding hearts, stood under the oak at Old Sterling and listened to the expected but mournful intelligence that the Confederate Government and the Confederate army had been numbered among the things that were.
 There is coming a grand reunion, and, dear old comrades, we will all be there:
 "There is a future, oh, thank God,
 Of life this is so small a part,
 'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod,
 But then, up there, 'tis heart to heart."
 When Gabriel shall sound the last long reveille,
 And the sleeping millions of earth and sea
 Shall come forth to answer to their names at the
 Last long roll call, we shall all meet each other then,
 And shall know each other there.
 Dear comrades, indulge me, will you not join me in asking daily the important question, while in the active duties of our earthly warfare:
 "Oh, who is there among us,
 Who will stand by his colors,
 Who is on the Lord's side?"
 That when the Captain of our salvation shall descend from heaven with the shout of universal triumph, we may all receive at His hand the fadoles wreath of eternal victory over death, hell and the grave, and with the sainted Jackson "cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees."
 But this reunion of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Texas Cavalry is not a mere sentimentalism, confined to the members of the two regiments of men who desire more to see each other's faces, but seems rather to be born of a *spirit* of reunion that just now burns in the breast of every brave, true-hearted American citizen—a spirit that forgives the injuries and forgets the passions and prejudices of the past; a spirit that would not only stretch forth the arm of brotherly love to "shake hands across the bloody chasm," but would fill the chosen up and strew garlands of rare flowers over the new north in token of our restored confidence and enlightened faith. This is a very strange year. Our country has never had such cause for rejoicing since the British Lion gathered up his munitions of war and left the Goddess of Liberty in undisputed possession of the new born nation of the "Great West." Reunions, hand-shakings and festivals of all kinds. The iron horse is actually fatigued driving the tremendous excursion trains between the two sections of our nation. All this is having the effect to destroy the spirit of strife and strengthen the bonds of union. Some have said that our great Methodist drove the entering wedge that finally divided the Union. Be that true or false, it is a question I do not propose to discuss now; but if the muttering thunders of the war cloud were first heard in the General Conference of 1844, surely the General Conference of 1878 has surely the olive branch of peace. The conference, with open arms and hearts, resolving the eloquent Cyrus D. Foss, the Christian spiritist delegate from the Northern church, while the "question at issue" "the poor contraband,"

was there in the person of Wm. D. Johnson, delegate from the African M. E. Church, and at an appropriate hour he came forward and invoked the benedictions of heaven upon the manifest evidences of fraternity and Christian reunion. What if Bishop Haven did criticize the affair and say it was too much "gush." Remember Bishop Haven never lived in the South, and therefore does not know how to love the negroes as we love them. Bishop Haven was never a soldier, and therefore can not be as generous as we. Bishop Haven was there as a private individual, a mere spectator. Dr. Foss came as the representative of his church, and of course spoke the sentiments of his church. The ship of state has severed the shore line by which partisan leaders have been holding her in the docks so long, and as she floats out upon the high sea in search of the peaceful crafts of knavery and trickery, and fraud, a generous Southern breeze fills her sails, and swift as the wings of the morning she flies on, carrying her cheerful crew toward that blessed harbor where the virtuous fathers—*truth, honesty and friendship*—are the principles that govern the private and public life of the people. The great cry for reform creates sometimes a spirit of impatience, and the excited movements of the curtain give us occasional glimpses of the communistic and socialistic elements, but the grand old ship will sail on. The wind is fair and the sea is smooth. The barometer indicates no change. The long, dark night is passing away. Already the cold gray of early dawn has given place to the glowing red, and as the glorious sun of perfect peace and perfect liberty throws his golden ray athwart our political sky, the great swarm of lightning-bug demagogues, whose alternate light and darkness has kept their constituents in a state of continuous perplexity, will have to betake themselves to the quiet shades of obscurity. What has been heard in the ear is being proclaimed upon the lips. The blood of the fathers flows in the veins of the children.

Let the wealth of the nation pay the expenses of the nation. Let everything that represents money pay taxes once a year, and let nothing, whether it be corn in the ear or corn in the meal barrel, pay any more taxes or pay any other tax. That clause in the Constitution that has caused so much discussion, "all men are born free and equal," is beginning to be understood. Only it is put a little more strongly: "We are free and we will be treated equally." This grand army of reformers are not clad in the accoutrements of war; but, armed with the silent yet all conquering power of the ballot, they are determined on the destruction of all private enterprises and all class corporations that are being run or proposed to be run at the expense of the common people. This is not a faction, nor yet the spirit of sectionalism, but the voice of the people, the tolling millions, who out of all they produce, and out of all they buy, a portion of everything goes to pay these unjust and unequal taxes.

From Boston to San Francisco, from the placid hills of frozen Maine to the orange groves of Florida the spirit of mutual protection and co-operation is thoroughly infused into the minds of the suffering millions with whom the prayer, "give us this day our daily bread," has become a practical reality in the most sensitive application of the term. While they know that just as regularly as the miller takes his dish of toll, a certain portion of their scant earnings goes to swell the already loaded coats of the horde of vamps who are actually eating the flesh and drinking the blood of our poverty-stricken wretches who have to pay the expenses of the government for the privilege of being poor; but this state of things must not, can not, continue, and as peace and prosperity go always hand in hand, so when we have corrected the political and financial evils of the land, the hearts of the people will come together, and looking down through the years to come, when passion, and prejudice, and corruption shall all have been buried in unknown graves; when every hilltop and every valley shall resound with the songs of peace and gladness; when in the great joy of our hearts we will erect a monument representing the American eagle perched upon the Southern cross, hard by the standards of Liberty, the "stars and stripes" floating above her head, while the "stars and bars" are folded next her heart, from the pulpit and the rostrum the glad news of religious liberty is heard. The bright heavens bend and the angelic choirs come down to join in the grand old Jewish chorus: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to men."
 JOHN C. BARR, JR.
 ROCKDALE, July 4, 1878.

Our church in Weatherford is in a prosperous condition, congregations large, prayer and glass-meetings well attended, singing spiritual, and prayers fervent. An increase of fifty members by letter and ritual, and others seeking the Savior.

We have just moved into the new parsonage, with five rooms and a nice cellar, and a study for the pastor. On the evening of moving into these very comfortable rooms we were surprised by a visit from many members of the church, who brought supplies, and made the occasion very pleasant. The funds with which to build were mainly furnished by the Ladies' Aid Society. Thousands of her opposite sex will have to go to heaven to know the true woman's value, and should they neglect the great salvation they will forever be excluded from the knowledge of the one and the glories of the other.

During the month now ending there have been many heavy rains, which have injured the reaped wheat crop in the fields. On this account not much grain has yet been brought to market, delaying business and continuing the "hard times." God will over-rule all for good if the hearts of the people would become obedient to Him.
 H. M. GLASS.

June 28, 1878.
 During the past year there has been an unusual degree of religious interest manifested in all the stations of the Siam mission.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.
 BY R. M. NOBLE.

THIRD QUARTER—FOURTH LESSON—July 28, 1878.
 LUKE IV: 16-30; JESUS IN NAZARETH; TRUE—A. D. 28; PLACE—NAZARETH; RULERS—TIHERIUS CAESAR, EMPEROR OF ROME; PONTIUS PILATE, PROCURATOR OF JUDEA; AND HEROD ANTIPAS, TETRARCH OF GALILEE.

GOLDEN TEXT.
 "And they were astonished at His doctrine; for His word was with power." (Luke iv: 31.)

Jesus, after His baptism, was led by the spirit into the wilderness and was there tempted by the devil. Read Matthew iv: 1-11; Mark i: 12-13; and Luke iv: 1-13. His temptation over. He returned in the power of the spirit into Galilee. This was about a year prior to the incident of this lesson. It is difficult to arrange the events of His three years of miracles and wonderful preaching, from His baptism to the cross, in consecutive order, as we find them in the four Gospels, as neither of them attempted to preserve the chronological order of the events. They seem to have desired more to group kindred subjects. By a careful reading of these Evangelists we are led to adopt the following as the probable order of the early events: First—The call of His first disciples. (John i: 35-52.) Second—His first miracle. (John ii: 1-12.) Third—He goes to the Passover and cleanses the temple. (John ii: 13-22.) Fourth—His conference with Nicodemus. (John iii: 1-13.) Fifth—His declaration to the woman of Samaria. (John iv: 5-26.) Sixth—His second miracle in Cana. (John iv: 46-54); and seventh—His sermon in Nazareth as given in this lesson.

V. 16. "And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up, and as His custom was, He went into the Synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." "Nazareth," about twenty-five miles west of the south end of lake Tiberias or Genneseret or the sea of Galilee. It was within the ancient limits of Zebulun. It nestled within a cluster of fifteen mountains. "As was His custom," shows that He taught wherever He went—even in His own city in the face of the proverb that asserted that a prophet is not without honor save in his own land. This was His first effort to teach in His own city. "Synagogue," a Jewish house of worship that always pointed to Jerusalem. The service of the Synagogue began with praise and prayer, and portions of the Law and Prophets were read aloud, the reader and audience standing as a mark of respect for God's Word. Then all sat while the teacher delivered his sermon. "Stood up to read," He read a portion of Isaiah.

V. 17. "And there was delivered unto Him the book of the prophet Esaias (Greek of Isaiah). And when He had opened the book, He found the place where it was written. The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight, to set at liberty them that are bruised." "The book," a roll. Books were then written on parchments or papyrus (hence paper), and then rolled up. From this we get volume, something rolled. Isaiah wrote about 700 years before this time. "Opened," unrolled the book; "found," by searching; "place," the sixty-first chapter, and one and two verses. "The spirit of the Lord is upon Me," as was seen at His baptism. His text on this occasion fully expressed His mission. How often He declared that He came to preach to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to deliver the captives, and to open the eyes of the blind. The poor are those who need. The gospel liberates all from the prison bars of sin, who believe in Jesus of Nazareth. He opens the spiritual eyes of all who come to Him. They who go to Him bruised and broken are healed.

V. 19. "To preach the acceptable year of the Lord." This was the grand jubilee that came around every fifty years. Then all debts were wiped out and all forfeited estates were restored.
 V. 20. "And He closed (rolled up) the book and gave it to the minister (the librarian), and sat down ready to expound the lesson. "The eyes of all in the synagogue were fastened on Him," as should be the eyes of all who listen to the exposition of the Word of God.

V. 21. "And He began to say unto them: This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears. He thus announced His own mission."
 V. 22. "And all bare him witness," testified by their close attention, and still more by the influence which His gracious words had on their minds. They wondered at His wisdom. They ask in amazement, "is not this Joseph's son?"
 V. 23. He anticipates their fault-finding. "Physician, heal thyself." They had heard of His miracles elsewhere, and demanded that He should do in His own city what He had done in Capernaum. He had overcome this temptation in the wilderness and could not gratify wondering curiosity.
 V. 24. "And He said unto them no prophet is acceptable in his own country." This proverb is usually accepted as true.
 V. 25. "Many widows were in Israel in the day of Elias (Elijah), when the heavens (clouds) were shut up three days and six months. (See 1 Kings; xvii: 9.)
 V. 26. "Sarepta," Zerephath in Sidon, or Zidon, on the Mediterranean Sea.
 V. 27. "And many lepers were in Israel in the time of Elisha (Elisha), the prophet, and none of them were cleansed, saving Naaman, the Syrian." He thus justified His refusal to perform miracles for them by reference to two great prophets who had wrought miracles for Gentiles, but none for their own people. There are marked similarities in these two miracles of Elijah and Elisha to His interview with the Syro-Phoenician woman (Mark vii: 26), and His healing the ruler's son (John iv: 46).

V. 28. "And all they in the synagogue, when they heard these things, were filled with wrath" (rage). Bad as they knew themselves to be, they thought themselves better than *Gentiles*.
 V. 29. They thrust Him out of the city and led Him to the brow of the hill whereon the city was built that they might cast Him down headlong. How changed the attentive listeners. His admiring and wondering neighbors became fiendish murderers in heart.
 V. 30. "But He, passing through the midst of them, went His way," as He often did. Thus ended His first and last attempt to preach in His own Nazareth, His home.

Religious News.

The number of Hindus in the Tinnevely who have announced to Bishop Caldwell their desire to become Christians has swelled to 18,000.
 The first Methodist society was formed in Canada in 1778, and it is proposed to celebrate the centenary with appropriate ceremonies.
 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (High Church, Anglican) had an income of \$742,190 the past year, and employed 547 missionaries.

The statistics of Sunday-school work in Germany are as follows: There are in Germany a total of 1,361 Sunday-schools, with 8,149 teachers and 158,615 scholars.
 The total receipts of the English religious societies is \$8,436,260, an increase of upward of \$250,000. Of the whole amount \$2,582,895 was contributed to foreign missions.
 The general agent of the American Bible Society reports that the demand for the five-cent Testament had led to the issue of 1,000 copies a day throughout the month of May.

The Bishops of the Methodist Church, South, at the request of the General Conference, have appointed the 2d of August as the day to begin the Week of Prayer.
 The Baptist ministers of Philadelphia have decided that women may preach if they have the necessary gift, grace, education and other accomplishments.

At the present time the whole number of Jews in Jerusalem amounts to 13,000 souls. They form more than one third of the entire population there, and exceed almost double the Christian people.
 A missionary paper puts this striking contrast: We spend annually in this country \$700,000,000 for intoxicating drinks. All the Boards of Missions spend for the salvation of the world less than \$6,000,000.
 The Reformed Episcopal Church has now an excellent chance in Ireland with those of the Established Church who have been unsuccessful in having the word "regeneration" deleted from the baptismal offices.
 The Wesleyans of England have a "Ministers' Children's association," the object of which is to take care of and help educate the children of deceased preachers, and take care of the invalid and aged among them.

The American Bible Society is paying special attention to colporteur work in the South. In Arkansas, for example, 86,000 families have been visited, and of these 24,000 were found destitute of the Scriptures. 17,000 had been supplied by the society.
 The Free Church Assembly, Scotland, has adopted resolutions inimical to the case of Prof. Robertson Smith. His views are regarded as unscriptural and dangerous, and in virtue of the resolutions he must be suspended from his professorship and from the ministry of the Free Church.

The Bastrop Advertiser says: "Any quantity of eggs can be bought in this market for five cents a dozen, and chickens from ten to fifteen cents a piece." The Bastrop flour mills are getting in a fine lot of wheat, and soon, we judge, the mills will be kept steadily employed.

The Lampasas Dispatch says: "The interest in the coming fair is increasing. It is not confined to our own county, but we hear of many persons coming from the surrounding and some of the distant counties. The secretary of the association is receiving inquiries and applications for premium lists from people of Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, San Saba, Burnet, Williamson, Travis, Gonzales, and other counties. The indications are now that the attendance will be much larger and the exhibition much better than at any previous fair."

The pains of great wealth are illustrated in New York at present by the fight that is going on over Richard F. Carman, a boy of 11 years of age. He will receive \$700,000 when he becomes of age, and his mother gets \$5,500 a year for caring for him, but she wants to manage his property as well, while his sister charges that his education is neglected, and wants his personal care given to some one else.

An important discovery of salt has been made in Western New York. Workmen engaged in boring an oil well at Womung, thirty-seven miles west of Rochester, last week, ran the drill through seventy feet of pure white salt. The excitement over the find is very great and the prospect is that all the land in the valley will be leased immediately. The salt was struck at a depth of 1072 feet. The discovery is said to completely overthrow the theories of the old State geologists.

The Southwestern University.

Out of the five Texas conferences, each of which has visiting committees appointed for the above institution, there were only three individuals in attendance at the recent commencement to witness the exercises. One from the Texas and two from the Northwest Texas Conference. Whatever may have been the cause of the absence of so many of the members of said committees, we deem it a matter to be greatly lamented; and hope it may never so occur again.

One of the members was present during the examination exercises, preceding the commencement occasion proper, and represents to us that real efficiency in scholarship was impartially demanded by every member of the Faculty before any young man could grasp the high honors of this University. Many of the students acquitted themselves handsomely, and all of them gave evidence of rapid and solid progress. The evidences of skill and pains-taking industry on the part of the Student and Faculty appeared most satisfactorily in the efforts of the young gentlemen who delivered orations on the occasion. We will be greatly surprised indeed if the ministry and the legislature and congress do not receive valuable aid from the ranks of these University students; nay, we expect some of them to make stars of the first magnitude!

But one of the most gratifying features of the work of the institution is found in the high state of spirituality, existing in the religious exercises continually held here. Besides the regular preaching of the Word twice on each Sunday, there is a weekly prayer-meeting and class-meeting, each well attended by these students, several of whom have professed faith in Jesus and joined the church during the last session.
 Now, in conclusion, we are truly impressed and deeply impressed that the labors and success of the University during the past term have been highly gratifying and augur well for the future. Allow us to say, that it is our abiding conviction, that all that is requisite to place this noble institution upon the loftiest pinnacle of religious and literary success, is that our brethren of the church and friends throughout the State, give it both moral and financial support; and just now especially the latter.

May the skies over the Southwestern University be ever bright and propitious.
 W. B. STREETMAN,
 GEO. W. GRAVES,
 Northwest Texas Conference Visiting Com.
 R. T. NABORS,
 Texas Conference Visiting Com.
 July 1, 1878.

Whether the congress at Berlin settle anything or not, it is useful as showing that the Powers are willing to consult through their representatives as to the pending difficulties, rather than to hasten into war. It is one of the rules of Christian influence. It may be a long time before the nations will learn to war no more; but we are making progress in that direction, and whatever lessens the liability to armed conflict ought to be hailed as a harbinger of the era of universal and perpetual peace. When we come to calmly think of it, war is such a barbarity, such an inhumanity, that we wonder at the patience with which it is contemplated by the people who live under the reign of the Messiah. Why is it not assailed as being itself the great enemy to human progress and the salvation of the world? The truth is, since it has always existed, people are accustomed to regard it as a necessary part of human activity, and, carried away by its pomp and circumstance, they fail to see its horrors so as to condemn and try to stop them. As the gospel advances wars ought to decrease, and the aim of civilization is only well directed when it seeks to settle all international difficulties by an arbitration other than that of the sword.—*United Presbyterian.*

An important discovery of salt has been made in Western New York. Workmen engaged in boring an oil well at Womung, thirty-seven miles west of Rochester, last week, ran the drill through seventy feet of pure white salt. The excitement over the find is very great and the prospect is that all the land in the valley will be leased immediately. The salt was struck at a depth of 1072 feet. The discovery is said to completely overthrow the theories of the old State geologists.

Texas Christian Advocate

Correspondence.

An Aid Society.

On the 5th of March, 1875, twenty-one ladies, representing four Protestant denominations in the town of Gonzales, met at a private residence and organized themselves into a society, in order to make some systematic effort to raise a fund very much needed by the church buildings in their town.

The Presbyterians, assisted by liberal contributions from the citizens, had erected a handsome little church, but their resources were entirely exhausted before the building had received either bell or furniture.

The society, after its organization, went to work with so much energy that by the 22d of April it had raised a fund of \$408 50—\$40 65 of which was the result of their small weekly dues of ten cents each, and fifty cents entrance fee for each member. They solicited no contributions in money; it was the result of their own labor. This money was placed in the hands of three gentlemen, members of the Presbyterian Church, with directions to purchase a bell, an organ, lamps, and carpeting for pulpit and aisles. This was done to their complete satisfaction; and a handsome communion service—the gift of a noble old man, since gone to his reward—rendered the appointments of the new church as complete as they were tasteful.

The Methodist church building, which for the sake of a questionable economy had been built in connection with a Masonic Lodge, was for years in so unsafe a condition that it was found necessary to take the whole edifice down and rebuild it on the same plan. About this time the lower walls came to a standstill, partly for want of funds. A joint committee of six from church and lodge had charge of the work; but it was found difficult to collect subscriptions from members of the church and others. The lodge was impatient to finish up the second story for the purposes designed, and finally a sum of money was borrowed for the use of the church committee in completing the lower walls. Of this, more hereafter.

Our ladies gave a little open air entertainment on the 5th of May, which yielded \$66 50. This was immediately placed in the hands of the joint committee, on the principle that every little helps. The society at its next regular meeting passed a resolution devoting their labors during the summer and autumn to raising a sum of money to furnish the Methodist church when finished, having great confidence that the promised subscriptions would be paid in due time. They were indefatigable all through the summer, and in the fall, when the County Agricultural Fair held its annual meeting, they bid in through an agent one of the "eating stalls," paying regular price for it, arranged a fancy bazaar, solicited contributions of provisions, and also purchased what they needed, working with such a will that \$650 was laid aside until such time as in their judgment it should be needed. During the winter they raised \$323 for the Baptist Church and paid it over—thus making \$1449 raised by good, honest work in little more than one year. The most unvarying harmony and peace, great social and religious enjoyment among themselves, were not the least among the fruits of this labor of love; and the work earned its own reward to each earnest worker within the charmed circle.

In May, 1876, the "Mite Society"—as it was called—virtually dissolved. Some of its most useful members, however, being Methodists, organized a society among themselves to work for the completion of their own church, which at this time consisted of four bare brick walls. For two years they have been unceasing in their efforts, often discouraged (for it really seemed as fast as one difficulty was overcome, another confronted them), but never giving up their fixed purpose of furnishing their own church. Flooring, plastering, ceiling, painting, seats, carpets, lamps—in short, every detail of the work came under their supervision and was paid for by their earnings. At length, in the spring of 1877, the congregation assembled to worship in the neat and beautiful "ladies' church," as it was often called, and the persevering workers began to look forward to an enterprise which they considered scarcely secondary in importance to the church itself—a work which appeals to the hearts of wives and mothers with peculiar force—the providing a home for the family of their pastor. While the society was taking a breathing spell, as it were, rejoicing in the success given by a wise hand to their past labors and maturing plans for future op-

erations, a still, small voice began to whisper, and a cloud "no larger than a man's hand" at first rose on their horizon. The voice said: "Be just before you are generous;" and the cloud broadened and deepened until our pretty parsonage was obscured, nay, completely hidden from view. Sober faces looked at each other in the society meetings, and grave voices said: "The church is in debt; shall we try to pay it?" It was rather depressing, for the amount, including interest, was now about \$586, and the ladies had already built instead of furnishing the church. For awhile they pondered over this unexpected "giant in the path," and then, with a self-sacrifice worthy of themselves and their object, they set to work to pay the debt. In March, 1878, they gave an "oyster supper," which netted them \$50. In April, an Easter festival added a like sum to their treasury. Early in June, an "ice cream sociable" in the shaded square, which, in compliment to its beauty and verdure, is called "the park," increased the sum still further. The Secretary of the "blue lodge," himself a whole-souled Methodist, donated his salary as Secretary. This, added to a small amount which was paid in 1877, reduced the debt to about \$350. The pastor and male membership having witnessed the continued efforts of a few ladies to lift this incubus from the church, concluded to make a vigorous effort to raise at the district conference, which met in Gonzales on the 17th of June, a sum sufficient to liquidate the whole debt. This was happily accomplished, the "Ladies' Aid Society" having given \$150 for this purpose since the last of March. About fifteen ladies—all Methodists but two—have earned and expended on their church within two years, \$500. Including the labors of the "Mite Society," they have raised for church purposes \$1949 by their own labor.

Besides this, there are three other societies—Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal—which have labored each in its own sphere of usefulness. I would be glad, indeed, to give you the results of this labor in figures, were I able to do so. We make this report in no spirit of boastfulness, Mr. Editor, God forbid! for well do we remember our many seasons of discouragement. But we have done what we could, and for the encouragement of our sisters everywhere, we tell the ADVOCATE the pleasant story of our success.

L. C. SMITH, Secretary L. A. Society.

And Gallio Cared for None of These Things.

Those things for which Gallio cared not (Acts xviii:17) were the religion of the Jews, and the religion of Christ, and the beating that Sosthenes, the ruler of the Synagogue, received for troubling him with questions involving the respective claims of the two sects; therefore he ordered Paul, who was accused by the Jews of teaching a religion contrary to the law, released—as he cared as little for the law esteemed by the Jews as he did for the gospel preached by Paul. Gallio intimated that his business was to punish crime, not to interfere with the belief of men. He is represented as a man of a very amiable character, and who no doubt possessed high notions of justice and propriety. He was free from bigoted prejudices, but like many noble characters of the present day, recognized no higher claim than the approval of his superiors and the favor of his countrymen. He was a lover of law and order, a good citizen—in short, he was a man to be loved and to be admired both by the religious and the irreligious. The world commends such men as Gallio, and we find there are great numbers of them who fill our judges' benches and take the leading places in society. Their discrimination is to be admired in many respects, and it is wonderful to observe the power they wield over their fellow-citizens. They have no creed, but indorse all that is good in the different sects of religion. They are active in public enterprises, favor philanthropic movements, love to push forward the wheels of education in its development of science and literature, are active and indispensable as agents to forward all material progress—but, like Gallio, when the claims of religion are presented, they care for none of these things. A casual glance at human nature will result in this discovery: first, that man loves, above all else, popularity, influence, power; second, that to hold these he must cater to the agencies by which he received them; third, that there is within him, unseen by the outside world, a something called conscience. His happiness might be complete in the possession of the first if he could be an absolute monarch, but conscience says to the man: there is a being to whom you owe homage. He sees your every thought, He knows every

glance of your eye, every movement of the lip and every word is understood. Have you sought power, popularity and influence to glorify Me, or is it for a selfish purpose. This question pressed home, lays bare a deceptive heart. The man stands appalled at the revelation. The inward look says, turn back and submit to God and glorify him. He looks outwardly and sees flatterers, friends and pleasures. Conscience says: choose, forsake the world and live forever. The world puts on her sweet, languid, fascinating smile, and says: how can you leave me. The world casts her glittering beams around the halting soul. She mixes a stupefying narcotic and places it in the hands of the undecided man—whispers, give it to conscience and put it to sleep and you will be troubled no more. The draught is given, conscience sleeps, the world has won. Religion thunders her claims. But Gallio cares for none of these things. There are thousands of men to-day who are sorely lashed by the stings of conscience as it presses home the demands of Christianity, and they fly to strong drink until conscience is stupefied; then in maddened madness turn and say to religion: We care for none of these things. Here is a young man in Galveston. He left a distant home and came here to seek his fortune. His cheeks were moist with a mother's tears, and he promised to remain true to her teachings, and to never forsake the God of his mother. For awhile he attended church, and seemed mindful of his promise; but soon he turns aside from the path of duty—perhaps, at first for a glass of beer; but, alas, the habit for strong drink increases, and the habit of attending church decreases until now, the midnight reveller roams the streets and says to his mother's God and to his mother's religion: I care for none of these things. There are thousands of heedless men and women in Galveston to-day who are bidding the warnings of conscience to down, and are seeking by potations, or pleasures, or business, to ignore the obligations they owe to God. Conscience, their best friend, so faithful and earnest, begs them to listen to the claims of Christianity. It pleads like the stricken mother with a wayward son, or like the crushed and bleeding wife with the intoxicated husband. The earnest eye of conscience is looking upon you, careless man of the world, and imploring you to turn to God. Heed its pleadings, for if you persistently turn away, the time will come, when too late, that you will say in the agony and grief of soul, would to God I had cared for these things.

GALVESTON, July, 1878.

A Revival.

The Lord is graciously reviving His work on Milford circuit. The revival is principally confined to the church. Yet many have been convicted, and about ten conversions. The members of our church, with some exceptions, are seeking, and many obtaining the blessing of entire sanctification. At a meeting held at Salem, conducted by the Rev. R. J. Haynes, a young and accomplished minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, than whom but few or none are more devoted and zealous, more than fifty professed entire sanctification, (principally members of our church), and six or seven converted. Bro. Haynes is an evangelist of state-wide reputation. He recently professed entire sanctification, since which time he conducts his meetings strictly upon the line of holiness. Yet sinners are not "passed by." I feel largely indebted to Bro. Haynes, and the two sisters who assist him in the great work with sweet song and encouraging testimony, for the deep work which is becoming wide-spread on my circuit. I bid them God's speed, and recommend them to the religious public. However, we have been preparing the way for this excellent work, by earnest gospel preaching for quite a while passed. At all of my meetings persons are now being led to the cross, and find a pardoning Savior. Church members kneel side-by-side with penitents and seek and obtain a full salvation. Do any question the genuineness of this work? I answer: Here are many living witnesses who can attest the truth of God's word: "thou shalt call His name Jesus; for He shall save His people from their sins." We feel confident, for we follow not a cunningly devised fable, but the sure word of prophecy. Our predecessors in this matter are the prophets and apostles, and in subsequent ages, Wesley and his coadjutors. Our criterion is Methodist theology predicated upon the word of eternal truth. As Methodists, we have the watchword from our illustrious founder, "to spread holiness over these lands." But one greater than Wesley has said: "Without holiness no man shall

see the Lord." At our protracted meetings, which follow in quick succession, we are anticipating glorious results. We most cordially invite ministers and people to attend. The editor of the ADVOCATE is expected. The meeting will be conducted on the self-supporting plan. Ministers will be cared for.

R. C. ARMSTRONG.

The Valedictory.

We often listen with pleasing interest to the discourses delivered at the closing exercises of our colleges and literary institutions, and mark the leading features of prominence which stand out in bold relief, giving us an idea, to a great extent, of what the striving competitors will achieve in after years—if they have labored earnestly to acquire a position in the front ranks of science, or dragged their sluggish course along to the end of the term. But this is not the idea to which we wish to direct your attention, dear reader. If we let our mind's eye turn back to distant years, when education was not conducted as at the present day, we see there were no palace halls to seat the weary multitude, nor gorgeous hotels to feed the famishing crowd; but the green swards on the hills and vales of Judea gave them a carpet on which to repose, and the broad and inviting boughs of the olive afforded them shelter. It was there the great Teacher delivered his valedictory address to his sorrowing pupils. Previous to this time He had not made Himself clearly manifest to the minds of His disciples, but now in His great affectionate farewell speech He opens their understanding so that they comprehend His true mission in the world, and the nature of His kingdom—that He had thus set up a spiritual and not a temporal kingdom. But now the great climacteric had arrived. He was suddenly to be taken from them, "and sorrow filled their hearts." But He comforts them in language such as had never been given to the world before: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in Me, believe also in Me. In My Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you." Their idea of a temporal kingdom was now dispelled, and the grand truth of His kingdom of grace and His everlasting allegiance with the Father now broke in upon their hitherto darkened minds, and they exclaim: "So now speakest Thou plainly, and speakest no proverb; now are we sure that Thou knowest all things, and needest not that any man should ask Thee. By this we believe that Thou camest forth from God." Having confirmed them in the faith of His gospel by this, the greatest of all valedictories, He delivers in their presence His prayer to the Father and benediction to them, setting forth the many trials and persecutions that awaited them, but in the end of their warfare a life of joy and peace. Was this the valedictory of our Savior delivered only to those twelve sorrowing followers who gave him daily audience? Nay, verily, those same words which fell with such musical accents upon their ears and hearts, still cheer the gloomy pathway of His sorrowing followers of to-day, and the sweet pathos of his words will still reverberate through His everlasting gospel down the aisles of distant years, even unto the end of time. "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

P. D. JARNAGIN.

Revivals in the West.

I have just returned from Mt. Pisgah (an appointment on my work), where a protracted meeting is being held by the Rev. Mr. Wiatt, of Comanche county. By calling in an appointment it happened to be my good fortune to be with him, and I shall never forget the blessings that were showered upon us, nor the interest manifested among the people. I have been at revivals before, but I have never yet seen anything to equal this. I have never yet seen the church so fully alive to their duty that they would all get to praising God at once, and sinners all come rushing to the altar, trembling at every limb, and crying out, like they of old: "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?" Your humble servant prepared twice to preach, but after the "testimony meeting" in the morning we found that there was no need of *man* trying to preach, for we all felt that the Lord was for us; and in the evening, when the ladies came back from the grove meeting, with their faces all bright and happy in the love of Jesus, and met their friends from a distance, they began to praise God; and it just looked as if everybody got happy at once. Brother Wiatt stepped upon a bench and said he wanted everybody to know that the "waters were troubled," and he wanted to see some one step in. And they did step in, until seven souls were

healed of their leprosy. There were only seven or eight sinners in the congregation who were not at the altar. There was a young man there who said that it looked like a fire kindled in the altar, and would come round and round in a circle, sweeping everything before it, until at last he felt the breathings of the Holy One, and stepped in. The next morning at the "testimony meeting" the watchword was: "I am so glad that Jesus loves me." I left the meeting with eighteen converts and twelve accessions to the church, and started a meeting at Jewell. Twelve converts last night.

SEP. SPRINGS, July 2.

Waco District Conference.

The conference convened in the church at Marlin, June 28, at 8:30 o'clock A. M., with the Rev. W. G. Connor, D. D., presiding elder, in the chair; B. B. Clarkson, Esq., Secretary. Six out of ten pastoral charges were represented by the preachers in charge, and liberal proportion of lay delegates. The conference welcomed the presence of Dr. I. G. John, of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and Bros. T. B. Buckingham, of Chappell Hill, and H. H. Sullivan, of Cameron.

Committees on the State of the Church, Missions, Sunday-schools, Education, Finance, Church Property and Church Literature, were duly appointed, and from their reports the following items are culled.

The Committee on State of the Church, through their chairman, J. A. Graves, report the spiritual condition of the members at perhaps the usual average, but find in many charges the neglect of family prayer; class-meeting nearly obsolete, and some of the members attending upon and participating in the popular amusements of the day. The committee deprecate this state of affairs, "emphatically disapprove of drunkenness, dram drinking, dancing, church fairs, or any other such like unseemly or unholy practices in the name of religion," and recommend a strict application of discipline by preachers and members in the case of those who will not "refrain from such practices after due notice and admonition," and further recommend "that every preacher in the district enforce the doctrine of 'Christian perfection,'" urging "our people to press forward in all their Christian duties, and not rest short of holiness of heart." The report and resolution were adopted.

The Committee on Missions, C. B. Spencer, chairman, report assessments against Waco District, for cause of missions, \$800; collected only \$46 for home, and \$17.25 for foreign missions. Quite a margin for future operations. The committee "recommend the formation of missionary societies in the Sunday-schools and congregations, with a small sum as initiation fee." Report adopted.

The Committee on Sunday-schools, through their chairman, Jesse Scruggs, report condition of Sunday-schools in seven charges in the district. There are eleven schools in operation; about four hundred and fifty scholars; good average attendance; money collected, \$226.25; expended, \$140.50; Methodist literature used. The committee "regrets the fact that from the reports rendered the Wesleyan Methodist catechisms, which are acknowledged as standards of doctrine in our church, are no longer used in the schools, and recommend them to be used in preference to others in all the schools in the district.

The committee urge the superintendants to introduce a missionary spirit into the schools; and, *Resolved*, That as the chief deacon of the Sunday-school is to lead our children to Christ, we exhort our officers and teachers to keep this point constantly in view, and by example and precept urge the children to come to Jesus."

The Committee on Education, J. Fred Cox, chairman, presented an exhaustive report on the present condition and future prospects of Waco Female College. The committee represents this institution as possessing many advantages for imparting literary culture and useful and attractive attainments to our young ladies. The committee reports: "The President, Rev. Sam P. Wright, A. M., is active, energetic and successful, and as a legitimate result, almost unparalleled prosperity has attended the institution during the term that recently closed. While there was little or no advance in the local patronage, that from abroad had indicated a large increase of favor in the public mind of our people." The following resolution is appended to the report: *Resolved*, That as Methodists and as members of this district conference, will use our best endeavors to secure patronage for the college, and will also aid, as far as in us lies, in making it one of the first institutions of its order in the land."

The Southwestern University, Georgetown, Rev. F. A. Mood, D. D., Regent, and Marvin College, Waxahachie, each received honorable mention, and it was

Resolved, That we are in hearty sympathy with these institutions of learning, endorse their management, and will encourage, by personal effort, their advancement." The report and resolution were adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported (representing in their report six charges only) as follows: Assessed for support of the preachers in charge, \$3875; received to date, \$983; deficit, \$2892; assessed for presiding elder, \$630; received, about, \$103; deficit, \$527. Assessments for delegates to General Conference all collected. The committee "recommend a strict adherence to the conference assessment plan as the best method known, under ordinary circumstances, for raising the assessment for support of the preacher and presiding elder."

Rev. T. G. Gilmore, chairman of the Committee on Church Property, reported the value of church property in the district at \$63,000. In the terse language of the report: "this is a large investment of money, but is not half what it ought to be; therefore,

Resolved, That we make every effort possible to enlarge the number of parsonages and church edifices." Report adopted.

Rev. S. S. Scott, chairman Committee on Literature, submitted a comprehensive report, in which it was shown that one hundred and nineteen TEXAS ADVOCATES are taken in the district, which, with a membership of about 3000, gives one ADVOCATE to every 251 members. The committee deprecates this state of affairs, and attributes it to the fact that our membership is composed largely of "old State" people, who continue to take the "old home paper," but mainly to scarcity of money. The committee regrets the very limited circulation of the religious books of our Publishing House among us, and "resolves that we, as agents for the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, will use our best endeavors to put it in every Methodist family, and that we will renew our attempts to give a more extensive circulation to our books and literature among the people." Report adopted.

The following resolutions were submitted to the conference, and were on motion adopted:

"WHEREAS, A session of our annual conference at a time earlier than the 15th of November, will be detrimental to the material prosperity of our work, and especially to the interests of the ministry, and all the collections ordered by the annual conference; therefore,

Resolved, That this district conference, in regular session, request Bishop J. C. Keener to so change the time of our conference as to meet this demand.

(Signed) J. FRED COX, B. F. GASSAWAY, J. S. SCOTT, J. FRED COX.

The delegates elect to the annual conference are as follows: Rev. H. L. Taylor, H. C. Williams, C. B. Spencer, J. R. Taylor. Alternates: B. F. Richey and John Lloyd. Calvert was selected as the place for holding the next district conference.

On motion, B. F. Gassaway was requested to prepare a synopsis of the minutes for publication.

Adjourned with the benediction. B. F. GASSAWAY.

LOVELADY, TEXAS, July 9, 1878. "I am doing what I can for the ADVOCATE. I have some hope of doing something by-and-by. I am resurrecting class-meetings and from this standpoint I have great hopes. I find all the law for class-meetings that I need; therefore, I propose to go on and have my class-meetings if it cuts off three-fourths of all the members on my circuit. Better have a few good members, and working ones, than a multitude cold and dead.—J. F. HENDERSON.

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Texas Christian Advocate

FOR THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. The Warning Voice.

As I was tying up some cypress vines one afternoon, a visitor approached, and so silent was his step, I was not aware of his presence until he spoke.

"Miss Nora, you appear to be very busy," he said. Looking up, I saw standing before me one of the most irreverent, worldly characters in the village.

"Yes, Capt. Dale; take a seat, sir. You see I am giving these vines something upon which to climb and to which they may cling."

"And you were intently engaged in thought, too, Miss Nora. May I ask what occupied your mind?"

"Yes, sir. I was thinking how much we are like these vines; how we need something upon which to lean, and upon which we may climb—a spiritual staff to lift us above the tangled meshes of worldliness, which are always pulling us down and will keep us on the ground, trailing in the dust of earthly things, unless we are assisted and have a support to which the delicate tendrils of our better nature may cling."

"Miss Nora, I have been trying to find that staff upon which I may lean, and by which I may find some relief for a troubled mind."

"You have not far to go, Capt. Dale; one has already been provided, and you have only to accept the relief which Jesus, our Savior offers. We may all rest on Him as a pillar of strength, a sure source of comfort to our burdened hearts. For he says: 'Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' You have only to reach out the tendrils of your heart in faith and grasp the staff which will support you and give you relief from the burden that oppresses you. The command is: 'Repent and believe;' and the promise of the Savior is that you shall be saved. Only exercise the faith of a child; that faith you had in your mother when she first impressed upon your young heart the lessons of truth, and taught you to lisp the name of Jesus."

Captain Dale was a middle-aged man, whose eyes were unaccustomed to tears; and it was quite affecting to see his hard, sun-browned face soften, his eyes become suffused almost to weeping, and his lips quiver with deep emotion. My allusion to his earlier days—the days of youthful innocence, ere his sensibilities had been hardened by contact with the sinful world, and the thought of his pious mother, who was then resting in the grave—had touched his heart and awakened the finer feelings of his nature, which had long been slumbering beneath the rubbish of a wayward life. Seeing him thus affected was an assurance that he was still possessed of noble impulses, and that his heart was susceptible of religious culture, and that he might become as famous or pious as he had been for wickedness.

Continuing my remarks, I said: "I perceive, Captain, you have not forgotten the instructions of your mother. She was an amiable and pious woman, and it has appeared strange to many that you could have wandered so far from her teachings and her good example."

With emotion, he said: "Yes, Miss Nora, no one ever had a better mother, and why I should have wandered so far from the right path can only be explained by the fact that I was led astray by wicked associates. (But I have recently been made to reflect upon my course by a singular occurrence; a somewhat strange experience. About three weeks ago, I was riding home one evening, thinking of the good trades I had made lately, and reckoning up my gains in the past. I felt a pride in my success, and a triumph in the thought of what I had made by my own shrewdness and exertion. It was very still; I could scarcely hear a sound on the prairie but the tramp of my horse's feet. It was the twilight hour, and every sound seemed subdued by the soft balmy air and mellow light, fast fading into night, when suddenly a voice said: 'What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his soul.'"

"Was it really a voice?" I questioned, as he hesitated.

"No, Miss, I think not; but the expression was just as distinct, and as unexpected as if spoken by some person in my ear. I suppose I learned the words when a child, but had forgotten them. I had to look into my Bible to see if they were there. I found them in St. Mark, eighth chapter and thirty-sixth verse. And in searching for those words I found many others besides, which seemed to have been intended expressly for me, to break up all the plans I had formed for future life; for I had determined to be rich at all hazards. This thing has been

haunting me ever since, and I can not get rid of it. I have been trying to throw it off, but it clings to me like my shadow. I have recently come to the conclusion that I must be a different man and live for a different purpose. My only aim has been to make money and enjoy this life, but I am convinced that I should change my manner of life and have higher purposes. I need assistance in this matter and, seeing you here, I thought I would speak to you about it. I want to get rid of this restless, troubled feeling. It seems to me I can never have any more satisfaction in anything until I can get rid of this feeling of oppression and unrest. I have thought if I could get into the church, may be it would help me."

"Do you know, Captain, the first requisite in becoming a Christian?"

"I can not say that I do."

"The good Book tells us that we must repent of our sins and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. It is easy to say we repent, or to think we repent; but a repentance that is worth anything leads one not only to be sorry for sin, and to avoid it, but it influences the person to make amends for all the wrongs he has done, as far as it is in his power. If he has taken unjustly a single dollar from any one, he must be willing to make restitution, or it will hang on his neck to sink his soul in the sea of perdition."

"A trade is a trade, Miss Nora, and people must look out for themselves."

"Ah, Captain, I fear you have not yet seen the wickedness of your heart and apprehended the narrowness of the straight way."

"In the way of business, no doubt, I have taken advantage here and there, as every one does, even the church members when they can."

"Oh, no, Captain Dale. Surely no Christian can ever take undue advantage in a business transaction; and I would think that even an honest man would hesitate a long time before he could yield to such a temptation. And the good Book informs us that 'they that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition;' and that 'the love of money is the root of all evil.' Money, which is intended as a great blessing to the world, too often becomes a curse to those who possess it. It frequently becomes a great snare to the children of those who by great exertion and by questionable means have acquired it. It would be far better, Captain, to leave your bright-eyed boy an education without a dollar than all you have made."

"It is my purpose, Miss Nora, to give him all the advantages in that respect the country affords. But I would call your attention back to those church members who appear to be as eager after the world and its money as others who are not professors of religion."

"It is true, Captain, that there are false lights along the shore, and they may even prove a snare to those to whom they ought to be a safe guide. Since you seem to think that there are false professors, you must acknowledge there must be genuine ones. These we must recognize by their acts—the only way we can judge of the genuineness of their profession. We should never seek to justify our own conduct by the example of inconsistent professors. What others do, though they may be members of the church, is no rule for you or me. Sometimes professors do wrong, and unless they repent, being church members will not shield them from condemnation. Their course of conduct can never justify any one in doing wrong. Sinners frequently say they are as good as many church members; and in all probability some would scorn to do what these members of the church have done. What they say may be true; and it is to be greatly deplored that professors do not live more exemplary; and yet, both sinners and professors may be lost—both go down together."

"I see, Miss Nora, that we should seek for the pure gold that will not tarnish, and lay up our treasure where it can not be taken from us; and I see, too, that we may grasp at the shadow and lose the substance. And as I have heretofore, in worldly matters, looked after my own interests, I perceive the same principle will hold good in religious matters. Hereafter, I will endeavor to be more charitable in my censures, and try to conform my life to the teachings of the Bible, and govern my conduct by the golden rule: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

"Yes, Captain Dale, religion is a personal matter between ourselves and our God; and we are not to compare ourselves with others, but with the standard given us in the Bible."

"I am much indebted to you, Miss Nora, for your instructive conversation; but the burden upon my mind is not yet removed; rather it has been increased by my interview with you."

"Be not disturbed, Captain, on that account. You may have to feel the pressure still heavier before you are relieved and the restlessness of your spirit be calmed into the sweetness of peace. Nothing gives peace of mind but a clear conscience, made so by the cleansing blood of Christ. To become a Christian, Captain, the heart must be changed; you must be born again; in a word, all your sins must be forgiven."

"But, Miss Nora, how am I to obtain forgiveness?"

"Simply by trusting that Jesus Christ, who has redeemed you, does now forgive you. So soon as you give your heart to Him, unconditionally, the work will be done."

"If that is what is required to be a Christian, it will be a hard struggle for some of us, surely."

"It is, indeed, a struggle for all of us; we have to fight against old habits and evil propensities. Captain, nothing is worth possessing, or is prized by us, if it be obtained without an effort. You have labored for what worldly goods you possess, and surely you ought not to think it too hard a struggle to labor earnestly for salvation. The language you heard while alone on the prairie was the voice of the Spirit calling you to repentance, and I was glad to hear you say you had purposed to change your course of life. Do not make an effort to drive away the serious impressions that have been made upon your mind, but seek relief only in the surrender of your heart to God."

"Yes, Miss Nora, I will endeavor to do so. I am glad I called. Your words have been both entertaining and instructive, and I must beg pardon for having occupied so much of your time. The shadows are lengthening, and I must bid you good evening."

"Good evening, Captain. Remember the words which were so mysteriously whispered in your ear while alone on the prairie: 'What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?'"

NORA. ANDERSON, TEXAS, July 4, 1878.

Reminiscences of a Texas Itinerant.

I see in the ADVOCATE a call from Brother Graham on the old men of North Texas Conference for items of interest, to assist in gathering up material for the forthcoming history of Methodism in Texas.

Now, as I consider myself among that class, I propose through the medium of our ADVOCATE to send a few fragments, "that nothing may be lost." But I must be allowed to send, both from East and North Texas Conferences, as I was one of the chartered members of the former conference, and served as Secretary some eighteen years. Indeed, I filled appointments as circuit and station preacher and presiding elder in both, before the division, for some twenty years—hence you need not be surprised to find me equally bound in sympathy as well as memory to each. I was transferred as a missionary from the Kentucky Conference, at its session at Bowling Green in September, A. D. 1844, to the Republic of Texas. Brothers Poe and O'Connor had just fallen as martyrs at their posts. Bishop James called for volunteers to fill the broken ranks and supply the increased demand for more laborers. I was the only one that responded to the call from Kentucky. There was from Ohio one, Adams, who, after the division of the church, returned North. One from Holston, Dan C. Payne, who located in 1848 and started to California in 1849—was supposed to have been murdered by the Indians. Four from Memphis, viz: the two brothers Yell, and Williams and Guthrie. Mordcaai Yell, I believe, like myself, now sustains a superannuated relation.

I brought with me to Texas a letter of introduction from H. B. Bascom, D. D., L. L. D., afterwards Bishop, which I handed the sainted Littleton Fowler on reaching his house. Never can I forget the cordial shake of the hand he gave me after its perusal, and the invitation to the kind hospitalities of his house, which I often enjoyed during the remainder of his life, which, unfortunately for the church and his family, was only about one year. Nor shall I ever forget when, on his dying bed, a few days before his departure to the better land, he looked me full in the face, and with his keen, piercing eyes burning with benevolence, said (laying his hand gently on my shoulder): "My dear young brother, since I have been acquainted with you I have marked you out as sent of God to Texas for a noble work. I will certainly die soon, and the care will rest on yours and other young shoulders." Oh, I feared, trembled, wept under the expression; for

soon the prophecy was fulfilled. When the feeble fourteen (all that were present and in full connection at that time) met at Marshall to organize the East Texas Conference, in February, 1846, on roll call, and one responded that Littleton Fowler was dead, what solemn silence! I felt that I was indeed an orphan in the ecclesiastical family. A thousand miles from home and my spiritual and social adviser and counselor gone! Bishop Soule looked upon the infant body in true and tender sympathy. Indeed, I think that his private opinion was that it could not maintain its existence as a deliberative and organic body. But history says it did, and finally has become two bands—the latter quite a large one. But as I know all communications of this sort ought to be short, I close this with the promise of "more anon." J. W. F. Buffalo Ranch, near Forney.

GIVING.—A good old gentleman, who has long since gone to rest, was in the habit of giving away a great many tracts, and in various ways doing good as he had opportunity. He would frequently give away a bank note where he thought it was needed. He often said it was no self-denial for him to give, but it would be self-denial for him not to give. When some one said to him: "Mr. Holmes, you are always giving," he answered quickly: "And am I not always receiving?" He did not believe in laying up a large fortune for his children. He would say in reference to this, that it would be building up a wall to keep them out of heaven. And he would say: "The best property I have is what I have given away. It is laid up in heaven in a bank that can never fail." He had a very pleasant way of shaking hands with poor preachers, well worthy of imitation, that of leaving a five or ten dollar bank bill in the hand. How few ever enjoy the luxury of giving, and fewer still comprehend the words of the Savior: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." In the ocean of life there are many sharks. They follow in the wake of the wealthy, and the young become their prey.—NORA. ANDERSON, TEXAS, July 3, 1878.

The Corsicana District Conference.

The Corsicana District Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened at Mexia, Texas, June 27th to 29th, 1878. Rev. John S. McCarver, presiding elder of the district, was present and presided. Conference sermon was preached by Rev. W. F. Compton. G. W. Swofford was elected Secretary and A. G. Anderson, Assistant. There were more than thirty members present, representing all the pastoral charges in the district except Corsicana circuit. The conference carefully reviewed all of the interests indicated in the Discipline, page 51. These interests were brought directly before the conference without the work of committees. The object aimed at was not so much to gather statistics as to kindle a holy zeal for God in the hearts of the members of the conference to be carried to the various parts of the district, there to make an impress for the cause of God and the salvation of souls. A good measure of prosperity was reported throughout the entire district: an increase of membership, number and influence of Sunday-schools, and prayer and class-meetings. During the entire session prominence was given to religious worship, and all of the services were attended with an amount of fervor not common on such occasions. Rev. F. P. Seruggs, a superannuated member of the North Alabama Conference, was present and added much to the interest of the meeting by his wise counsel and expressions of unflinching faith in God. Dr. I. G. John, editor of our ADVOCATE reached the conference just before it adjourned—in time, however, to represent the claims of the ADVOCATE—preached on the Sabbath and addressed the Sunday-school in the afternoon, all to the satisfaction of his hearers. He is still little of stature, but so elastic that he has compressed a great quantity of truth in that space, which under God can be thrown out so as to shake the "dry bones." Hope he will come among us often. The following brethren were elected lay delegates to the Annual Conference, viz: A. G. Anderson, Esq., Dr. A. W. Botter, S. B. Jetton and J. M. Fry. Alternates—Rev. J. S. Clower and Dr. M. W. Kemp. The conference adopted the following: Resolved, That the baptized children of our church should be regarded as infant members of the church, and their names should be kept in our church registers and they carefully instructed by the pastors and Sunday-school teachers. Resolved, That our church conferences, class and prayer-meetings are highly important in the spiritual growth and proper Discipline of our church.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the heads of the families in our church to hold regular family worship.

(Signed) C. H. ELLIS, T. P. SCRUGGS.

Resolved, That we, as pastors, each earnestly endeavor to secure at least ten additional subscribers to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE before the meeting of the Annual Conference.

The next session of the district conference is to be held at Groesbeck, Limestone county, Texas.

During the session a number of persons presented themselves as seekers of salvation, and the meeting was continued after the close of the conference session. May God grant a great ingathering and the baptism of the Holy Ghost to the church at Mexia.

G. W. SWOFFORD, Sec'y.

San Antonio District Conference.

The San Antonio District Conference was held at Gonzales, June 21-23. There was a small attendance. Out of the twenty-seven local preachers in the district only one was present. Reports showed some measure of prosperity, save in financial matters. The conference ratified unanimously the election of E. S. Smith to the Presidency of Coronal Institute—the district school—as also the action of the Board of Trustees, in separating the sexes and creating the distinct male and female schools in separate buildings. Reports showed funds on hand sufficient to make the female department quite comfortable both for pupils and boarders. Bro. Smith and his assistants, Professors Rounsavall and Pritchett, will attract a large number of pupils of both sexes the coming session, to begin September 2, 1878. The location of the school (San Marcos) is one of the most eligible in the State, both in health and in social and religious surroundings. The following are the delegates to the ensuing Annual Conference, to be held at this place, October 16: R. W. Rylander, S. R. McKie, T. D. James and Rev. D. W. Fly.

On Sunday, at 11 o'clock a. m., a debt of \$450 on the new Methodist church was provided for by collections and subscriptions taken in both the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and at 8 o'clock p. m. the new church was dedicated, Rev. B. Harris preaching the sermon. The citizens of Gonzales entertained us handsomely, and would like to do the same for the Annual Conference next year. Rev. W. H. H. Biggs, the popular pastor, is greatly encouraged in his work.

O. A. FISHER. SAN MARCOS, July 3, 1878.

Selections.

CHRISTIANITY claims that our hearts should be shared by nothing else, and that not only the desires, but the whole mind and heart should be pure. It calls for the expulsion of all foreign elements from our natures, and insists upon an absolute intolerance of everything inconsistent with its principles and the Word of God.—Heubner.

An Italian bishop, who had endured much persecution with a calm and unruffled temper, was asked by a friend how he obtained such a mastery of himself. "By making a right use of my eyes," said he. "I first look up to heaven, as the place I am going to live forever; I next look down upon the earth, and consider how small a space of it will soon be all that I can occupy or want; I then look round me, and think how many are far more wretched than I am."

The Interior has a correspondent who formulates such propositions as these: "If Calvinism is true, Arminianism is false. No conscientious Arminian can work in Calvinistic harness." The sharp managing editor, Gray, gives him some sensible talk, among which is the happy hit which ought to be "passed around": "As to the inability of Calvinists and Arminians to work in each other's harness, that depends on whether the individual so harness is inclined to pull the Gospel car, or gives his whole attention to kicking the dash-board and the other horse."

"What books and periodicals do we read? What are our boys and girls reading? These questions should profoundly interest every Christian who values his own soul and the souls of his children, or who realizes his responsibility as the guardian of his children's growing minds and hearts. We keep our boys off the streets; we bar out the contaminating touch of wicked associates; we forbid the card-table and the dice-box; we call them in punctually to family prayers; we see to it that they are drilled in the Sunday-school army—but at the same time we render these precautions and labors abortive by admitting into the sacred castle of our sheltered homes and firesides

enemies more pestilential and potent for the destruction of the family souls. We allow the devil to come into our very family circle, into the very privacy of our homes, and sow in our own and our children's hearts the seed of death. We refer to the prevalent literature of the times: the novels, magazines and newspapers, especially the periodical literature published exclusively for children—the boys' magazines, etc., published in quantities and variety, cheap and attractive.—Pacific Methodist.

SLANDER SUIT AGAINST A MINISTER.—The Cincinnati Commercial of Sunday says: "In the common pleas court yesterday Ross H. Fenton, ex-treasurer of the county, brought suit against Rev. Archibald D. Wheaton; claiming to recover \$10,000 damages for slander. The defendant is a minister of the Baptist church at Cheviot, and the allegation in the petition is that in a discourse in his church on Sunday, May 12th, he said of the plaintiff that he obstructed the railroad, meaning the Westwood railroad, and fenced a lot for the purpose; that he was not a Christian, (meaning that he was an evil and depraved man,) and had by the commission of this act ruined his reputation as a law-abiding citizen."

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READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and most fruitful forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, and listless, sloping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a diseased condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indisposed in early years, and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the past? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, night terrors, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, and other morbidities on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health, and happiness, when there is at hand a means of restoration?

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care these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

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after dragging in vain for months and years, send now for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET AND THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large illustrated journal, containing full particulars and INFORMATION WORTH THOUSANDS. Copies mailed free. Call on or address,

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GOOD WYN'S Eureka Yeast Powder Pure and Healthful.

Its superior merit renders it worthy of universal patronage. On sale among Family Grocers throughout the city, and by S. B. BROWN & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 83, etc., Payday Street, N. O. Please send for circular and prices, etc. P. M. GOODWYN, Manufacturer, No. 122 Terrellboro St., New Orleans, La.

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Will give prompt attention to the sale of Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Fruits and all Country produce. Correspondence and Consignments solicited.

SORGHUM

We are now prepared to sell RIGBY'S—Individual or territorial—to the Coughing Process, and MATERIALS for using the same. By this process, the offensive odor and taste peculiar to Sorghum is removed, and a syrup obtained that finds a ready market at an advanced price. Circulars with full particulars sent on application. Cough Refining Company, 44-45-cow, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The JULY SPECIAL PREMIUM

To the Party who sends the largest number of Subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1878. We will give a new

CENTENNIAL SEWING MACHINE

Similar to that received and so highly commended by Rev. Samuel Morris.

It is hot in Texas, but hotter in St. Louis. Up to the 16th there had been over one hundred and fifty cases of sunstroke, fifty-four of which proved fatal. Not only those exposed to the sun have suffered, but merchants, professional men and women at their places of business, or at home, have been prostrated by the heat.

Austin Convention.

On the 16th nearly 900 delegates had reached Austin. Caucuses of the friends of the different candidates were held, and plans laid for the coming contest.

At 12 o'clock on the 17th the convention was called to order by Maj. Sayers. His address was frequently applauded.

Charles Stewart, of Harris county, was elected temporary Chairman; J. T. Johnson, of Navarro, was chosen temporary Secretary; and Lee Hall, Sargeant-at-Arms.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of one member chosen from each Senatorial District, was appointed.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was raised in this same manner, composed of one from each Senatorial District.

On motion, Gov. Hubbard, Col. Throckmorton and Col. Lang were invited to seats. They were introduced, and each addressed the convention.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization recommends M. D. K. Taylor, of Marion, for President, with Vice-Presidents from each Senatorial District; John Bookout, of Dallas, Secretary; and Geo. B. Zimplman, of Travis, Sargeant-at-Arms.

The Committee on Credentials have found all the counties represented by delegates and proxies authorized to be appointed by the county conventions.

EAST TEXAS FRUIT FARMS.

The rich uplands of Northern and Western Texas open fields to the coming immigrant, which even at the present rate will not be fully occupied in another generation. East Texas, though its lands may not equal in fertility those of some other sections, have resources that will insure a large population. Its mineral resources, its fine timber, and its fruit lands, will open industries which will make it the home of a crowded and prosperous population. Each visit we have made has impressed us with the special adaptation of its soil and climate for the production of fruit. It is only of late years that the attention of fruit raisers has been turned to the choicest varieties. The results show that it can compete with the orchards of Maryland or the finest products of the tree or vine sent out from California. We were presented with a box of peaches raised by Brother C. B. Richardson near Henderson, of the Chinese Cling variety, which would have averaged over a half pound each in weight. His orchard has varieties which begin to ripen about the 25th of May, and others come in order until frost. His Irish potatoes yielded two hundred bushels per acre, and other vegetables in proportion. We saw specimens of the Texas Mammoth Apple, grown by G. B. Kelly, some twenty miles from Henderson. We were ready to believe the statement that this variety is well named. They weigh about twenty-two ounces each. Pears and grapes do finely. Many think the pear, is of all fruits, specially suited to this climate. Large quantities of fruit is shipped annually from the orchards in this region, and is a source of increasing income to those who are paying attention to this industry. One farm we visited in Anderson county is shipping about seventy-five boxes of peaches per day. These boxes sell at from forty to seventy-five cents in Galveston.

MEXIA, July 13.—The Texas Teachers' Convention is held at Mexia has been postponed to August 6. The railroad fare has been reduced to one and one-half fare. Free homes have been secured for all visiting teachers.

POLITICAL IMMORALITY.

Before the printing of this article the Convention of the Democratic party of this State will have assembled at Austin, and will probably have discharged the duty that called it together. This is the choice of candidates of that party to fill State offices at the ensuing election. It may probably be assumed, as likely, if not certain, that these candidates will be indorsed by the people, and therefore the nomination is equivalent, almost, to the election. In this view it is a highly important and interesting occasion, and invites our attention to a subject which has long engaged our thought. This is the necessity for reform in the morals of politics. The degeneracy to which we refer is apparent in every aspect in which the subject may be considered, but the root of it consists in the sordid type of men who, too often, are permitted to manipulate party machinery, by artful and corrupt practices, to their own elevation. These men, who are second or third rate, are wholly selfish, and consequently destitute of true regard for the interests of the country. Instead of waiting, as is the instinct of modest merit, and as was the practice of our fathers aforesaid, for the popular will to gravitate to its choice, they are continually occupying themselves with thoughts of office, and busying themselves to obtain it. They live in an atmosphere of wire-working and intrigue. They affect, and would have the people believe, that wisdom will die—that the country will not prosper—that government cannot be conducted without a class of professional politicians, who become old hacks. It is sufficiently impudent for such men, who seek only their own aggrandizement, to aspire, but they are not content to be simply presumptuous. They employ every art, and fraud, and imposture, which ingenuity can devise, or the machinery of party supply. They thus whisper secret calumnies, or boldly defame the character of those whom they fear as rivals. To blacken these opponents and extol themselves, they subsidize the venal press, and employ the bribery of promise with lavish prodigality. All the subtleties of the shyster are known to them and practiced by them. They are adroit at intimidation and in persuasion. They are expert in the expedients of caucuses, ballot-stuffing and bogus returns; and in fine, while there is no office so high which their audacity will not reach to, there is nothing so base to which they will not stoop to further their aims. Although they put in motion all these contemptible contrivances, they execute only a part. They have their rings of confederates and allies. These are the very refuse of society. They are the scrapings of the shambles and sties, of the stews and slums and gutters, who prostitute themselves to become the pimps of their patron procreans.

While this is the kind of material which has for the most part long thrust itself upon the country, honesty and ability have been overlooked. Genuine merit is modest, and does not seek to force a recognition. It has the sense of its own worth, but self-respect demands that homage to it shall be spontaneous. It is then felt to be proper to aspire, but the ascent must still be through an atmosphere rendered rare and easy by the medium of high resolves and faithful service. A sensible and honest man would feel himself degraded by entering into the coarse scramble for office we so often see. The dignity of his character would put him at disadvantage with an unscrupulous adversary, and he would shrink from avowing that he sought office with a reserve similar to that which would close the mouth of an unsought maiden, as to her preference for a lover. We have been so unaccustomed of late years to such characters in public life, that a reference to them may excite a smile. It may even be thought they are purely ideal, Utopian models, Arcadian fancies.

It is the evil of long familiarity with vicious practices that faith

in the lofty is destroyed. But however the incredulous may sneer, we are persuaded the best men are not promoted to office, and, owing to the usurpation by such politicians as we have described of the machinery of party, are not even so much as thought of. And we appeal to the candor of the people of Texas to reply whether the picture we have drawn of the real incumbents, and the means they employ, is not recognized as faithful. Whatever system of choosing candidates, or electing them, is pursued, evil results will follow if the people are not attentive to their public duties. They have been to blame for abandoning politics to the professionals, and this leads us to consider this subject with respect to our duty as Christians.

Politics is a word that seems to imply something variant from the Christian character. This is not because there is anything repugnant to holiness in the thing which politics ought to be, but because, owing to the neglect of the business by Christian men, it has been made, in the way we have described, a dirty affair. Hence it has been considered rather out of place for a Christian man to have much to do with it. This character of politics is ancient, but in olden times and other countries only a moiety of the people, and they the licentious, having any power in the State, it was not easy, if possible, to purify them. In the earlier day of our Republic, though party spirit ran high, the people were patriotic and saw to it that the best and purest men were chosen to office. Some corruption, no doubt existed, but as a rule politics were pure. We have no excuse for allowing them to become foul by the frauds of scurvy men; and of all men, it is the duty of Christians to exert themselves in this respect. They are not called on to do the dirty work of politics, but to prevent such work. Among the duties of Christians none is more sacred than that they owe to their country—to see that it is well governed. Nor can they possibly discharge this duty if they fail to participate in politics, always remembering what the evil of the times makes it necessary to repeat: that we do not mean the vile, but the necessary and reformatory work of politics. Let the Christian man, as well as—aye more than—others, value his liberty and privileges, and to preserve them, attend all the primary assemblages of the people, and there exert his proper influence and discharge his proper duty. If this line is steadily pursued, we may hope to see the Augean stables of our politics cleansed, so that we may find among our capable men the same spirit which animated Pompey when he was besought not to set sail in a tempest. He replied: "It is necessary for me to sail; but it is not necessary for me to live." So may it become common for our public men to feel that "it is their duty to speak truth and to act right, but not their duty to be in office;" and so too may they feel the lofty sentiment expressed by Clay, that "he would rather be right than be President."

"She hath done what she could," and she secured the Master's approval. The members of the Gonzales Ladies' Aid Society have won a like commendation. We suggest the perusal of the report of their proceedings, found in another column, to all the sisterhood of our church in every town in Texas. Many Christian lives are wasting, and yet there is an open field of usefulness in reach of every one. The spiritual forces of our natures will decay if never put to work. Let every sister in the church look around and determine what she can do for the Master.

Week of Prayer.

The 24 of August is set apart by our Bishops as the beginning of the week of prayer. Let pastors bear it in mind. Special prayer for the prosperity of our Zion and for a general revival of religion should be offered before the throne of mercy. A general revival of religion is the great want of our church. Let each congregation unite in prayer that it may share in the gracious revival influence.

GATHERED FRAGMENTS.

After feeding thousands with a few loaves of bread and small fishes, the Master commanded his disciples to "gather up the fragments, that nothing should be lost." We are here taught that there is value in the smallest object which God has made. We are reminded that though the fragments may appear insignificant, the aggregate may be of great value. We are taught the wickedness of waste.

If the scraps of bread and meat swept from all the tables of the land and tossed carelessly into alley or field were preserved and could be placed before the hungry crowds who swarm the slums of cities, or tramp along country thoroughfares, the temptation to steal, with which starvation goads the miserable ones, might be removed in many cases.

If the farmer could find sale for each surplus side crop which, for lack of transportation, rots on his hands, his income would be enlarged, and provisions, which the hungry need in our crowded centers, would be in reach of many.

In a large manufacturing establishment, where quantities of the precious metals are employed, the sweepings of the floor are preserved and the filings and gold and silver leaf which have dropped unseen by the workman, are separated from the dust and show a saving of hundreds of dollars each year.

If each man saved the fragments of time wasted among loungers or spent in worse than useless sensational reading, what a fund of useful information might be gathered up. One important fact gathered each day from the scientific world, one valuable lesson gathered from the pages of history, one leading event from the news of the day, or one moral truth learned from revelation or gathered from human life, would add vastly to his store of knowledge.

In our rambles through the church we see and hear many things which we fail to preserve in one hastily penciled "edigraph." They are suggestive of thought to us, and possibly may be of some value to others. We will gather some of them as we pass along.

The financial report of the preachers in four district conferences failed to furnish one case where the pastor's salary has been paid up to date. In many cases the preacher has not been paid one-half the amount assessed his claim. We preserve the fragment, not because of its novelty, but as a demonstration of the devotion of Methodist preachers to their Master's work. This fragment may be of value to many who forget the preacher's quarrel.

"Do you intend to leave conference and go into secular business to support the family?" The question was asked by a son who had reached maturity, of his father, who, with a large family to support, was struggling to provide for their wants out of the uncertain returns of a preacher's salary. "I have thought of it often," was the reply. "When I think of your mother, and the family to be fed, clothed and educated, I am at a loss to know what is my duty. What is your advice, my son?" The young man had not professed religion. The privations he had witnessed at home had in a measure alienated him from the church of his father. He hesitated for a moment, and then said: "I don't want you to give up the ministry. It is your work. We will get along some way." How many a council has been held this year in the preacher's home. It is well if his wife and sons and daughters hold up the preacher's hands. Without their sympathy his heart would fail.

"Beware of gamblers and confidence men." We read this warning in the Union depot, Houston. For one we intend to heed the advice. It might be hung out on the sidewalks of all our crowded cities, and be placed in prominent position at every railway station in the land. It would not

be out of place in the council room of every Board of Aldermen in every corporate town. It might be suggestive in the office of many of our prosecuting attorneys. It is specially needed in the jury box. Let the grand jury especially "beware of gamblers and confidence men," and see to it that these violators of the law are not on, but before, the jury.

The whine of a beggar is not the tone in which a preacher should make his appeal for missions. Many preface with an apology the call for their annual missionary collections: "They are required to do so by the conference. They know the times are hard, but then it is their duty." No wonder the people tighten their purse strings under the influence of such calls. The preacher ought to esteem it a privilege to plead the cause of a perishing world. The people are honored when they can share with their Master in the work of the world's redemption. Let the preacher tell his people the story of nations without the gospel. Let him gather inspiration from the commission which fell from the lips of his Master on Mt. Olivet. Let his words grow warm as they echo the "marching orders" under which the sacramental host should move on to the conquest of the world. The church will respond when the preacher honors his commission.

We learn from the Wesleyan Christian Advocate of the 6th, that Bishop McTyeire has been holding district conferences in Mississippi; Bishop Paine was on his way to a district conference at Senatobia, of the same State; Bishop Doggett had delivered a grand address before one of the literary societies of Randolph-Macon College; Bishop Pierce was in attendance on the commencement of Wesleyan Female College on Monday, and had dedicated a church the preceding Sunday; Bishop Wightman, after attending Trinity and Wofford commencements, was busy with district conferences. Bishops Keener and Kavanaugh are not named, but we doubt not that they also are at work somewhere east of the Mississippi. The West is accustomed to this state of affairs, and save on Annual Conference occasions, has ceased to expect the presence of one of its chief pastors.

In one of the reports made at a recent district conference, we noted the item that "last year nearly all the converts were from the Sunday-school." Wherever there are faithful teachers the Sunday-school will prove a nursery in the church. We do not say "for," but in the church. The Sunday-school should never be considered an outside institution.

"I am not a steward; I am only a class-leader." This remark, which we heard a brother make in a district conference, was not altogether satisfactory. We appreciate the steward's office, but we can not consent that the class-leader should be depreciated. If he is faithful to his trust, his work is second only to that of the pastor. The pastor's work is one

"That might fill an angel's heart, And filled the Saviour's hand."

One of the hindrances in the way of Sunday-schools, mentioned at more than one district conference, is the fact that our people are worshipping in union churches. In many instances our people would be better off if they worshipped under a tree. Our children are not taught the distinctive doctrines of our church, and are easily floated into the pale of other church organizations.

In many of the older towns of Texas, where the Methodist Church is in advance of all others in numerical strength, our people are worshipping in houses dingy with age, and contracted in size, while other denominations are occupying new and handsome church buildings. Our people were on the ground at an early day and built houses which represented a liberal membership for that time. As the population increased other denominations came in and shared for a time the use of the Methodist

pulpits, generously tendered them. After a while they proposed to build, and the Methodists often, in their generosity, subscribed as liberally as for their own church. They thought frequently they would build, but there was a Baptist, a Presbyterian or an Episcopal church to be built, and they would wait until these enterprises were out of the way. They did their full part for the other houses, and lived on in their humbler home. We appreciate the good feeling which has prompted this policy, but we doubt its wisdom. The Methodists were first on the ground, have been liberal in offering their pulpits to the weaker churches, and are entitled to at least as commodious buildings as the others. We do not object to their contributing to other houses, but suggest that it is high time they should receive some assistance in return.

QUICK WORK.

Mr. Gollodge left Waco for Galveston on Thursday night last, for the purpose of having our WEEKLY EXAMINER AND PATRON printed. On Friday evening a contract was entered into with Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock to do the work. On Saturday morning they put a force to work, and on Saturday night the whole edition was printed. Taking into consideration the short notice and the amount of type which had to be set, we must compliment the firm, (both practical printers), on completing the work with such promptness. Besides the EXAMINER, the same office worked off two other newspapers during the time—the German Post and the Journal of Commerce.

We clip the above from the Waco Examiner of the 12th inst. While it pays a just tribute to the business enterprise of Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock, it also illustrates the indomitable pluck of Maj. Downs. Though burned out the second time, the enterprising proprietor of the Examiner allows no break in his editions. By the present mail law the paper can only be mailed at the place of publication. Hence the paper was expressed to Galveston, driven through on double quick in the office of Shaw & Blaylock, and then expressed back to Waco in order to take the mail. All this involved heavy expense and hard work. Such pluck always pays in the newspaper business. People will patronize a paper which is liberal in its efforts to justify support. We were aware that the Examiner had a large circulation, but having counted the reams sent out from this edition, we find it largely exceeds our previous impression. The new office, we are told, will soon be in position and at work. We wish our neighbor great success.

THE EDITORS AT GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The Christian Neighbor, of South Carolina, don't believe in war, and is for peace under all circumstances. We expected to see a small and shriveled man as editor, but Bro. Brown is stout as Ajax, and could fell an ox at a blow. He is for peace on principle, and not from natural fondness for the back track. On the other hand, the warlike and gallant editor of the Texas Advocate is "under size," but, like a "yeller jacket" on the nape of your neck, his earnestness makes up for avoirdupois with a plus sign after it. Dr. Linus Parker of the New Orleans Advocate was the most respectable and dignified editor in the General Conference. The Holston Methodist has more of geniality and genius. Dr. Kennedy, of the Southern, is large, ripe and juicy. A "Bartlett" from the top twig. A noble and true man is Johnson, of the Western, if the printers did fret him when he spent all that night on the Daily. And Haygood. He is an editor. If he carried bricks he would swing his hod better than anybody else. The Nashville Nestor—a grand old man—is a century ahead of his time. He lacks ignorance.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

The Empress bridge over the Sutlej river in India, has recently been dedicated by the Bishop of Lahore and publicly opened for traffic. It is described as a magnificent piece of engineering, consisting of 16 spans, each 250 feet long and costing 59 lacs of rupees, or \$3,422,000. It completes one of the principal links of a vast chain of railway communication now in progress of completion. The building of the bridge has consumed sixteen years, and great difficulties have been encountered and surmounted in erecting it.

Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

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

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

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

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

Parties desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rate.

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

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., One-half inch one insertion) and Price (\$1.00, \$2.00, etc.).

Special rates for long term advertising.

Changes—Any advertisement may be changed monthly free of charge.

For double column advertisements 25 per cent. added to regular rates.

Special Notices—Reading matter quoted, and editorial notices, add 4 per cent. to regular rates.

No advertisement counted less than one-half inch.

Eight words make one line of an advertisement; 10 lines one inch; 7 average words make one line special or local notice; 10 lines one inch.

No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any term.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Camp Meeting.

The San Marcos station camp meeting will be held on the San Marcos river, below town, beginning Thursday night, August 2nd, 1878. Preachers and people are invited.

Camp Meeting.

We will have a camp meeting on Equis circuit during the first week in September. Let the people pray for a revival and be off prepared to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. All are invited to attend.

Camp Meeting.

I will hold a camp meeting on Glen Cove circuit, near Andrews, beginning Wednesday night, Sunday in August, Preaching Wednesday night. Also one embracing the third Sabbath, near Iredell, Preaching Wednesday night. These camp meetings are strictly on the S. S. supporting plan. All the ministers will be provided for. Itinerant and local brethren, come. A. B. BARKER, P. C.

Three Chronos Free.

A pair of beautiful Chronos, worthy to adorn any home, and a Three Months Subscription to LEWIS HOURS, a handsome 16 page literary paper, filled with the choicest stories, sketches, poetry, etc., sent FREE! All sending Fifteen cents, (stamps taken) to pay postage. The publishers, J. L. Patton & Co., 102 William Street, New York, assemble every one Double value of money sent. News dealers sell Leisure Hours. Price seven cents.

Commendable Teacher.

We call the attention of school communities to the card of an Experienced Teacher. The lady is well known as one of the most accomplished teachers in the South. She taught several years in Texas, and after an absence returns to the field where she won many friends. From personal acquaintance with her history as a teacher, we most cordially commend her to those who desire the services of a first class teacher.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases suffering from it, he is known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail with addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Shearer, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.

T. E. THOMPSON,

The Old Established and Reliable Jeweler.

Cop. Treason and Market Sts., Galveston, Texas. Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED and SILVERWARE, which he will sell at "hard times" prices. Everything Sold Guaranteed as Represented.

J. B. BARTON,

Agent for Keep's Celebrated Shirts.

174-Tremon Street, Galveston-174. Finest Quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$9; second quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$8; best Jean Drawers, 75 cents per pair; Gause Underlin, very best, 85 cents; second quality, 60 cents. Quality guaranteed. Send for price list and directions for self-measurement. No stamp required.

BLESSING & BRO.,

The Old Established and Reliable Photographers of Texas.

Are still at their old stand, 174 Tremont Street, Galveston, where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. All kinds of pictures executed in the finest style of the art and at reasonable prices. Send for price list.

The Indian Troubles.

A dispatch from Gen. Howard, which reached San Francisco the 20th, says he found the Indians on the head of Button. The Indians were strongly posted on a rocky crest. One company was ordered to attack them, and officers deployed and advanced bravely under a heavy fire. The enemy were driven from their position to another height in the rear of a greater elevation than within any natural defences of lava beds.

In twenty minutes this position was also stormed from another side, and a rapid descent made of the fleeing Indians, who abandoned their horses, provisions, ammunition and camp materials. The hostiles made for the thick timber growing blue sage, where they made another stand, but were again dislodged and pushed four or five miles into the mountains. The country was tough, and the great exertion of men and horses caused a cessation of the pursuit for the day. In the engagement five enlisted men were wounded and about twenty horses killed. It is impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy. Their women, children and best horses were moved before the fight began apparently in the direction of Grande Ronde, and the hostiles fled in the direction of the mountains.

A dispatch from Silver City of the 10th indicates that the Indians in that region were having it completely at their mercy. The savages, acting of all they survey. The area of territory now infested by them embraces some 400 square miles, containing all the natural resources of the prolonged war. There are hardly 50 people in Canon City, and less than 100 of the male adult population are armed. The main strength of the Indians is within easy rifle range of surrounding eminences, which afford numerous advantages for an attacking party, and the whole village is completely at the mercy of the savages, who are disposed to sack it. The terror-stricken inhabitants have taken refuge for several days in a huge tunnel, built for stock purposes, which affords the only safe retreat in the place.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—A Walla-Walla dispatch relating to the hostilities in the border of the United States, says the fight occurred about 8 o'clock in the morning, within a short distance of Cayuse station. The savages, between 400 and 500 strong, getting his men into position Miles opened fire, and the hostiles returned it without effect, neither side sustaining any injury. This continued without intermission until 12:14, when the Indians attempted to charge Miles line, but were driven off, being obliged to stand the fire from the batteries. The charge the Indians sustained considerable loss—those present estimating the dead at fifteen. The casualties consisted of two wounded, one in the arm and one in the leg. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Indians fell back toward the mountains.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special to the Times from H. Thompson, Dakota, reports the discovery of most extensive frauds at the Indian agency on the Missouri river. Last week the Crow, Creek, Lower, Brule and Cheyenne agencies were seized by the military. A secret investigation into their affairs developed a conspiracy between the agents and traders that starts the natives. Dr. Livingston, of the Indian Agency, was taken without warning, and his office safe captured before he had time to remove the evidence of his wealth and guilt. Testimony is being taken against the fine, and Livingston, in particular. It beats all former developments for thieving, perjury and forgery. The details show that they stole everything in sight, and prostituted the whole agency's machinery to their private use.

Foreign.

There was intense excitement in Montreal, Canada, last week, between the Orangemen and Catholics. The Orangemen proposed to march in procession on the 12th, the anniversary of the battle of Boyne, and the Catholics were determined to attack the procession. Under pressure from the Catholic population a bill is being prepared in the Provincial Legislature prohibiting street processions. The Mayor issued a proclamation forbidding the procession, and organized a strong police to arrest all who were in the procession. At a late hour it was decided by the Orangemen not to march. This bitterness between the descendants of the followers of James II and the Prince of Orange, who are now closely allied to the banks of the Boyne nearly 200 years ago, is no blessing to the present age.

London, July 11.—A telegram from Sidney, N. S. W., says that two tribes of natives revolted against the government on the island of New Guinealand numbered 125 whites, including women and children.

Berlin, July 11.—Hoedel, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, was sentenced to be hanged. His demeanor was insolent and defiant, and he continued to smile even after his sentence was pronounced. Numerous attacks were made on his socialistic principles and threats against the Emperor.

London, July 16.—Ten thousand mail workers have struck for higher wages. The Chinese authorities are making renewed efforts toward a conquest of Southern Formosa, a fortified city, laid out on the site of an ancient establishment by a Japanese expedition in 1874.

Taiwan, the capital of Chinese Formosa, was destroyed by a tornado at the latter end of May. There was great destruction of property and several lives were lost. The discovery has just been made that Bishop Lavells and other French missionaries are held confined in the capital of Corea, and are in danger of death. A cull has been made for their release.

There has been a universal and unexpected acknowledgment from the highest Chinese authorities of the efforts made by missionaries to alleviate the sufferings caused by the famine.

The Japanese press-laws are about to be modified. All advertisements of journals are abolished, and fines substituted. The regulation is very moderate, as a whole, though one or two arbitrary features remain.

There are serious affairs in Yokohama, between sailors of Russian and British ships of war. Blood is frequently shed.

The Eastern Question.

The Congress held its last sitting in Berlin July 13th. All the plenipotentiaries and other members present in full force, the opening of the Congress; proceedings commenced at 2:30 and ended at 4 o'clock. The treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries alphabetically. The secretaries attended at 1 o'clock to affix the plenipotentiaries' seal to each copy. After the signatures, Andrews warmly congratulated Bismarck's president, and thanked the plenipotentiaries for their indulgence. The proceedings terminated with a grand dinner at the White Hall palace.

We give our readers the substance of the articles of the treaty as far as they have been published.

Bulgaria is constituted an autonomous tributary principality under the "sovereignty" of the Sultan, with a Christian government and national militia.

The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans. The Prince shall be elected by the population and confirmed by the Porte and the powers. No member of a reigning European dynasty shall be Prince. When there is a vacancy the whole principality shall be elected under the same conditions.

The plan of the government will be presented to an assembly of nobles to be convened at Ferova before the election of a Prince. Turks, Romanians, Greeks and others will be taken account of in whatever relates to the election of the government.

The basis of the public laws of Bulgaria will be the distinctions of the religious beliefs not to extend to any one from political rights, public employment or business enterprise.

Until the permanent organization of Bulgaria is effected, it shall be governed by a provisional administrative organization directed by Russian commissioners, assisted by the delegated consuls of the powers.

The organic government is to be settled within nine months. Treaties of commerce between the Porte and consular agreements regarding Bulgaria will remain unchanged.

The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the permanent organization, Bulgaria bearing a proportion of the public debt of the empire.

The principality carries out existing railway conventions between Austria-Hungary, Servia and the Porte.

The Ottoman army evacuates Bulgaria; all fortresses to be destroyed within a year, and new ones not to be erected.

Muslimans who removed from the principality can retain their property by allowing it to be administered by the powers.

There is formed south of the Balkans the province of Eastern Roumelia, under the Sultan, having administrative autonomy and a Christian government.

The limits of the province are: 1. The Sultan fortifies the frontiers and keeps troops there, but employs no irregular, nor quarters troops on the inhabitants. The internal order shall be preserved by a native gens d'armes, and a local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed. The treaty further provides that a European commission determine in three years the powers of the governor and also the judicial, financial and administrative requirements of the province.

16. All international arrangements affecting the province shall be concluded in force and in accordance with the international law of nations.

17. The Russian army in Bulgarian Rou-

melia shall not exceed 50,000, and shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months. Three months are allowed to complete the evacuation. The part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris, Montenegro's independence also issues religious liberty.

Romania supersedes the Porte in all obligations relating to public works in that principality. Article 6 provides that the fortifications on the Danube from the Iron Gates to its mouth shall be razed. No ship of war shall navigate the Danube downwards from the Iron Gates. The guard ship of the powers at the mouth of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz. The additional articles provide that the Porte, having expressed willingness to maintain the principle of religious liberty and give it the widest extension, and to abstain from all measures of the spontaneous declaration. In every part of the empire differences of religion shall not be the subject of animosity in anything relating to the civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties and honors, and exercise of the professions of all nationalities, traveling and emigration of all nationalities, the hierarchical organization of different communities of their spiritual chiefs, ecclesiastics, pilgrims and monks of all nationalities, traveling in Europe and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same privileges.

The following is the German sentiment respecting the adjustment of the troubles which have so seriously threatened the peace of Europe.

BERLIN, July 14.—Bismarck, in closing the Congress Saturday, declaring that he did not hesitate to affirm that this Congress deserved well of Europe, the plenipotentiaries would have the consciousness of having, as far as possible, restored and assured peace. He entertained the belief that the peace of Europe would remain durable, and that the cordial relations established among the plenipotentiaries would consolidate good relations between their governments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Mr. Baring, of the British Legation here, took possession of the island of Cyprus today in the name of Great Britain.

The terms of the treaty signed by the Congress and the island of Cyprus, which serves as Great Britain's treaty of Cyprus, is a triumph on the part of England. The path of Russia toward the East is blocked for the least, England by her relations with Turkey will be able to guard against encroachments from the great Northern power, which not only threaten the destinies of the East, but also the Eastern possessions of Great Britain. Had England seized the Dardanelles, the jealousy of all the powers would have been excited; to have occupied the extremities of the Suez Canal would have disturbed her relations with France. By occupying Cyprus she can control the Eastern Mediterranean and stand guard on the path which leads Russia to her Eastern empire.

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There is no abatement in the intensity of the heat in St. Louis. The mercury was 98 and in some instances 102 degrees in the shade on the 15th. Thirty sun strokes or prostrations from heats were reported that day and nine deaths from those causes.

Kansas claims to be the banner State for grain this year, good judges estimating that it will send fully 45,000,000 bushels of wheat to market, or about fifty per cent. above the largest yield heretofore in any one State, California having had the honor so far, with a crop of 30,000,000 bushels.

Philanthropists are indignant to learn that 50,000 acres of land, hitherto uncultivated, in Mozambique, and belonging to the Portuguese, have been granted to a British and Anglo-Indian Company, having a capital of £200,000, for raising poppies and making opium.

It is believed that a market for American anthracite coal has been opened in Italy, as a trial shows that it is as good for smelting purposes as the English coke now used, which costs \$11.58 a ton, while the American coal can be furnished much cheaper.

In round numbers, the total receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year were \$258,000,000, being about \$11,000,000 less than the receipts of the preceding year. Of this falling off, \$8,000,000 are due to reduced receipts from internal revenue.

The shipment of corn from Kansas City by barge to New Orleans, has been inaugurated. Three large barges, containing one hundred thousand bushels, were shipped last week, and, as Captain Eads' jetties permit the largest seagoing vessels to come to New Orleans, it is believed that this route will be much cheaper than railroad freight to the Eastern seaboard.

Ancient quarries of soap-stone have been discovered in Amelia county, fifty miles south of Richmond. They bear the marks of having been worked by the aboriginal inhabitants of the continent. A great many specimens of pots and vessels made of it have been found and sent to the Smithsonian Institute. Further investigations are being made, under the direction of Professor Spencer F. Baird.

At a German Lutheran picnic at Ross Grove, Pa., a few miles up the Allegheny, a large tree fell on a party which had fled to it for shelter from the storm, instantly killing ten and seriously wounding fifteen, four or five of whom will probably die. The dead and injured were all from the borough of Sharpshurg. Mrs. Reithmiller and daughter and the son of the Lutheran preacher are among the killed.

Professor Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, accompanied by several scientists, was in Chicago on the 10th inst., and leaves in the morning for Pike's Peak for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun that occurs on the 29th of July. Pike's Peak and Denver are in the path of its totality. He arranged with the Western Union Telegraph Company for telegraphic service and connection with the Observatory.

The sixty-third anniversary of the battle of Waterloo occurred on the 18th ult. There are in England forty-three survivors who held commissions, twenty-five of whom are still drawing full or half pay, while eighteen have retired altogether. Among the former are two Field Marshals—Sir William Roman, who was a Captain at Waterloo, and Sir Charles York.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States says: "The constitutional guarantee of the right of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures extends to sealed mail matter wherever it may be. No law of Congress can place in the hands of officials connected with the postal service any authority to invade the secrecy of sealed packages in the mails."

The chief matador of Madrid, Frasuelo, wears \$200,000 worth of diamonds on his fighting rig, and his fortune is said to reach \$400,000. Titled society pets him and he is a member of one of the most fashionable clubs. His wife and daughter may be seen on any day that he does not perform sitting in the market, being fish-mongers. When he appears in the arena they receive news of his success through a courier.

The marble quarries of Carrara have been worked since the reign of Augustus, and seem to be inexhaustible. They compose an entire mountain range, and embrace every variety and quality of marble. The quarries number about 500, only about 20 of them furnishing the marble used by sculptors, and some 6000 persons are employed in them. The marble taken out year

before last was in the vicinity of 120,000 tons, valued at \$2,400,000, of which 40,000 tons came to the United States. The export of marble to this country has increased immensely within twelve or fifteen years, the third largest marble firm now at Carrara being American.

Fourth of July accidents are too numerous to record; many of them sad, others destructive. In Philadelphia, on the Fourth, James Millars, aged twelve, amusing himself with a pistol, shot his father dead. In Petroleum Centre, Pa., the Central House and depot, together with the telegraph office and private offices were burned by the careless use of fireworks. Loss, \$25,000; no insurance. In Memphis, Major W. O. Woodson, of the Associated Press, returning home from the fireworks exhibition, attempted to jump on a street-car in motion, fell, and was run over. He died in the course of twelve hours. In New York city all fireworks were prohibited. The boys were denied fire-crackers. This action was taken on the suggestion of the insurance companies.

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Texas Christian Advocate

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

What strange infatuation rules mankind. Chatterton. What different spheres to human bliss assigned...

PERSUADING SINNERS. — Zeal without knowledge is one of the qualifications the scriptures pointedly deprecate...

"LEO XIII. is suffering from inflammation of the liver," so it is said in America. Leo XIII. is slowly dying of confinement...

You can pretty fairly measure a man by his method of judgment in commenting on the sermons he hears, or the books he reads.

The New York Evening Post, commenting upon the proceedings of the recent Brewers' congress at Baltimore...

LIGHTNING'S FREAK.

A Woman Killed and Her Grave dug by a Ball of Fire.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 5.—During an appalling thunder-storm yesterday afternoon, at Thorne's Grove, seven miles north of this place, Mrs. Bridget Maxwell was instantly killed by lightning.

The lightning which killed her also dug her grave, for when the ball of fire exploded, it made a hole six feet long and two or three feet deep at her feet...

NEW YORK, July 12.—John Smith, who murdered his wife at Flanders, N. J., about a year ago, escaped from Morris Plains lunatic asylum on Wednesday...

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., July 12.—Mike Shaw, a wife murderer, sentenced to be hanged to-day, and who swallowed a dose of strychnine and subsequently recovered...

AUGUSTA, July 12.—The People's savings institution of Charleston has taken out an attachment against the property of the South Carolina railroad in Augusta...

ATLANTA, July 12.—The report of the auditor shows the deficit of the late Treasurer Jones to be \$250,000. A suit against his sureties will be heard in October.

MACON, May 11.—Postal agents to-day arrested Jas. A. Long, colored mail agent on the Macon and Augusta railroad, charged with robbing the mail.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Wm. Fifer, a locomotive fireman, went to sleep on the railroad this morning, and was run over and his head severed from his body.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Taliposa, with the Secretary of the Navy and party, sailed for Brooklyn.

MATERIAL FACT.—The Hindoo widow is the only one that cremates. The others remate.

The total eclipse of the sun on July 29 will cover a space of one hundred and sixteen miles wide, commencing at the northwest corner of Montana and moving southeast, over to Yellowstone, through Wyoming, Colorado, and Northern and Eastern Texas.

A French agricultural paper announces the discovery of an extremely simple and cheap means to protect houses from being struck by lightning.

A farmer named John Daniels, who resides in Hunt county, celebrated the 4th of July by grubbing an old stump out of his field.

A woman turns up mysteriously in the Camden murder, who will prove an alibi.

It's no wonder, as a critic recently remarks, that "The Raven" savors of ancient Greece. It's Poem.

A CHILD three years of age was drowned in a mud-hole, near the depot at Marlin, on Wednesday last.

HEARNE, July 12.—A mass meeting of citizens was held at this place to-night. A committee of two from each ward was appointed to draft resolutions petitioning the board of aldermen to rescind the ordinance requiring each male resident, between the ages of 18 and 45 to work ten days on the streets...

On last Thursday night some robber or robbers entered the house of Mr. Dick Pillow, who lives near Lyon's store, Burleson county, and robbed him of \$4,000. Mr. Pillow is one of the pioneers of Texas, and had his money in an old-fashioned chest which he kept near his bed.

The plan proposed for rebuilding the Southern hotel, St. Louis, embraces an opera house as well, the latter to be on the Elm street side, and running from Fourth to Fifth street.

A late New York telegram speaks thus encouragingly of the business prospects of the country: "Merchants from all parts of the country write to wholesale houses here that local trade has improved. A large fall trade is expected."

During the fiscal year just closed the total receipts of the government from all sources were, in round numbers, \$258,000,000, about \$11,000,000 less than for the preceding year. Exclusive of interest and payments on the public debt, amounting to \$100,000,000, the ordinary expenditures of the government were \$135,620,000, or \$6,000,000 less than the amount expended during the preceding year.

Compilation made by the New Public, from records of the wholesale markets, shows that \$16.24 now will purchase as much of the leading articles of domestic use as \$20.67 would in 1877; \$17.90 in 1860, or \$19.42 in 1873. The lowest point reached in this country was in 1843, when prices were 25 per cent. below what they are now. The Public thinks that the bottom has been reached.

The movement against the use of agricultural machinery is reaching such proportions in Ohio and Indiana, as to seriously alarm the farmers. Scores of reaping machines have already been destroyed, and every day brings reports of fresh depredations. On other machines notices have been posted threatening their destruction if the owners do not lay them aside and employ men to cut their grain.

LONDON, July 13.—The treaty of peace contains sixty clauses, and is reported to be the longest ever known. A Berlin dispatch says during a discussion relative to the boundaries of the Bayazid valley the Russians suddenly claimed the pass of Zerwin. The claim was disallowed.

The government is busy with the details of military and civil establishments in the island of Cyprus. The appointment of a postmaster and other officials for the government of the island is announced. Sir Garnet Wolseley has already under consideration a scheme of a financial company for introducing railways on the island.

Among the schemes brought to the surface by the English occupation is that of the Euphrates Valley Railway. The Duke of Sutherland and others are in active communication with the government on the subject, and it is stated that if within a reasonable time it appears that the Anglo-Turkish Convention is successful, it is possible the country will be asked to give a guarantee for the proposed railway.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Potter Committee met this morning. Kellogg resumed his testimony. Met the visiting statesman while in New Orleans. Taylor P. St. Charles Hotel, San Francisco, rarely went there without meeting some of them: had no knowledge of any letter or telegram being sent from Columbus, Ohio, by Governor Hayes to any member or members of the Returning Board during the count.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The fact that a robbery of \$12,000 in Government bonds was committed here yesterday leaked out this afternoon through a private circular sent by the police to the banks of this city cautioning them not to buy or negotiate. Nothing more is known, the police refusing to give any information.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the News says it is rumored that King John has resigned the crown of Abyssinia in favor of Prince Menelik.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Turbulent times in Mexico. The Dardenelles are to remain closed.

The Batoum commission progressing.

Dr. Nobling in league with Russian Socialists.

The congress expected to wind up on Thursday.

Gortschakoff pays a high tribute to Beaconsfield.

Buzzle to hand at Ossipee, N. H., July 10, 1879.

A Cincinnati merchant shot by a burglar at Warren, Pa.

The Powers will insist on rectifying the Greek frontier.

Prince Milan satisfied with the decisions of the congress.

W. A. Vanway suicides with morphine in Anderson, Mo.

Rolla Martin shoots and kills himself in Rochester, Ind.

The Indians are killing whites John Day's Valley, Oregon.

Crowds visiting Bald Mountain, the North Carolina volcano.

Harlow F. Coy, a coy Chicago deacon, arrested for forgery.

Milo Blair, of the Boonville (Mo.) Eagle, to remove to Sedalia.

A nine year old boy brutally murdered his mother in New York.

Four thousand seven hundred houses burned in Mandalay, India.

John Morgan, a St. Louis tramp, killed by cars at Rock Island.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina postponed until August.

Twenty-five thousand dollars reward offered as a cure for hog cholera.

John Williams, supposed fugitive murderer, arrested in Carthage, Mo.

A tramp, named Henry Williams, playing confidence in Danville, Ill.

Autonomy to be granted Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete.

Polish Catholics at Shenandoah, Pa., bar their pastor out of the church.

Buck March, of Charleston, Ill., marches out of the world by the rope route.

The United States Consul at Tangiers instructed to work in behalf of the oppressed Israelites.

Great alarm spreading throughout the mountain regions on account of Indian depredations.

John Seaton, an Evansville drunkard, pounded to death with a beer mallet.

Crocker's fertilizing works burned in Buffalo; loss \$100,000, insurance \$80,000.

The shops of Rude Bros. destroyed by fire at Liberty, Ind. The work of an incendiary.

A Lima, Ohio, reporter bound, gagged and shipped to Fort Wayne by unknown ruffians.

James Gilmore, of Cincinnati, gets away with \$17,000 belonging to the United States Express Company.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dun, Barlow & Co.'s mercantile agency reports the number of failures in the United States during the last thirteen months to be 2870, amounting to \$48,733,000; against 3355 failures, with liabilities of \$82,078,000 the first three months of the present year.

George S. Appleton, the head of the great publishing house, who died July 8, was 57 years old. He was an accomplished linguist, an art critique of high standing, and a modest and unassuming gentleman. He leaves five children, three sons and two daughters. Three of his brothers remain to carry on the business.

Secretary Sherman and the Syndicate.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Secretary Sherman met the members of the half per cent. syndicate to-day, and they had a conference with him regarding the operations of the treasury department in preparing for the resumption of specie payment. The secretary stated that he had no new loans to offer and no new measures to propose. He expressed the belief that with the aid of shipments of coin from Europe, which are looked for during the year, the gold premium would gradually disappear before the time when the treasury department would be able to redeem legal tender notes, and perhaps before Congress assembles in December. Sherman said he had on hand in the treasury \$161,000,000 in actual gold coin, \$121,000,000 of which had been accumulated since he became Secretary, for the special purpose of redeeming outstanding legal tender notes. He said that the coin on hand was amply sufficient for the purposes of resumption, and that he would make no further sales of bonds on this account.

There is probably no city in all Europe, or indeed in Asia or America, which contains so many and so influential Jews as Vienna. They are said to number not far from 200,000, and they hold many of the most prominent and important places in the community. In commerce they are very powerful, the trade of the capital being largely in their hands. Many of the leading firms are Jewish, and the banking business is almost entirely controlled by Jews. The press is for the most part written, managed and directed by Jews; many of the musicians (Vienna is nothing if not musical) are Jews; the restaurants and inns are kept by Jews; the richest men are Jews; and the prettiest women are Jewesses. Go where you will, to the Ringstrasse, the opera, the theater, the Volksgarten, the Prater, the Belvedere, Schonbrun, the beer gardens, the picture gallery, the Treasury, up the Tower of St. Stephen's, the arsenal, you will always find Jews; and, as a rule, they are very intelligent, polite and pleasant. Talk of the New Jerusalem, it has already been discovered, founded and enjoyed on the banks of the Danube. Vienna is one of the finest and most delightful capitals in the Old World, and owes much of what it is and what it yields in pleasure and prosperity, to its large Hebrew element.

A beautiful widow of Newport, R. I., having let her chalet for the season, was asked what induced her to desert such a charming retreat. "Too much balcony and too little Romeo," was her reply.

THE book, entitled, 'Buckeye Cookery and Practical House-keeping,' was compiled by women, published by women, the sales are in many instances managed by women, and many women act as its agents. We believe every woman who obtains it will find it an indispensable help, and, feeling an interest in its success, will recommend it to friends, who will in turn want copies. These can be had from agents, or directly from us, post-paid, by remitting the price, \$1.75 for a book with water-proof binding. Bright, wide-awake women wanted in every neighborhood as agents, and any lady who likes the book will confer a favor on the publishers by putting them in correspondence with such women of her acquaintance as need work on terms that will pay liberally, no matter in what part of the country they live. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK Galveston.

Premiums. Our Special Premium for the Year.

To the Party who, at the date of the assembling of the First Annual Conference, in 1878, shall have sent the largest number of Subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate.

A FINE DOUBLE-CASE GOLD WATCH.

This Watch to be given under the full guarantee of T. E. THOMPSON, the celebrated jeweler, watchmaker, etc., of Galveston, Texas.

Another and the Most Important Premium.

We will give to the "Superannuated Preachers and Widows and Orphans' Fund" for 1878,

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

This sum will be given to the Conference the members (preachers) of which shall send us the largest list of Subscribers from January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879—in proportion to the membership of the Conferences as it shall be reported at the ensuing annual sessions. As we keep accounts with agents only, subscribers sent us by others can not be included in the computation for this prize. We shall ask the appointment of a committee to decide which conference shall have the award.

All these premiums are in addition to the usual commission given to Agents.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

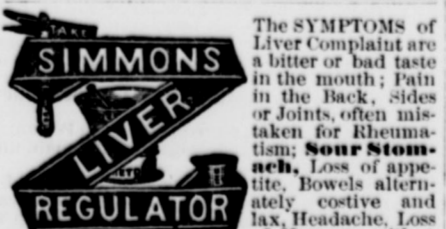
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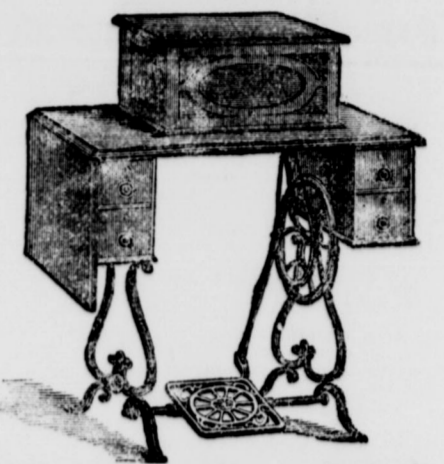
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THE SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, Pain in the Back, sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach, Loss of appetite, Bowels irregularly constive and lax, Headache, Loss of Memory, a dry yellow appearance of the skin and Eyes, a thick Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC Take Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Seltzerine.

CAUTION—Buy no Powders or Prepared SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our original wrapper with trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. ZEIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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on an ornated Iron Stand and Treadle, with Walnut Top and Drawer, and necessary attachments, and deliver it at any railroad depot in the United States

Free of Charge. These Machines are warranted to do the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidly, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator, than any machine now in use.

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\$1200 Salary. Permanent estimate wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. Expenses paid. Address R. J. GANT & CO., No. 3, 4 & 5 House St., Cincinnati, O.

50 Extra Mixed Cards, name in Cirr son, Gold & Jet, on all, 10c. CLINT-BROS, Clintonville, Ct. 25-12

\$5 & \$20 per day at home. Sample to date 100 pages. Fully illustrated. Price, only \$2.00. GUARANTEE PUBLISHING CO., 39-52 St. Louis, Mo.

\$10 a day to agents selling our Fine Art Novelties. Catalogue free. J. H. Bufford Sons, Boston. 29-92

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit, free. Address TRAVE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 Fashionable cards, no 2 alike, with name, 10c. post-paid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, New York.

30 MIXED CARDS, Snowflake, Danmak. etc., no 2 alike, with name, 10c. J. MINKLER & CO., Nassau, N. Y. 40-13

Agents wanted to sell THE CURSE OF RUM, including Life and Work of Murphy and Reynolds, with History of the Movement to date 100 pages. Fully illustrated. Price, only \$2.00. GUARANTEE PUBLISHING CO., 39-52 St. Louis, Mo.

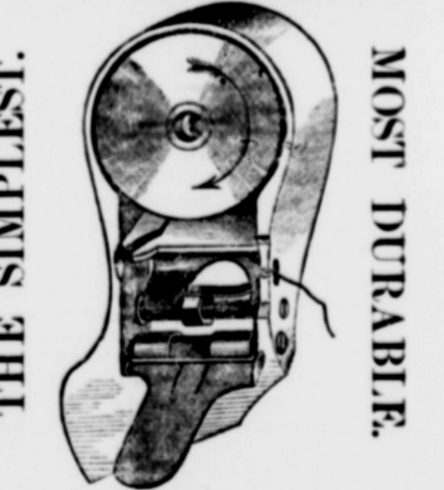
IT COSTS NOTHING!

To try our organs, as we send one to any address on ten days' trial and refund freight if not purchased. Solid walnut cases, 12 stops, 23-5 sets of reeds.

PRICE \$71 Five years' warranty. Direct from the factory.

ALLEGHER, BOWLEY & CO. Catalogues free. WASHINGTON, N. J.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.



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

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

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AGENTS.—Prof. A. J. Schenck's History of the WAR IN THE EAST.

or the conflict between Russia and Turkey. is the live book for live agents. Just out. Has 700 pages, 100 engravings. Address N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pubs., 32-52 St. Louis, Mo.

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PARSONS' PUGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. I. S. JOHNSON, Bangor, Me.

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For short lines my Acoustic Telephone is the best in use. I have a test line 1 mile in length that transmits the voice with such power as to be heard in all parts of an ordinary room. Send for Illus. Circulars, J. R. HOLCOMB, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Texas Christian Advocate

THE CANDIDATE.

"Father, who travels the road so late?"
"Hush, my child, 'tis the candidate:
Fit example of human woes—
Early he comes and late he goes:
He greets the women with courtly grace,
He kisses the baby's dimpled face;
He calls to the fence the farmer at work,
He borrows the merchant, he borrows the clerk;
The blacksmith, while his anvil rings,
He greets, and this is the song he sings.
" Howdy, howdy, howdy do?"
Ah! it fits my first as no other can,
The horny hand of the workman."

" Husband, who is that man at the gate?
"Hush, my love, 'tis the candidate."
"Husband, why can't he work like you?
Has he nothing at home to do?"
" My dear, whenever a man is down,
No cash at home, no money in bag,
Too stupid to preach, too proud to beg,
Too timid to rob and too lazy to dig,
Then over his horse his legs he treads,
And to the dirt people this song he sings:
" Howdy, howdy, howdy do?"
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! it fits my first as no other can,
The horny hand of the workman."

Brothers, who labor early and late,
Ask these things of the candidate:
What's his record? How does he stand
At home; no matter about his hand,
Be it hard or soft, so it be not prone
To close over money not his own.
Has he in view no thieving plan?
Is he honest and capable—he is our man,
Cheer such an one till the welkin rings,
Join in the chorus when thus he sings:
" Howdy, howdy, howdy do?"
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! it fits my first as no other can,
The horny hand of the workman."

Church Notices.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.
Live Oak circuit, July 27 and 28
Bastrop circuit, Hill's Prairie, Aug 3 and 4
Cedar Creek circuit, Aug 10 and 11
Lagrange, Aug 17 and 18
Austin circuit, Austin station, and Swede Mission campmeeting, Aug 14, to hold ten days,
Eight quarterly meetings, at Ridgway, Aug 31 and Sept 1.
J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Columbus, at Columbus, August 3 & 4
Weimer, at Oak Hill, August 17, 18
Flatonia, at Flatonia, August 24, 25
Richmond, at Richmond, Aug 31, Sept 1
San Felipe, at San Felipe, Sept 7, 8
W. W. KENSON, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Madisonville station, 5th Sabbath in June
Madisonville circuit, 1st Sabbath in July
Anderson circuit, 2d Sabbath in July
Navasota and Milcan, 3d Sabbath in July
Cody and Plantersville, 4th Sabbath in July
Zion circuit, 1st Sabbath in August
Dodge mission, 2d Sabbath in August
Cold Springs, 3d Sabbath in August
Huntsville station, 4th Sabbath in August
S. C. LITZBACH, P. E.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

PARIS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.
Ladonia circuit, July 27, 28
Dodd City circuit, August 3, 4
Roxton circuit, August 10, 11
Rossum Prairie circuit, August 17, 18
Paris station, August 24, 25
Clarkville, August 31, September 1
Robinsonville, September 7, 8
Wayland, September 14, 15
District Conference, at Texarkana, commencing June 27.
J. H. McLEAN, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Cambridge and Henrietta missions, July 27, 28
West Fork mission, August 3, 4
Victoria Peak mission, August 10, 11
W. H. MOSS, P. E.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Pilot Point circuit, at Pilot Point, Sunday in Aug
Bridgman circuit, 2d Sabbath in August
J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

BRECKENRIDGE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Eastland circuit, at Desmore, 1st Sabbath in August
Pinto circuit, at Sharp's Mill, August 10, 11
J. G. WARREN, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

White Rock circuit, July 27, 28
Greenville circuit, August 3, 4
The District Conference will meet at Greenville, Hunt county, Texas, on Tuesday, August 1, 1878, at 9 o'clock A. M. We earnestly request all of the members of the District Conference to be present at the opening session. The pastors will please to report all of the statistics required at the Annual Conference.
THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Gatesville circuit, at Station Creek, 2d Sab in August
Jonesboro circuit, at Live Oak Chap. 2d Sab in Aug
Palmer and Stephensville, at 2d Sab in Chap. 2d Sabbath in August
Granbury circuit, 4th Sabbath in August
J. B. MUSSETT, P. E.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Alvarado circuit, Price's Chapel, July 27, 28
Fort Graham circuit, Fort Graham, August 3, 4
Corvington circuit, Friendship, August 10, 11
District Conference will convene at 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, at Marysville.
JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

The Sulphur Springs District Conference will convene at Greenville, Hunt county, North Texas Annual Conference, the 1st day of August, at 9 o'clock A. M. and will embrace the first Sabbath in the month. On arriving at Greenville the brethren and friends will report at T. F. Renfro's drug store, on the west side of the public square, where they will find some one to conduct them to their homes for the session of the conference. We hope to see a good turnout of the members and delegates. Friends are cordially invited.
D. M. PROCTOR, P. E.

DALLAS DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Grapevine circuit, camp-meeting, July 27, 28
Honey Creek circuit, camp-meeting, August 3, 4
Van Alstyne and McKinney, camp-meeting, August 10, 11
Bethel circuit, camp-meeting, August 17, 18
JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Colleyville circuit, First Sunday in August
Gilmer circuit, second Sunday in August
Longview circuit, third Sunday in August

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.
Salado and Davilla, 4th Sabbath in July
West Falls circuit, 1st Sabbath in August
Liberty Hill circuit, 2d Sabbath in August
Belton station, 3d Sabbath in August
District Conference at Davilla, commencing Friday, 11 o'clock A. M., July 26, Sermon by Rev. G. W. GAINES. Conference will be organized at 2 o'clock P. M. THOS. STANFORD, P. E. P. S.—My address is Waco, instead of South Bosque.

WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Waco circuit, Cow bayou, campmeeting, July 27
Remond circuit, White Rock, August 3
Mount Vernon circuit, camp ground, August 10
Bosqueville circuit, August 17
Wheelock circuit, August 24
W. G. CONNOR.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Weatherford circuit, July 27, 28
Graham and Monk's Chapel station, August 1
Jackboro, at Salt Hill, August 10, 11
Eldorado mission, at Eldorado, August 16
Cartersville, at Veal station, August 17, 18
Weatherford circuit, August 24
Springtown, August 24, 25
T. W. HINES, P. E.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Burnet circuit, Backbone Valley, July 27, 28
Rockvale circuit, Rockvale, Aug. 3, 4
Llanomis, Fort Mason, Aug. 10, 11
Brownwood circuit, Jim Nease, Aug. 17, 18
San Saba, at district meeting, Aug. 25
Mountain trail, Pleasant Grove, Aug. 31, Sept. 1
Gould Mountain, Sept. 7, 8
The District Conference will be held on the San Saba river, five miles west from San Saba town. The exercises will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Conference will convene on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 9 A. M. The Quarterly Conference will be held on Monday, the 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Ministers are requested to be present at roll call. The resolutions will be ample for all who come. Ministers and people everywhere are invited to attend. We can feel every body if they come.
P. W. GRAVIS, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Hillsboro circuit, at Hillsboro, July 27, 28
Saxalaha circuit, at Saxalaha, July 27, 28
The District Conference will convene at Hillsboro, at 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday, July 25. The District Sunday-school Convention will meet at the same place on Friday. Each Sunday-school in the district is requested to send up one or two delegates.
W. G. VEAL, P. E.

CORSICANA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Centerville circuit, at Pleasant Grove, July 27
Fairfield circuit, at Hicks' Springs, August 3
Mexia circuit, August 17
Thornton mission, August 24
JOHN S. McCARVER, P. E.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.
Henderson and Overton Sta. at Overton, July 27 and 28
Hallyville circuit, at Millwood, August 3, 4
Bellevue circuit, August 10, 11
Harrison circuit, at Overton, August 17, 18
Grand Bluff mission, at La Laha, Aug. 31, Sept. 1
Larissa circuit, at Pleasant Retreat, Sept. 7, 8
Sturtevant circuit, at Bell, Sept. 14, 15
Marshall station, Sept. 21, 22.
E. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Newton circuit, at Caney, July 27, 28
Smithfield mission, July 27, 28
Newport circuit, August 10, 11
Beaumont circuit, August 17, 18
E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Palestine circuit, July 27, 28
Crockett circuit, August 3, 4
Klickapoo circuit, August 10, 11
Crockett and Jacksonville station, August 17, 18
Tyler station, August 24, 25
Cherokee circuit, August 31 and September 1
Crockett and Augusta station, September 7, 8
D. P. CULLEN, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

San Augustine, July 27, 28
Melrose, at Nacogdoches, August 3, 4
Shelby, at Sand Hill, August 10, 11
Linn Flat and Douglas, August 17, 18
St. Enterprise, at Calcedonia, August 24, 25
J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.
Hallettsville circuit, July 27, 28
Moulton circuit, August 3, 4
Clinton circuit, August 10, 11
Victoria circuit, August 17, 18
Concrete circuit, August 24, 25
District Conference will be held at Mosey Grove, commencing July 11.
A. A. KILLOUGH, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Elm, at Sandy Elm, first Sunday in August
San Antonio city mission, second Sunday in August.
JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

UVALDE DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Kerrville circuit, camp-meeting, July 27, 28
Upper Honda, camp-meeting, August 3, 4
Sabalina circuit, Sabalita, District Conference and camp-meeting on the 8th of August
Mendall mission, at Johnson Creek, camp-meeting, August 17, 18
South Concho, at Tom Green, camp-meeting, August 24, 25
Branda City mission, at Pettes Praries, camp meeting, August 31 to Sept 1
W. T. THORSNERBY, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Oakley circuit, at Tilden, July 27, 28
St. Mary's circuit, at St. Mary's, August 3, 4
Rockport station, August 10, 11
Corpus Christi station, August 17, 18
Legarto circuit, at Meansville, August 24, 25
R. H. BELVIN, P. E.

Obituaries.

WHITE—Our little Alice Barton has gone to join her three little brothers and four little sisters in the region beyond. She was born in Salado, Bell county, December 6, 1876, and named for that good man, Dr. Barton, living in Salado. She was baptized by Rev. John S. McCarver, March 25, 1877, and died in Falls county, June 9, 1878.—JOHN R. WHITE.

MAVS—Charles W. Mays, residing at Hearse section, departed this life of typhoid pneumonia, on the 8th of June, 1877, aged twenty-five years. He was a son of Thomas H. Mays—a Texas veteran and an old settler in the town of Bastard, Bell county, Texas. He was a Christian hope. He leaves an affectionate wife and one little babe. His mother and several brothers and one sister to mourn his loss. He was eleven days, during which time he suffered the most excruciating pain but bore it with Christian fortitude. It seems that he had a presentiment of his death from the time he was taken sick, and told his brother that he would never recover. His mind was inspired heavenward, and upon his face shone the celestial light. A few moments before he died he opened his eyes and looked upward and exclaimed: "All is clear, all is clear." He said he saw the angels hovering over him, just waiting to bear him away to their snowy wings to the other shore. Yes, he is gone to that sunbright clime, there to join in singing praises to our blessed Savior with our old father, three sisters and one brother, who have long since passed from this world of sorrow to the home of the blessed. Oh! what a happy thought, when we think of meeting him beyond the grave where parting will be no more. We now pray that the good shepherd may protect the widowed mother and little babe in the hour of affliction. The sainted one has gone home to receive the reward of the faithful. We extend our hearts' sympathy to her, and trust that she may be the eternal gain of the departed.—T. F. MAVS.

HARRIS—Died, of consumption, in Lockhart, Caldwell county, Texas, July 1, 1878, Lella E., eldest daughter of Rev. B. Harris, of West Texas. Conference. She was born in Gonzales, Texas, October 16, 1857. Her constitution was delicate from her youth, and her general health was good till about a year ago, when she began to decline. Her grief-stricken father, in a letter to me says: "I do not ask for any extended or eulogistic notice, but as she died in the arms of faith, I want some mention made of it in our church paper. I had many interviews with her, and had religious interest increased to the very last. The last two days of her life were days of great suffering, but I heard no word of complaint or sign of impatience. Her last words were words of triumph; and her face shone as with the splendor reflected from heaven." Here, in Seguin, where her father was stationed four years, she was greatly beloved. Many of the last days of her life were spent with her friends here, and everything that loving sympathy could do was done to render her happy. She went home only to die. I quote again from the letter before me: "Just before she died, she said, 'Why can't I go?' I asked her where she wanted to go. She answered by pointing up to heaven. Overcome by my feelings, my head being bowed, she touched me and extended her hand in a last farewell to me, and then to each of the family, and soon fell asleep. This notice will awaken the sympathy of Bro. Harris' brethren and friends everywhere; and all will rejoice with him in that faith which looks upon her change as a sleep only. O what a measure of grace it takes to bury our children, even with this faith. God grant it to us.—W. J. FLOYD.

REAGOR—John F. Reagor was born in Franklin county, Alabama, September 4, 1830; removed with his family to Fayetteville, Mississippi, in 1850; professed religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1854; married Miss Caroline M. Smith, of Franklin county, Alabama, in 1849; came to Ellis county, Texas, in 1851; died at his residence, near Waxahachie, June 7, 1878, at 7:30 o'clock A. M. From his youth he maintained an unspotted Christian character. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his departure. His children have preceded him to the "golden shore." His religious life was not demonstrative, but settled and fixed—a deep-seated principle that controlled his entire life and conduct. His "public walks and private ways" were alike the outgrowth of a conscientious regard for the right. Blessed with plenty, his table was never open to the messengers of the gospel; and many itinerant

preachers in Texas will mourn his death as that of a warm personal friend. He has most of the time since he came to Texas filled efficiently the office of steward of the church, in which relation he died in the triumph of a living faith. In December last, his oldest daughter died, leaving several small children on his hands. His health, already feeble, under this heavy stroke rapidly declined. When sensible that his end was near, he set his affections more ardently heavenly things and a certain glow of joy shined in his eyes. He called his family around him, exhorted them to make religion their chief concern, and having "set his house in order," and disposed of all his worldly affairs, he yielded himself to his Maker, and as a true soldier of the cross, assured of certain victory, declared to his weeping companions and friends that he had no fear of death; while patiently yet joyfully seemed to exult in the prospect that lay out before him. His disease was an affection of the throat, which destroyed his voice; and when his vocal powers failed, he would clasp his hands, and point heavenward with a wistful look toward that happy coast, awaiting the word of command to "lay his armor by and rest in peace at home." In contemplating such a scene, it is no cause of surprise that his friends were filled with admiration and let my last end be like his. May God bless his earth, and bring them all to a happy reunion in heaven.
"Who meet on that eternal shore
Shall never part again."
F. P. RAY.

TEDALE—Died, near Omega, Upshur county, Texas, on June 10th, 1878, Mrs. Elizabeth Tedale, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. For six months she had been confined to her bed with that patience and resignation which so eminently adorned her character through life. From her girlhood her progress in piety and in the Christian graces was marked. She had sounded all the depths and knew the trials of a Christian warfare on earth, and was well acquainted with the consolations of heaven; and, if possible, she grew milder and more indulgent as she grew older. Out of the words of her sweet husband, she had a deep sympathy and Christian charity that "thinketh no evil." To her the tears of penitence washed away the stains of error. Sympathy so boundless that she would sympathize with the sinner as well as with the saint, and a shining light in the sphere in which she moved. All could bear witness to her noble character, her purity, her sympathy and Christian charity that "thinketh no evil." 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