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PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
PARIS, SEPT. 9, 1878.

As a means of ingress to the colossal parallellogram of the Champ de Mars, I certainly prefer the Porte Rapp to the Portes de la Seine, de Tourville, de Grenelle, Desaix and Duplex, for the reason that the first named gate is the central one as you drive to the exhibition from the Champs Elysees, and that entering by the Porte Rapp, you fall at once in *medias res*, and you can branch off to the right or left among the products of France, or make straight for the two principal porticoes leading to the Galleries of the Fine Arts, or forge far ahead towards the Sections Etrangeres, the Park, Catechin's Restaurant Francais, undeniably the best in the exhibition; the Bridge of Jena, and the Palace of the Trocadero without incurring the risk of losing yourself too early in the labyrinth of glass cases. I say too early, since it is a matter of necessity that you should utterly lose your way before your visit to the exhibition is over. I am not prepared to say that the labyrinthine walk is not the best perambulation of the Wandering Wood, the most agreeable, and navigation on the unknown sea, without a compass and without a chart, the most instructive after all.

Wandering and fro in that section of the French furniture department, which is devoted to "tapisserie et decoration," and I will own growing somewhat dazed by the exuberance of carving and gilding, inlaid, incrustation, and veneering visible in the compartments of state bedsteads, *consols, canapes, canseuses and quercidans*, I come upon a very remarkable decorative performance occupying one of the angles of a transverse corridor of the avenue Rapp, in the shape of the "Installation de Fantaisie," exhibited by the firm of Henry Penon, of the Rue Abbateucci, Paris. The imaginative upholsterer is a novelty, and the house of Penon, emboldened, it would seem, by the medals for "good taste" and "progress," which they took at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, have in 1878, literally thrown the reins on the back of their Pegasus. The "Installation de Fantaisie" is supposed to be that of the bed-chamber of a "grande dame de par le monde." She may be Nimon de l'Enclos or Emma, Lady Hamilton, the Empress Theodora, or Montaigne's "Signora Livia"—the lady with the *calsoni* embroidered with pearls, whose identity so sorely puzzled the commentators until the appearance of the Earl of Oxford's wonderful book on the "Meretrici" of Venice—for the furniture of the *grande dame* belongs to no particular period, save that of the most sumptuous luxury and the most refined taste. The lady's couch has a counterpane of sky-blue brocade satin, turned up with pale pink. The pillows are of Holland lawn, triply edged with richest lace. The bedstead itself is a mass of elaborate carving and gilding. The *ruelle* of the bed is screened by a magnificent piece of tapestry, designed and woven in the workshops of M. Penon. A tripod table of oxidized silver stands by the bed-side. The carpet is of triple velvet pile. A portal veiled by hangings of damask leads to the adjoining breakfast-room. A Renaissance case supports the richly framed picture of a lovely child in pastel—such a pastel as Greuze might have executed in his best days. Cabinets, *janteils*, and footstools, of superb material and workmanship, and an infinity of costly knickknacks scattered about, fill up this enchanting "installation," to which there only lack two things—a copy of M. Octave Feuillet's "Journal d'une Femme," bound in crimson morocco and gold, and on the tripod table of oxidized silver a parcel-gilt *plateau* sustaining a cold roast chicken, and a carafon of curacao, *en cas de suit*—in case the great lady should wake up in the middle of the night

hungry, or disposed to read herself asleep again. I should have mentioned that the ceiling is adorned by "un *caprioso quatiti d'annetti*," such as the old Italian cardinal commissioned Albano to paint for him. But the chief charm of this abode of the Graces consists in the *curiosities*, the softly-surgling mass of draperies which serve as a framework to the entire apartment, and which are composed of a deep sea-green plush velvet, giving very bright high lights, and with heavy bullion, fringes and tassels, the last culminating in one large *glorie d'anneille*, which is pendent from the ceiling almost like a chandelier. The scheme of color, it will be seen, is wonderfully subtle.

Contrast with this surpassingly rich dream of Sybaritic splendor, a curious, quaint little "installation," got up far away in the English section by two meritorious English decorators, the Misses Agnes and Rhoda Garrett. The section of a poky little English room is shown, furnished in the angular and uncomfortable style belonging to the end of the last or beginning of the present century—a style of which I thought we were well rid, but for the revival of which there seems to be at present a partial craze. These rickety, "skipping" spider-legged chairs, tables, corner cupboards, and "whatnots," these sofas, too narrow for purposes of flirtation, and too short to put your feet up, are all very well in pictures, but in actual oak, walnut, mahogany, or rosewood, I object very strongly to them; and if the Misses Garrett will study even the rudiments of the History of Decoration, they will find that this kind of furniture belongs to a period when a succession of long and cruel wars had virtually shut England out from the continent, and left the people almost entirely ignorant of the art of design, and wholly destitute of taste. The Misses Garrett may be complimented on the scrupulous fidelity with which they have reproduced a number of poverty-stricken and weak-kneed little models; but the value of their work is diminished by the extravagant prices which they have affixed to the examples of upholstery exhibited. Sedulous rummaging among the brokers' shops round Lincoln's Inn and behind the Waterloo-road, would buy for so many shillings what the Misses Garrett charge so many pounds for.

Texas Items.

Plenty of rain at Fort Worth, and cotton coming in very fast.

Round Rock congratulates itself on the amount of trade being done and the quantity of cotton arriving at that place.

The quarantine guard at Brownsville was fired at several times some nights ago, the shots coming from the Mexican side of the river.

Palestine suffered most severely from fire on the 2d. The business portion of the town was almost entirely destroyed. But little insurance. With the energy that characterizes Texas merchants, and the amount of trade that naturally finds its center at Palestine, it will not be long ere new buildings will serve to mark the spot now desolate.

S. M. Johnson, Deputy Collector of Customs at San Antonio, succeeds Mr. Ridge Paschal as Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi.

The Judge of the El Paso District Court writes to Gen. Steele, Sept. 21st, that it will simply be impossible to hold courts in that district without the protection of State troops. He regards the situation at El Paso as very critical. There are four prisoners in the county jail who could not be held six hours if the rangers were removed.

As the Cleburne stage arrived within about sixteen miles of Fort Worth, on the 26th of September, two masked men halted it with six-shooters in hand, and demanded the money of the passengers and driver. None had any, save one man, who handed them thirty cents. This they refused to take. There was a lady on board who had \$100, but they did not search her. She asked them if they expected to get to heaven, when one of them replied with an oath: "Yes, of course we do."

The buildings to be used as United States quartermaster's department at San Antonio are nearly ready for occupancy. The erection of these buildings has given employment to quite a large number of persons.

A FRIEND whose guest Bishop Selwyn (late Bishop of Litchfield and for twenty-seven years Bishop of New Zealand) often writes of him: "Whenever he stayed in a settler's house his great desire seemed to be to give no trouble. He would insist on carrying his own traveling bags, would tidily his room and make his own bed, and I have known him surreptitiously to wash his own clothes. This was done with a knowledge that in New Zealand servants are scarce, and that the ladies of the household do many things for themselves and their families which ladies are not accustomed to do in England. He always refused to take wine when he was a settler's guest, not on grounds of total abstinence, but because he knew that in out-stations wine was expensive. His own hospitality was profuse, but simple; indeed, he kept open house. Every one who came to Auckland was welcomed, and knew that formal invitation was not needed. 'I give good advice but bad dinners,' he used to say. The 'badness' being only a synonym for wholesome roast and boiled. To New Zealand his thoughts returned in his last hours, and those islands were the green fields of which he babbled. In their history, at all events, he will have an immortal place."

ACCORDING to the latest statistics that have been gathered, there are, in round numbers, 8,000,000 Jews in the world, who are thus divided: United States, 73,265; Great Britain and Ireland, 42,000; Italy, 25,000; France, 19,138; German Empire, 512,158; Netherlands (Holland), 68,003; Austria, 1,600,000; Russia in Europe, 2,612,179; Turkey, 150,000; Roumania, 217,124; Morocco, 340,000; Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and Canada have comparatively few Jews—they number from 1500 to 7000—while Asia has 2,138,000. Most persons will be surprised at the statement that there are less than 73,300 Jews in this country, which is generally supposed to contain a great many more. Some reports make the number as high as 150,000; but this is probably an exaggeration. The statistics given here are said to be trustworthy as can be had at present, though no published figures can be wholly depended on, as the Jews are scattered all over the globe, and in many places where such a thing as a census has never been taken. The Jewish population of the world is loosely reckoned at from 3,500,000 to 15,000,000—a very broad margin surely—but there is reason to believe that 8,000,000 is pretty near the truth. The two countries where Jews are scarcest are Scotland and Spain.

HAPPILY, there was no truth whatever in the report that Gen. Miles and a pleasure party had been killed by Indians in the Yellowstone Park. On the contrary, in a brush with the Indians, General Miles gave them a severe punishment. This statement will relieve many anxious people, although it may bring ridicule upon the frenzied newspaper comments on the "fruits of our Indian policy," as well as the premature obituaries of Gen. Miles, and geographical lore exhibited by enterprising journalists.

The offer of a city for sale is an uncommon circumstance in modern times, but it seems that Marsala, Sicily, famous for its wines, is in the market, its 35,000 inhabitants having placarded its walls with the announcement that they wish to dispose of it, because they are unable any longer to bear the burden of taxation laid upon them. The placard adds that they hope to find purchasers who can satisfy the cupidity that lays waste the fair regions of Sicily, and that by emigrating in a body to Australia, they may escape the pecuniary exactions to which they have been exposed.

SOUTHERN Russia threatens to become a rival of Pennsylvania in the product of petroleum. The persons who some time ago found oil near the shores of the Caspian Sea, are reported to have turned their discovery to profit. From one of the wells a stream, free from gas and froth, is forced to a height of seventy-five feet, yielding at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day.

"Invisible for six days and incomprehensible on the seventh!" is said to have been the sour criticism of a hearer on his pastor.

What an empire is this *thinking within one's self*? The sphere of thought is the sphere of true liberty! We can not walk where we please, but we can think as we please. We can not act as we choose. Customs restrain like walls. A man is obliged to limit his conduct, but every man possesses an interior liberty. Outwardly he can not spread his wings like a bird and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, but inwardly he can fly as he pleases. There is, too, a vast difference between what a man does and says, and what he thinks within himself. Oh, how many thefts a man thinks within himself! How many base jealousies! How many stupid ambitions! How many disallowable pleasures a man dallies with in his thoughts! What excursions of the imagination; what wondrous creations of this architect of thought; what a realm—wider than the scope of the heavens, broader than from horizon to horizon—what an illimitable realm, is that which a man's silent thoughts traverse, and traverse so easily that there is no sound in their going, and so suddenly that there is no time occupied in their passage! The vast circuit of this immeasurable globe man passes easily, leaving no footfall, making no track, always finding new paths. —*Christian Union.*

It does not require, then, that a man should be a criminal in order to destroy himself. Nay, it does not require that a man should be immoral, nor that he should acquire his possessions by avaricious wrong-doing. A man may never vary from the truth, may never do a dishonest deed; he may follow a calling that is perfectly allowable; he may amass riches legitimately; he may stand in the midst of those riches, and no man may be able to lay at his door a single charge; not one may be able to say to him: "Thou hast defrauded me;" not one may be able to show him a crooked place in the line that his life has drawn; he may be approved before men; and yet God may say to him: "Thou fool!" Why? Simply because he has made himself rich? No! But because he is rich only toward himself; he is not rich toward God. —*Christian Union.*

The sea is the largest of all cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other grave-yards in other lands show some distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in the great ocean cemetery, the king and clown, prince and peasant, are all alike distinguished. The same waves roll over all; the same requiem by minstrels of the ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and unadorned, will sleep on until awakened by the same trumpet.

A Roman Catholic priest in New Orleans was refused admittance the other day to the house of a parishioner by the attendant physician, on the ground that it would endanger the patient's life, and thereupon applied to the Chief of Police for assistance. His request however was denied, the doctor's authority being very sensibly regarded as paramount.

The rivalry between Chicago and St. Louis is carried to such an extreme, that the first-named city boasts over her list of bankrupts as being larger not only than that of St. Louis, but than that of any other individual city of like population East or West. There is no use in trying to get ahead of such a city as that!

Two desperate Italian soldiers were brought before a court martial for trial the other day, and forthwith assaulted the Court, knocking one of its members senseless and nearly killing the other. They were secured with difficulty. One of them was sentenced to death and the other to twenty-five years' solitary confinement.

The outfit of the youthful burglar of the period is incomplete without lots of dime-novels and story-papers. These are his incentives to deeds of daring.

That is a truth capitally expressed by Dr. Reven Thomas: "If we are to have power over men, it will be because of what we believe, and not because of what we doubt."

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Prepared by the ADVOCATE.
BY E. M. MOORE.
FOURTH QUARTER—SEVENTH LESSON—GEN. 13, 78.
LIFE: GEN. 13:1. The Gospel Feast, Time: A. D. 33. Place: In Bethany, about on the way to Jerusalem. Bishop, Theophilus Case, Director of Home, Foreign, Bible, Discipleship of Bible, and Board of Antiquities, Toronto, Canada.

GOLDEN TEXT: Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God. (LIFE: GEN. 13:1.)

Jesus is still on His final journey to Jerusalem, somewhere in Peraea, but teaching and preaching as He journeys. At the close of the last lesson, and on the same day, certain ones warned Him that Herod sought to kill Him. Rejected from Galilee, driven from Judea, He is now hunted down by him who beheaded John. His reply was that He had a few more days' work to do, and then He would be ready; but to assure His friends of His safety, He adds that a prophet can not perish except in Jerusalem. Then follows by anticipation His lament over Jerusalem. He heals the dropsical man on the Sabbath day, and then silences the lawyers—the captious critics—and reproves those who sought the chief rooms at weddings and the seats of honor at feasts. He also warned them against inviting their *friends* and the *rich* to their feasts in the hope of being feasted in return; but instead, He bids them call the *poor*, from whom they can expect nothing in return.

V. 15. "And when one of them that sat at meat with Him heard these things, he said: *blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God.*" "One of them:" likely one of His disciples. It is singular that we have so few sayings of His disciples in the four gospels. We have many questions, but few declarations by them. We have doubting Nathaniel's question: "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" and Philip's sound reply: "Come and see." We have also Peter's and Nathaniel's declarations that Christ was the Son of God. Here we have one who said: "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the kingdom of God;" enjoy the blessings of heaven.

V. 16. "Then said He unto him, a certain man made a great supper and bade many." "Unto him:" unto the one who made the declaration. "A certain man:" Christ Himself, who offered the gospel feast. "Bade many:" the Scribes and Pharisees and Jews as a nation. The feast was ample for the many bidden.

V. 17. "And He sent His servant at supper time to say to them that were bidden, come; for all things are now ready." "His servant:" the minister of His Word. "At supper time:" at the hour of feasting. "Come:" come now, as the feast is ready.

V. 18. "And they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said: I have bought a piece of ground and I must needs go and see it; I pray thee have me excused." "With one consent:" together. "To make excuse:" to beg off. "I must needs go and see it:" I have a great desire to go and see it. After he had bought the field, he says he must needs go and see it. His seeing it *after* the purchase was mere self-gratification, and is a sample of the world's excuses to-day for refusing to accept the gospel invitation. "I pray thee have me excused:" have me excused from the feast of life.

V. 19. "And another said: I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused." This excuse was as frivolous as that of the other. He had made his purchase, and he simply wanted to see how they performed. He did not assert a necessity, as the other did, or even a great desire to see them under the yoke. He did not desire to go to the invited feast. He felt a deeper interest in his *oxen* than in *eternal life*.

V. 20. "And another said I have married a wife and therefore can not come." Here again the excuse, if possible, is still more unreasonable. He had married his wife and of course could have gone, but he asserted an untruth when he said that he could not go in consequence of his marriage. The truth was, neither of them wanted to go, and these were the best excuses they could offer; each one false on its face.

V. 21. "So that servant came and showed his Lord these things. Then the Master of the house being angry, said to the servant: Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, the maimed, and the blind, and the lame." The Master "being angry:" being moved with indignation that His invitations were slighted for inadequate reasons. "Streets and lanes:" the abodes of the unfortunate poor.

V. 22. "And the servant said: Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." His order was "go quickly," and hence this prompt report: "Lord, it is done as Thou hast commanded, and yet there is room." So bountiful is the supply and so ample the place for entertainment, that there is enough for all and room for all.

V. 23. "And the Lord said unto the servant: Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that My house may be filled." "The highways:" the roads beyond the city; "the hedges:" the country. That is, go into the country and bring by earnest entreaty the common travelers and laboring people. "Compel:" earnestly persuade; "that My house may be filled." Any one who prepares a feast and is disappointed by the guests, follows the example of this "Master of the house." Here is, possibly a hint at the rejection of the Jews, and the invitation of the Gentiles to the gospel feast.

V. 24. "For I say unto you that none of those men which were bidden shall taste of my supper." Here comes the application of the parable: "I say unto you:" Christ said unto those who sat at meat with Him. "None of those:" bidden shall taste of my supper; a fearful announcement of the rejection of all who had heard His call without heeding it. "My supper:" all that is meant by heaven. It is sad to think that men are daily saying like these three selfish men of the world when invited to the Gospel feast: "I pray Thee have me excused." Dooming themselves to eternal death by being excused from eternal life.

APPLICATION.
15. If all will heed the Master as did that "one" who "sat with Him," they will "eat bread in the Kingdom of God."

16. That "certain man" has made a "great supper" for us and has bidden us to it, without money and without price.

17. He has sent out His servants, who are calling unto us with all the eloquence of words and tears: "Come, for all things are now ready."

18. One is so engrossed in seeing to his immense real estate that he prefers it to heaven, and says: "I pray Thee have me excused."

19. Another is all taken up with his countless herds, and cares not for heaven, and says: "I pray Thee have me excused."

20. And still another is like those in the days of Noah when the flood came; he has married a wife, and has no desire to save himself or wife, and so has his name stricken from the roll of life.

21. The human heart feels a slight more keenly than almost any other offense. Those who slight great opportunities are far less worthy than those who may be low in the scale of social life, but have had no opportunities; have had no invitation.

22. The poor, maimed, and blind always hear gladly the messages of life.

23. His message is, "go ye into all the world and preach My Gospel." His servants have gone into "streets and lanes," and out on the great "highways" of the world and are earnestly persuading men to come in, that the great house, not made with hands, may be filled.

24. Those who choose the world will perish with the world. "They shall not taste of my supper." Where does the Universalist hang his hopes here?

Mr. Sutherland is in poor health. He is reported as saying to a friend: "When I took the Tabernacle, I expected that it would kill me in seven years. I have contrived to exist for fourteen, but I can not last much longer."

At Sutherland Springs the large milling establishment of Mr. H. Griffin was set on fire through carelessness. Through the efforts of the citizens the fire was arrested and the building, though in a damaged condition, saved.

Texas Christian Advocate

EDITORS' NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

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

The Lib of Bishop Moore should be in every family library, no matter how small, send to Shaw & Haylock for terms to agents.

Correspondence.

Christian Courtesy and Catholicity.

There is no exhibition of Christian character more indicative of its genuineness than an enlarged charity toward all Christian people, whatever may be their denominational affiliations, whenever they bear the impress of the Divine image as revealed in the animus of their true discipleship.

This exhibits the co-operative work of the creature with the skillful shaping of the Creator. Human and Divine Providence must cooperate, thus exhibiting the wonderful harmony of the doctrine with the free grace and free agency gospel.

MARQUEZ, TEX.—As my brothers in the itinerate ministry have so many good words to send the Advocate, I will be short. I am now seventy-four years old, and have been a member of the Methodist Church for fifty-four years. I now can say in my old age that the

Advocate cheers my heart more than anything else, when I get each copy and read the reports of my pastors in different places in Texas. I am glad to see old-fashioned methods, doctrine and discipline coming to life, and family prayer and class-meetings revived in almost every charge; but the best of all, in many places the preachers and members are seeking and obtaining the blessing of sanctification.

Divine Providence.

The doctrine of Divine Providence is fundamentally a doctrine of the Bible. With the Arminians, it is a sine qua non. With the Calvinistic, Mahomedan, and depraved heathen adherents, the doctrine of Divine Providence is substituted by what is known as fatalism, ranging all the way from blind fatalism up to the mildest form of unconditional Predestination and decrees.

This exhibits the co-operative work of the creature with the skillful shaping of the Creator. Human and Divine Providence must cooperate, thus exhibiting the wonderful harmony of the doctrine with the free grace and free agency gospel.

The Rev. W. A. Brown was with us, and rendered efficient aid. He is a young preacher of great promise, and if he is faithful, will some day be a man of large usefulness. If it be a sin for a young preacher to marry, I see no signs of God's displeasure upon Brother B.

The prospects for our church in Flatonia are cheering, but the brethren need not expect much of a growth until they are domiciled and get in out of the weather. We praise God for what he has done, claim His promises for what He has promised to do, and are trying to go forward.

All are well pleased with the Advocate. High eulogies were passed on it in our church conference. One brother, whose name I sent you recently, said he did not see how he had done without it so long; and another said that everybody ought to subscribe.

Perhaps the readers of the Advocate would be pleased to hear what is going on upon the border. The first thing in order was to manufacture a word for the caption of my communication, as I suppose a presiding elder has an equal right to manufacture a word as an editor.

From Flatonia.

In the great work of saving men we are only instruments, and often weak ones at that; but through faith our weakness is strength. "Out of weakness we are made strong." So, then, when we are brought to Christ, and the church built up—edified—we praise Him for His wonderful condescension in using us as instruments in a work that angels desire to do.

I came to this work in May as a supply, and I came "fearing and trembling"—my first work; have two appointments: this place and Schulenburg; two of the most thrifty, wide-awake towns in the State. No mushroom growth, but slow, steady and solid.

The Germans are the best Sabbath-keeping class I ever saw. The order of the town is good; very little drunkenness; good schools. Only one reproach—no church building. Our Baptist brethren will wipe that out in a few months.

By-the-way, we have some excellent Baptist people here: liberal, fraternal and cordial. If your correspondent had a family, and were going to "locate," Flatonia would be his choice out of a cloud of towns in this great State.

I commenced a meeting here the third Sunday and closed after protracting two weeks. Our third quarterly meeting was on the fourth Sunday. The Lord was with us then and all through the meeting. Our presiding elder, Bro. Kennon, preached one of the clearest and soundest sermons on the "New Birth," I ever heard. It was opportune.

The meeting was not characterized by any great excitement or demonstration, but there was a deep, solid work. Four accessions to the church—three by profession and one by letter; one or two restored; the spirituality of the church increased, and a healthier condition is observable—this the result of the meeting.

The Rev. W. A. Brown was with us, and rendered efficient aid. He is a young preacher of great promise, and if he is faithful, will some day be a man of large usefulness. If it be a sin for a young preacher to marry, I see no signs of God's displeasure upon Brother B.

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doubletree of the presiding elder's buggy without prayers. He thought best to weigh anchor and hoist sail. The meetings that followed were of special interest.

I lay low on the revision question, partially from fear and because I found no one clucking to set.

On the Plum Creek circuit we had a glorious time; fifteen or twenty professed religion.

On Lampasas circuit about thirty joined the church. There was nobody to set here.

My next appointment was at Fort Mason, the county seat of Mason county. This place is in the hands of the Germans and the Northern Methodists. We have no organization here, but enough of the Southern element to form a very respectable church. The M. E. Church has a strong organization here, but are anything else but friendly to Southern institutions.

Leaving here, for I found that I was likely to be set, not on revision eggs, but against radical fraternity. I went to San Saba, where I commenced my district conference, on Tuesday night, August 20.

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On the last day of my district meeting, having recovered from the alarm I took in Hamilton county, I gathered up a hat full of revision eggs, furnished me by N. H. Lee, and the new Bible, with the Greek New Testament, and set my Campbellite and other friends whom I found clucking in San Saba county. They did not want to; but, like the persevering Dutchman, I made them set standing up.

I am just now from the place where Dr. John mentioned in an "edigraph," in which he tells of an Indian raid while he was presiding elder—I mean Bear creek, in Burnet county. While standing in the pulpit where Dr. John stood, I happened to look down, and saw the word H. E. L. I. cut on the floor of the pulpit. I called the attention of a brother to the word, which he read thus: hell in the pulpit. But, said another brother, you have it under your feet. On looking around I found it on a large rack behind me; so I had that ugly word under my feet and at my back. The following explanation was made to me with reference to the word in the pulpit: A farmer in that country has this

ugly word for his stock brand, and as the plank for the pulpit was procured from him, his brand was found upon it, and in making the pulpit, the brethren, without noticing it, turned the branded side up. But I tell you it aroused my risibilities. I left soon after the discovery.

G. W. P.

Kindness Never Dies.

We clip the following from an exchange, and think it is well worthy of a free passage all around the press circle.

During the war our townsman, Jas. R. Moore, on one occasion went out in front of our lines to give some water to a wounded Yankee, who was lying in a helpless condition upon the ground so lately occupied by the federal forces and from which they had been driven. The man was crying piteously for water, and the bullets were rattling around from both armies. Moore said he intended to risk the exposure to do a deed of mercy, and went out to him. It proved to be a captain of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was profuse with thanks, and offered Moore his gold watch, which the gallant Confederate declined. He begged for his name that he might, if he survived the war, remember him. This he wrote down in his memorandum book. The captain recently wrote here to know if Moore was living—said he was rich but dying of consumption, and wanted to provide for Moore in his will. Mr. Moore wrote to him and received a friendly letter in reply, telling him there was \$10,000 set apart for his use, to be paid in installments of \$2000 each. The federal officer has since died, and the other day the first of \$2000 was received. Truly, 'tis good to give even a cup of water in the right spirit.—Margaretta (N. C.) Correspondence.

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The Evil of the Times.

I promised in my last communication to suggest what I honestly believe to be a universal remedy for the known evils of the times, and a strong defense against their destructive assaults upon suffering humanity.

Through these two purified, holy instrumentalities the Lord intends the salvation of the world. But each of these in the active discharge of duty; in improving the talent and sowing the seed; in doing His will, and diffusing the light in their many, continued, zealous undertakings to accomplish the great work, acts through many means and instrumentalities.

The Shekinah, that miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the Divine presence, should burn continually on the private and domestic altars of all God's people; and the holy fires, by the vigils, should never be permitted to go out.

For the branch can not bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine, no more can ye expect ye abide in Me. (St. John xv: 4.) Many evils, both in the church and out, could be remedied if the church would, as the branch in the vine, abide in Christ, their living head, in all things, and delight themselves in the service of the Lord, "rejoicing evermore;" "praying without ceasing;" "in everything giving thanks;" "watching in all things unto prayer; their words, that they might be pure; their conversations, that they might be in grace seasoned with salt, fit metal for the Master's use; their deed, and walks, and acts, that in all things souls might be saved and the name of the Lord glorified;" "in all things abounding more and more in the knowledge and work of the Lord, that they might have all sufficiency in all things, and be filled with all the fullness of God."

And, finally, it does seem to us that the educational departments, under the supervision and control of ecclesiastical functionaries, or, in other words, the management of the churches, could be remodelled—if need be, revolutionized—so as to produce nothing but pure coin—or, in other words, turn out nothing but Christians from our college walls. This, however, we can only suggest, leaving it to the wise and the learned to consider and act.

The curriculum of many of our

colleges and seminaries of learning, especially those under the management and supervision of church authorities, no doubt embody a pure type of morals, and exert a happy influence in moralizing and Christianizing. But could not even these, as well as all others, and even the very first, submit to the ecclesiastical pruning knife or a religious scalpel to very great personal advantage as well as the general good? This seems to us to be no little question, and worthy the consideration of our conferences, synods, and even ecumenical councils.

We see evil all around us—everywhere, wide-spread, deep and deepening. While we have our pulpits, the devil has his pulpits; while we have ministers, the devil has his ministers; while we have altars, and temples, and papers, and schools, the devil has his, and strongly is he struggling for the conquest of the world. And, strange as it may appear, as many if not more, enter his ranks and enlist under his banners from our own institutions of learning than join in the army of the Lord. In every trade and profession, pursuit and avocation in life you find his followers; and actively are they working for his cause. Notwithstanding home training, school training, college training, and pulpit sermons and exhortations, you find thousands annually issuing, not only from the schools of the devil, but actually issuing from Christian schools and colleges and plunging into all kinds of wickedness and sin. Educated in all the arts and sciences, their minds trained and developed, expanded and enlarged, they become a mighty power for evil, for darkness and for death. Mounting the stage of life, they fill the important stations; being in the majority, they pass into all departments of Government and State, executive, legislative, and judicial; make our laws and enforce them, and bring upon our homes and firesides misery, and ruin, and death. Oppression, pressed down, shaken together, and running over, they force upon the better part till war, with all its horrors, sweeps like a tempest through the land. But to the remedy. We do not believe in the union of church and state, or the ecclesiastical and civil, for this would only complicate and lead to war and death. This we leave for the "Time, times and a half," "when the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and His Christ, and the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." But we believe the church "should be as a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid," and its heaven felt and its light seen, seeing that in Christ, "we all be brethren." But why these many evils? The fault lies somewhere. Can it not be detected? Can no remedy be found? For many of the known evils we have already suggested, what we honestly conceive and believe to be the panacea, or universal remedy—the palladium or strong defence. A universal disease requires a universal remedy.

Could not many more of the known evils, especially those that so greatly concern the public good and so greatly disturb our nation, be remedied by ecclesiastical legislation? Could not the authority of our churches, in councils and conferences, and synods assembled, do much towards correcting and destroying the many-headed monster, which is doing so much to destroy the peace and happiness of our Republic? We do not mean to interfere by ecclesiastical with the civil, nor do we wish to be understood to say that, in this way, much good has not already been done. Our religious bodies have done much already in their oversight of the churches, and wise legislation to civilize as well as Christianize the world. But could not more be done? But to the point: Does not the fault lie in the educational department—the schools and colleges for the youths and the young? In other words, in the "curriculum?" Honestly, we believe it does. The fruits, the effects, can but prove the correctness of this position.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." "The way the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." And in all candor, we ask, what is the inclination? Do the many that issue annually from our college walls and seminaries of learning, enter the ranks of light or darkness? Are they then soldiers of our Prince, or workers for the Devil? If there be any thing in training in the "nurture," and bringing up in the admonition of the Lord, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think, oh! think on these things. And the good Lord, who has taught us that youth is the time to serve the Lord, help us to act. We write much and say much, and speak much, and preach more, but we fear we do not act

all things as we should. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." "Suffer little children to come unto me." The Lord help us to keep His commandments.

If need be, could not committees be appointed in our synods and conferences, and ecumenical councils, to inquire into, and examine and correct, and in many cases to revise and prepare a "curriculum" to the salvation of the souls of those with whom it has to do, and all those with whom they, the students, may be mingled in after life? In other words, with a good corps of religious teachers who love Christ and His cause, and a curriculum that trains the heart first and then the head; that enters so deeply into the heart in its leavening influences as to turn out Christian men and women on the great stage of life—men and women who, in their religious training at home and around the domestic altars, at school and at college, have been so silently and yet so surely led in the way of everlasting life as to wholly and fully embrace Christ and the Christian cause; and having on the complete armor, enter as a life actor on the great stage of the world? Could not this be? Should it not be so? Would not heaven like this, diffused into the great camping places of the nations of the world, tend to a speedy restoration of the glorious "Shekinah?" Would not a light like this, streaming into the hearts of the civilized and uncivilized parts of the inhabitable globe, tend greatly to dispel the moral darkness and gloom and cheer up the drooping spirits? Would not statesmen like these, planted on the rock of ages, with power almighty resting upon them, and endowed with wisdom from on high, add much in the great council of nations? Diffused into all the departments of State and government—legislative, executive and judicial—what life, what light, what a tone and spirit would it give to the permanency of our beloved institutions, and the advancement of our Master's spiritual kingdom! And besides all these happy results issuing from the male schools and colleges, glory would pour in upon the world in rainbow colorings from the higher and more cherished departments; as sisters, daughters, wives and mothers, bearing sweet spices and myrrh, and administering the oil and the wine. The Bible is the Book of God. We are the people of God; therefore, this book is for His people, and should be in the schools and taught in the schools. Containing the will of God, and this will alone being the basis of all moral obligation, the sooner the child learns what it is and how to perform the same, the better for it and all mankind. Charles the Great used to set his crown upon the Bible. Indeed, the Bible is the best support of government. It is not below the majesty of a prince to peruse the oracles of heaven; in them are comprised sacred apothegms. "And he shall read therein." (Prov.) It speaks of "excellent things," "grave things," "princely things," such as are fit for a God to speak, and a king to read. It is a golden epistle sent to us from God. It is full of golden eloquence. It is our Magna Charta for heaven. "Andrew Jackson thought it the rock upon which our Republic rests." Goethe thought "the further the ages advance in civilization, the more the Bible can be used, partly as the foundation, partly as the means of education; not, of course, by superficial, but by really wise men." John Adams said: "He had examined all, as well as his narrow sphere and straitened means and busy life would allow, and the result was: the Bible is the best book in the world." John Quincy Adams said: "So great is my veneration for the Bible, that the sooner my children begin to read it the more confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country and respectable members of society."

King Edward VI., on the day of his coronation, had presented before him three swords, signifying that he was monarch of three kingdoms. The king said there was one sword wanting. Being asked what that was, he answered: "The Holy Bible, which is the sword of the Spirit, and is to be preferred before all these ensigns of royalty."

Robert, King of Sicily, did so prize God's Word that, speaking to his friend Petrarch, he said; "I protest the Scriptures are dearer to me than my kingdom, and if I must be deprived of one of them, I had rather lose my diadem than the Scriptures."

David thought "the Word sweeter than the honey that drops from the comb."

Chrysostom compares the Scriptures to "a garden; every line in it is a fragrant flower, which we should wear, not in our bosom, but in our heart." More anon.

J. R. CROWDER.

Ray, September 24, 1878.

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Regular Annual Publication. We trust that the ensuing edition may be superior to its predecessor. We contemplate some improvements that we think will add to its merits. If we can obtain the "plan" of each circuit and pastoral charge, together with other necessary data, we will, among the additions, embrace a comparative map of their geographical position and boundaries. In other words, a map showing the work of our church in Texas. We ask the co-operation of all friends of Methodism. Will not all the preachers, presiding elders and conference delegates bring to the Annual Conferences as many subscribers as possible to the "Minutes?" Respectfully,

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A PRAYING JUDGE.

The district attorney of a district related to us substantially the following incident:

A culprit, in the person of a negro man, was arraigned before his honor for a capital crime. A point of law was raised and argued all day, which was of vital importance in the case pending. The life or death of the prisoner hung upon that single point of law. The judge adjourned the court and promised a decision in the morning. As he and the district attorney occupied the same room in the hotel, and as the latter observed a marked solemnity on the face of the former, accompanied with unusual reticence, he retired to bed and left the judge wrapped in silent thought. He soon saw the judge on his knees in prayer. The attorney slept and awoke through the night, and found the judge, on waking at each time, on his knees. He said the judge prayed all night. The attorney, being an irreligious man, thought his case gone—so much praying would cause the judge to lean to the side of mercy and save the life of the guilty negro. Court being called, the judge announced his decision, the effect of which was to hang the guilty man. That district attorney has since become a religious man, and the judge is to-day a prominent man in this State.

A POSTAL from Rev. W. T. Thornberry from Uvalde, under date of September 23, says that he lost his horses the 21st, and had no trace of them. We can appreciate his sense of the loss of his "noble Pete," who has borne him over hill and valley to many an appointment. Bro. Potter is with him on the trail. We can testify Brother Potter is a good trailer.

TEXAS RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. W. L. Harris, China Springs, September 21: "I have just closed my round of revival meetings. The Lord was with us in power at every appointment—convicting sinners, converting many and reclaiming backsliders. One hundred and twenty-seven converted and one hundred and three accessions. Clifton circuit is in a prosperous condition spiritually and financially. To God be all the glory."

Rev. W. A. Sampey, Kilgore, Texas, Sept. 30, 1878: "Supposing that you would like to hear what is being done on the Bellview circuit, East Texas Conference. I would say that the good Lord is giving us a feast of fat things. Recently thirty-one have applied for membership in the M. E. Church, South; and about thirty-five claimed to have obtained pardon, and many of the members greatly blessed."

KIND WORDS.

Rev. W. M. Shockley: "The ADVOCATE is too valuable a friend to the itinerant to be dispensed with."

L. L. Whitaker, Mountain City: "The ADVOCATE is sound upon all questions. Every Methodist in Texas should aid in its support."

Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, Cold Springs: "I send you a list of subscribers to the ADVOCATE. These I obtained by simply stating the benefits of the paper publicly to the church. There are more to follow."

Rev. W. Wooten, Manor: "All of the subscribers on this circuit pronounce the ADVOCATE the best religious paper in the South. I wish to say that every column is worth reading—advertisements and all. Every subscriber ought to work for the paper—hand a copy to his neighbor and ask him to subscribe."

PENCILINGS.

IN JAIL.

We were in jail last week. We went at the request of a sister to see her brother who is under trial for his life. While waiting until the jailor could conduct us to the cell of the unhappy man, a police officer entered with a squad of women and girls who had been sent up for ten to twenty days each, for various offenses, such as drunkenness or disorderly conduct. First came a woman, squalid in dress, with a bloated leathery countenance which made one think of the half-tanned hide of a dog. Then came a couple of negro women who appeared flattered by the attention they were receiving. Every look and movement proclaimed their wanton lives. Next were two white girls—one about sixteen, whose manners were as innocent of shame as an old-fashioned brass andiron; and the other, in size, not apparently older than thirteen, but with a face which years of vice had made older, and with the bold abandoned ways of those women who have spent years in the haunts of sin. Then came a woman with blood-shot eyes, whose face from forehead to chin was corrugated with the coarse red lines which result from years of dissipation. The child hanging on her arm had none of the fresh and innocent look of babyhood on its face. Its scanty garments were dirty and torn, its complexion soiled and sickly, its lips were thin and drawn, and its eyes seemed unused to the beautiful smiles of infancy. They swaggered through the street, and swarmed through the office into the jail yard with that reckless abandon which showed that the law with its penalties had lost its terrors to them. They would as soon be in jail as anywhere else. It gave them shelter and fed them without labor or cost on their part. Humanity has fallen low when the felon's cell presents as many attractions as life without its walls.

As we look on such scenes we think of the lepers of ancient days whose breath was pollution, and from whose touch every Israelite recoiled with a shudder. Or possibly the demoniac of Gadara more accurately represents their condition. Men had ceased all efforts to heal the unhappy wretch. They only sought to bind him with fetters that he might not harm the property or endanger the lives and families of other men. What agency can save these moral lepers? What chain can bind these moral demoniacs? What care they for police courts or the walls and wards of prisons? They are lost to shame, and it seems that no moral impulse has been left within them that may be roused to life again. Yet Christ healed the leper, and the demoniac of Gadara, in answer to a word, was seated at the feet of Christ, "clothed and in his right mind." However others may feel and act, we are not assured that the followers of Christ may turn away with averted face and leave these abandoned souls to their doom.

Nor are we satisfied that these miserable ones are the only offenders. How often are they the victims of the sins of others? Men who, for the sake of money or to satiate their lust, can deliberately wink at and riot over such ruin as that group of unhappy women and girls revealed, are more offensive in the sight of God than are the wretched outcasts themselves. They should be as offensive in the sight of men. Has society no interest in their fate? Is its mission ended when its laws are enacted making certain offenses punishable with five or forty days' imprisonment, and when its appointed officers have enforced the sanctions of the law? The culprit leaves the prison walls with his moral nature more fearfully debased than before to renew his life of crime. There is something ghastly in this wretched farce so often enacted in our police courts and city jails. It is society wreaking vengeance on the miserable victims of vice who offend its laws or disturb its peace, while

it is fostering the vices which have wrought these fearful evils.

Those girls who had not yet passed the years of childhood especially moved our pity as they walked with brazen, wanton look into that prison yard, to herd for a time with the most abandoned of our race. The associations they encounter would soil an angel's purity. Society is guilty of a crime against itself, as well as against these wards who are under its protection, when it punishes their offenses, but makes no effort for their reform. Were those girls innocent of the charges alleged against them, it would be a wonder if they could leave that lock-up and its associations without terrible damage to their moral and womanly natures. If they go in bad they must come out worse. Instead of seeking their rescue, society is forcing them directly into the track that leads to perdition. It gathers around them the vilest influences that are found in the lowest circles of abandoned men and women, and when they come out, more degraded than ever and ready to plunge deeper in sin, society again takes them up and deliberately places them again in the midst of those influences which will train them for bolder departures from virtue and more desperate violations of the laws of the land. It seeks to abate the epidemic of vice by forcing the infected ones in the centers of the disease and then turning them loose on society again to spread the moral plague.

It commits this folly at heavy and increasing cost. Each one of these culprits will continue to burden society with the expenses attending their arrest, trial, confinement, and support in jail, until death turns the wretched farce into a more wretched tragedy. Society owes to its miserable wards, and it owes to itself the duty of attempting their reform. Instead of the jail, which degrades and demoralizes, it should have its houses of reform, where a certain class will find an opportunity to return to the paths of virtue. The old may be utterly lost, but childhood and youth offer room for hope.

ON THE CAR.

We were seated near a minister belonging to another branch of the church. He had been reading up the late departure of Canon Farrar, and others, respecting the doctrine of eternal punishment; and said very frankly that he was not only willing to accept their conclusions, but he welcomed these teachings of modern advanced theology as a relief to his mind. He had become very much discouraged with the results accomplished by the church in saving men from sin and preparing them for the holiness of heaven, and said that unless there will be some provision in the other world—some purgatorial process by which another opportunity would be offered in his judgment very few could be saved.

As our friend regards his own denomination as the church, he is unable to see in the spread of the gospel in Christendom, and its recent and wonderful triumph in pagan lands, proofs of its vitality and success. He only sees what is accomplished through his church and feels that it is a failure. Very possibly others will agree with him. Were the world to look to certain denominations, of very lofty pretensions, as the only instrumentalities provided for the spread of the gospel and the world's redemption, they might postpone its final success to a very distant future. We were not surprised at our friend's discouragement. Possibly it might cheer him could he apprehend the meaning of the words uttered by the Master: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

These efforts of Cannon Farrar and our friend to settle the question of man's final destiny are repetitions of the question a certain man asked our Savior, viz: "Are there few that be saved?" We had better leave the matter where Christ placed it, and look carefully to our own salvation.

It is a significant fact that no prophet nor apostle, while speaking or writing under the power of inspiration, as frequently and pointedly proclaimed the doctrine of the eternal loss of the incorrigibly impenitent as did the merciful High Priest of our profession. We are on safe ground when we follow in the line of His teaching.

STEREOTYPING.

While in Austin we visited the stereotype foundry of Shaw & Blaylock, and under the instructions of Mr. Reeves, the stereotyper, took our first lesson in the craft. This is the first stereotype foundry brought to the State, though another has since been introduced. We found the process interesting.

After the type is set up and locked in the form by the printers, the stereotyper takes it in hand. His first step is to take an impression on soft, pulpy paper prepared for that purpose. The impression is taken by beating with a brush, with a firm, steady hand, the moist paper into the type. It is next placed under a steam-heated dry press which dries the paper into the face of the type. It requires six minutes to dry. It is next trimmed and placed in the casting box and the metal poured in, bringing out a casting which preserves the finest hair lines traced by the type. It is then placed under the slaving machine and brought to a uniform thickness. Perfect accuracy is required, as the slightest imperfection will spoil or render indistinct the impression. The edges are trimmed in a planing machine, and each plate is subjected to the careful inspection of the stereotyper, and is now ready for the press. After the casting is taken, the matrix, or paper moulds, are carefully packed in boxes to be used as occasion may require. The entire process, under the skillful manipulations of the expert, requires only about twenty minutes.

AT CAMP-MEETING.

We began our pencilings in the jail, and we close them on the camp-ground. Some fifteen years ago we attended a meeting on this ground—some two miles from Round Rock—and beheld a wonderful work of grace. Many who were present at that meeting are still living, and we met many warm greetings from those with whom, in those dark days of war, we had met to worship God on this sacred ground. Standing in the pulpit, we recalled and described one scene which had transpired at the former meeting. A company of young men who were being fitted out for the army were on the ground. We invited them into the altar that we might pray with them once more before they departed for the perils of the march and battlefield. All responded. We then invited their fathers and mothers, their sisters and brothers, to join with them in that parting prayer. A more solemn and affecting scene is seldom witnessed in this world. As we left the pulpit the next day, a brother and sister who were present referred feelingly to the scene; and the brother said, "Of that band of young men, nearly every one returned safely to their homes again." How far the prayers of parents and loved ones were answered, the secrets of eternity alone can tell.

The death of exchanges, occasioned by rigid quarantine, accounts for non-appearance in ADVOCATE of our usual column of religious news.

COLD SPRINGS, Sept. 30.—Saturday night, while my wife and myself were out, a thief entered the parsonage, took my wife's trunk out, broke it open, took her watch and other valuables with a little money, and left the trunk in the woods. The trustees have offered \$100 reward for the thief.

I. Z. T. MORRIS.

A man who brings to his business a sweet and singing soul, a man who brings to the affairs of life an enlightened and ransomed spirit, a man who brings to his avocation true spiritual manhood, will find joy in everything. Everything he looks upon he will turn, in one way or another, to such uses that it will work exhilaration.

Are We in Earnest?

The above question is designed to have special reference to our educational enterprises in Texas, and more particular reference to those interests as represented by our university.

However paradoxical the statement may appear, I mean to assert that this institution has been, and is yet, both a failure and a splendid success. "How can these things be?" Just in this way: As to the demands made by the church throughout the State and hopes entertained concerning the efficiency and success of the teachers of this institution, there was never a greater success. They have literally done all that could be done with the facilities and material furnished them.

But as to the failure. This has been on the part of the ministry and membership of the church in not furnishing means to improve the grounds, fit up the building, and supply it with needful apparatus; also, too much lethargy as to sending students.

Now, in the name of common sense, and all due regard to the church character—to say nothing of our vows at the church and conference altars—are we going to continue thus? That we may not, I propose that at the ensuing sessions of all our annual conferences throughout the State a special committee, of at least three of the most efficient members of the respective conferences, be appointed at an early hour in the session to fully consider and report to the conference on the university interests *abovo*. Then let an appointment be made, and duly published, for all these committees to meet during the session of the last conference held in the State, and faithfully and fully confer together upon this one special interest. In this way, instead of devoting a meager paragraph or two, in connection with other reports, we will be able to fully impress the church with the real status and merits of this institution, and thereby enable every one, if he will, to feel his personal obligations to it.

VOICES, EARLY.

"IN EARNEST."

WEATHERFORD, Sept. 19.—As I have not troubled you with any communications heretofore, I thought I would give you a short account of my work. When I came to my circuit at the beginning of the year, I found the spiritual interest exceedingly low. There were one hundred and three members. The assessment made by the annual conference for missions, etc., against the circuit, amounted in all to ninety dollars and fifty cents, or about 88 cents per member.

My people are generally in very poor circumstances, a majority of them being "new comers," who have settled on railroad and State lands, which are yet to be paid for. But we have a great deal to be thankful for. We have had glorious meetings and seventy-one accessions to the church. I have all my collections in full and "running over." The Lord has blessed the people with abundant crops, and their "barns are filled with plenty." A bright future awaits this people.

I have not done as much for the ADVOCATE as I desire, but it is because of the *access* in assessment against my work for other purposes. These assessments I considered paramount to other claims, but I have them in full now, and I will turn my efforts to the ADVOCATE. I consider the ADVOCATE the greatest auxiliary of the Methodist preacher.

W. L. NELMS.

COLD SPRINGS CIRCUIT, Sept. 26.—We started a Methodist Sunday-school here the first of the year. But soon came the cry for a union school, and they turned it into a union school. But soon our brethren came back home and I believe want no more union in their school, but prefer to have a Methodist school.

We have had several accessions to our charge this year. The brethren have purchased five acres of ground with a new house on it for a parsonage. The ladies have furnished it for them, and now they have a house ready for their preacher as soon as conference is over. Ought not every charge in Texas to have a parsonage? When the people *decide* to make a man comfortable, it takes but a little while to do it. Now the ADVOCATE must go into every Methodist family in this charge before conference.

I. Z. T. MORRIS.

NEW FOUNTAIN, Sept. 20.—I am on my last round, will soon close up on the *out side* row. District conference was harmonious; a gracious revival. The ADVOCATE noticed favorably. Have tried to preach more than sixty times within the last two months. Good meetings all round. Preachers and people all in good spirits.

W. T. THORNBERY.

SINCE the yellow fever began its ravages in the southwest, and the Howard Association has become prominent as a reliever of suffering and as an agent in the cause of humanity, many persons have naturally wished to learn something of the organization. The association came into prominence twenty-five years ago (1853) in New Orleans, when it and other cities of the south were so cruelly afflicted with the fever, and such horror and panic were excited that husbands deserted their wives, parents their children, and the ties of common humanity seemed sundered. Napoleon B. Kneass, now of Philadelphia, but formerly a merchant in New Orleans, says that the organization originated in his store, among his clerks, especially two of them whose mother was from San Domingo and had seen much of the epidemic. These went about the city, hunted up the new cases, and furnished the sufferers with medicine prepared by her and found effective in Hayti. From the clerks as a nucleus the association was formed. Young men of wealth joined it, and adopted the name Howard from the renowned English philanthropist. They obtained medicines, nurses and physicians, and established agencies in all the towns and cities that had been or were likely to be infected, binding themselves to act together at every reappearance of the pestilence. The body increased rapidly in numbers and means, and before the civil war it was one of the richest and most benevolent societies in the country. That bitter contest left most of the members poor, and the association has been crippled in its power to do good. Until recently they never asked for aid; but any contributions to the cause were received and distributed according to existing need. They divide the town or city into districts, to each of which members are assigned; and when the disease reveals itself, each case is immediately reported to headquarters. The Visiting Committee at once investigates the matter; physicians and nurses are employed, and everything done that can be done to relieve the patient. Most of the nurses have been negroes who have had the fever, and were not apt, therefore, to be infected. There were, and there now are, especially, many volunteers, who receive no pay, the Sisters of Charity being most zealous and devoted, while members of different benevolent societies have taken, and still take, an active part in the noble work.—N. Y. Times.

One of our late exchanges narrates with much detail a case of a merchant who was very fond of coffee, drinking it twice a day, and three or four cups at a time. About two or three years ago he began to suffer from rheumatism, his attacks being so severe that he could not sleep, and for days together depriving him of the use of his arms. His physician, after trying various remedies without avail, recommended the discontinuation of coffee, which, as it increased bile and nervousness, contributed to the disorder. The patient followed the medical advice with excellent effect. The rheumatism decreased steadily; in three months he was entirely free from it, and has never had it since, except some six months since, when, returning to his coffee, the trouble immediately reappeared. We should have thought there might be reason to believe coffee a creator of rheumatism if we had not read the same week of a well-authenticated instance of a woman, suffering from the disease to such an extent that she had to keep her bed for weeks at a time. She was advised to drink strong black coffee (she had always used tea) thrice a day, and in six weeks she experienced relief, and in four months her pain had wholly ceased. In one case coffee caused, and in another cured, rheumatism. Which story is to be believed? Both may be true, for medical, like general, experience proves the old saw—that one man's meat is another man's poison.

THE PITTSBURGH United Presbyterian thus comments: "It is said by the New York Times that the wages of the working men of Great Britain amount to \$1,500,000,000 annually, of which they might save one-half. Instead of this, however, they squander \$55,000,000 in drink. What is true in Great Britain is true in this country—a large part of the earnings of laborers go for whisky, beer and tobacco. We know of people who cannot go to church, cannot take a religious paper, cannot educate their children, but who can be lavish in the use of costly stimulants. Some of them are Christians, too."

The apprentice of a Glasgow dentist has brought suit against the master for £500 for trying magnetic experiments upon him, to the injury of his health and his mental faculties.

Texas Christian Advocate

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THE FINEST SPECIMENS OF PHOTOGRAPHY That we have met with for some time, are those displayed in ROSE'S GALLERY.

For Artistic skill, as shown in the pose, clearness of outline and beauty of finish, his pictures are pre-eminent.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family the Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals.

Three hundred Cheyenne Indians lately broke away from the agency at Fort Reno, Indian Territory.

Home Column. Jessie Lee had won the first prize for Latin and English literature.

It was a grand day for her, not because honor and praises would be lavished upon her, but because principle, devotion to duty, and self-denial were rewarded, and because Jessie really deserved the prize.

She had studied early and late, through many difficulties too, which a less studious and a less earnest pupil would have failed under.

There were many reasons why Miss Watson, the Principal of Granger's Point Institute, wished Jessie to graduate with the highest honors.

Among the large number of scholars at this school, with hardly an exception of all members of wealthy families in the State, one of them, Helen Bowen, was a perfect rival of Jessie's.

She was brilliant, ambitious, and proud. The girls looked up to her as a star of wonderful magnitude and beauty.

She preceded Jessie a few months in the school, and was quite settled in her position when Jessie arrived.

Jessie Lee had not been in the company of Helen Bowen two days when she knew she was hated by Helen.

There was something unusually attractive about Jessie. It was not her person, though she was very pretty—a fair blonde.

Her voice was musical and full of power, her eye was bright, and looked into other eyes with uncompromising honesty.

It was not any one of these attractions which gave Jessie her power. Her teachers knew what it was, although the scholars did not.

The latter loved her at once and always, all except Helen; the former knew her to be possessed of not only rare mental ability, but having a soul greatly cultivated, and this culture was due to her sainted mother.

While the scholars looked at and admired Helen at a distance, they came very close to Jessie, who always had a smile and welcome for them.

Her unconscious influence was love—and she did love everybody—indeed, could have loved Helen, and she did love her as far as possible.

her own dress to Helen, to the fellow student who had caused so many hot tears to fall on her pillow at night when all was still; but when the comfort came, despite the weeping, at the thought of Him, the loving sympathizer whose "eyes neither slumber nor sleep"—He that keepeth Israel kept Jessie's heart in peace.

He that keepeth Israel kept Jessie's heart in peace. The hour of commencement came. The teachers wishing to make the most of the lesson of love (Jessie had taken them into her confidence), arranged to have the graduates enter singly and alone, beginning with the least, so leaving Jessie to enter last.

How shall I describe the wonder, the agitation, the look of amazement on all faces, as Jessie stepped to the platform with the steel blue dress on which had been seen so often in the academy? But there she stood a queen, next to Helen in her white dress, looking more radiant than ever.

She stood there in her great heartedness and power of love, the admired of all, and the "blessed one" of Him "whose she was and whom she served." Worked to Death. It is a sad thing for a man to say upon his death bed, as the late Samuel Bowles, of the Massachusetts Springfield Republican, said upon his: "Nothing is the matter with me but thirty-five years hard work. I never was much of a boy; I had very little boyhood."

Many a man is over-wearied and prematurely aged because he had "very little boyhood." In crossing the Atlantic, the steamers have to take in their supply of coal and provisions before they start. The time is not mispent that is apparently spent in idling at the wharves. If enough coal is not stored, there will be a lame conclusion to the voyage.

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STATE AGENT FOR Henry F. Miller Pianos and Hook & Hastings Pipe Organs.

WET COTTON GINNED! A TEXAS INVENTION AND SUITED TO THE WANTS OF TEXA-PEOPLE.

IT WILL PAY One to Ten Times in One Season. It straightens the crooked teeth, and thus saves the brush from being cut.

JUST OUT THIS YEAR. Good commissions to reliable agents. Correspondence solicited.

Our Special Premium for the Year. To the Party who, at the date of the meeting 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 Orphan's Fund" for 1878, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH.

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Three Attractive Serials. Everette Hale. Fishers of Men. By S. T. Jones.

TARRANT'S Seltzer Aperient. The People, the Press, and the medical profession, concur in bearing testimony to the surpassing excellence of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

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J. T. ASHTON & CO., Tea Dealers, 215 Market St., GALVESTON.

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Texas Christian Advocate

REMINISCENCES OF TEXAS ITINERANT. NUMBER SIX.

The third session of the East Texas Conference was held in San Augustine, in December, 1847. Bishop Capers presided. Owing to a severe cold contracted by walking through rain and mud to the conference room some half a mile, (he refusing to use a carriage tendered for the purpose,) he was unable to preside during a part of the session, and S. A. Williams, and the writer, were placed as substitutes alternately in the chair. The writer was also principal secretary, which afforded him work enough for one moderate hand.

Nothing out of the ordinary routine of business was up, save the trial of Dan'l Shook, who had previously been tried by a committee in the usual way and acquitted. The conference affirmed their decision and he located. There was also the final trial of West and Wilson, alluded to in a former communication, resulting in the suspension of the former and the location of the latter. These trials, and the affairs of Wesleyan College prolonged the session to ten days.

I was returned to the same district as presiding elder, and after spending a few weeks with my father, who was then on a visit to Texas, especially to see his boy. I resumed my labors in the usual way till spring, when, by permission of the Bishop, I left the district in hands of the respective preachers in charge and visited my people in Kentucky. As I had now been seven years in regular itinerant service, three in Kentucky and four in Texas, I thought that it was time for me to marry, if ever. Accordingly, on the 6th day of August, 1848, I was married to Winna Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Zavilla Duncan, of Nelson county, at the old beach-fork campground in the same brick chapel in which I was licensed to preach in 1841. The only apology for this transaction I have to offer as a Texan, is that there was a law among the ancients that every man should marry in "his own tribe." And the only apology I owe the church and the world, is that I married her, 1st, because I loved her; 2d, because I thought her worthy of me. If I was worth anything to the church and the world from that day to the day of her death, 17th Sept. 1864, it was owing largely to her influence over me and her co-operation as a helper in temporal and spiritual matters. As a visitor and nurse for the sick, and as an altar laborer in revivals, I always thought her my superior. Of course she did not preach. She thought that one of a family was enough for the pulpit. In this I then thought and now think, that she was right. Pardon this digression; as I am now on incidents and giving in my experience.

After the incident above, I returned to my district, resumed my labors, closed up my second year's work, repaired to conference at Rusk; reached there at a late period of the session, owing to illness of my wife en route. Bishop Andrews presided. Nothing extraordinary occurred, save the initiation of the Texas Wesleyan Banner, to which I was appointed as associate editor. I was at this session appointed P. E. of Trinity district, embracing about two counties wide, beginning with Anderson and Cherokee and running north to Red River, embracing a territory of 800 to 900 miles. This, with a little extra riding in order to visit my wife at her cabin in Kaufman county every month, caused me to ride from four to five thousand miles during the conference year. Owing to the floods of rain in spring and summer, the few bridges and ferry-boats over and in the streams—Sabine, East Fork of Trinity, etc.—the presiding elder had a good deal of swimming to do; but his big mule generally took him safe over. Often during that spring and summer I rode all day without refreshment after breakfast, and at night staked or tied up my mule, pillowed my head on my saddle-bags and rested my weary limbs on my blanket, with no companions but the screeching owl and the prowling wolf and panther—tired, hungry, careworn and sad; but not forsaken, for God was with me; and though I had no stone to plant, like Jacob at Bethel, I am now more than compensated in passing through the country and on recognizing these sacred spots by certain creeks. I see the land that was then an unbroken forest or raw prairie in a high state of cultivation, with thriving villages and towns, yea, cities, and towering church steeples; though the present generation may not know that the handful of feeble pioneer Methodist preachers of that day contributed in some sort to bringing about the present state of things. Truly, God has caused this once wilderness to

blossom as the rose. And the Methodist itinerant ministry of that day and date contributed no small amount, in labor and sacrifice, to bringing about a higher state of civilization. I speak it not boastfully nor egotistically. Remember that the preachers on the district labored and suffered as much in proportion as did their presiding elder. True, their travels were not so extensive, yet some of the circuits then, in area, were as large as districts now. For this year's work on Trinity district I received \$139, all told, family expenses, traveling expenses, quarters, etc., etc. Remember, reader, that I paid \$300 for that "big mule" to start around on! saying nothing of all the balance. But, somehow, buckle and tongue came together in the fall. Well, now, I know who footed the bill.

More anon. J. W. F. BUFFALO RANCH, DEPT. FORNEY.

Temperance.

There are about 8,750 places where liquor is sold at retail in New York and vicinity, and only 2,259 are licensed.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has lately made vigorous statements in behalf of temperance. He says: "There is one dreadful evil overspreading the whole land, which makes havoc of our workmen, the evil of intemperance. Unless you make distinct and positive efforts against it, you will be neglecting an evil which is eating out the very heart of society, destroying domestic life among our working classes, and perhaps doing greater injury than any other cause that could be named in this age."

Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, ex-United States Senator from Wisconsin, was employed, with a fee of \$1,000, not long since, by the liquor dealers of Detroit to examine the constitutionality of the Michigan liquor law, with a view of their resisting it and continuing their nefarious business of trafficking in liquors. He complied with their request, and after a proper examination gave, a few days since, the following brief but easily-understood decision: "You can't break the law."

A correspondent of the Watchman speaking of the belief that there is scarcely any drunkenness in Europe, says: "I can only say that those Americans who have never seen a great deal of inebriety here have been almost miraculously preserved from a sad and disgusting but very common spectacle. There may not be as many persons found dead drunk, as the saying is, here as in America; but a much larger proportion of the people are in a state of semi-intoxication, or, it may be said, never quite sober. But it is hard to understand how any one can have lived in Europe, for even a short time, and not have seen men dead drunk. I have seen them in Paris too drunk to keep their feet, and while in Frankfort-on-the-Main, last week, I saw, in the space of five minutes, two men carried to the lock-up so helplessly intoxicated that they could not lift a hand."

Mr. William E. Dodge, the well known manufacturer and merchant of New York City, was recently before the Congressional Labor Committee as a witness and said that his firm, employing some 2000 persons, made it a rule that persons engaged in their manufacturing villages should not use intoxicating drinks. As a consequence there was no complaint of hard times among them. The villages named by him were: Anzonia, Conn.; Dodge Mills, near Williamsport, Penn.; Tobyhanna Mills, Warren county, Penn.; St Simon's Mills, Ga.; Wabaseen Mills and Mag-nattawan Mills, Ontario, Canada, and Collingswood Mills, Canada. "Many of our employes," Mr. Dodge continued, "are property owners. They own their dwellings and have reared large families. Some of them have been with us ten, twenty, and twenty-five years. Our men have not suffered during this depression. They have accepted wages which we could pay, and there has, therefore, been no special distress among them. Crime is unknown among them."

What troubles the man is a confusion of the head arising from corruption of the heart.—Robert Burns.

Books are men of higher nature, and the only men who speak aloud for future times to hear.—Mrs. Browning.

There is no man so friendless, but that he can find a friend sincere enough to tell him disagreeable truths.—Butcher.

We should carry up our affections to the mansions prepared for us above, where eternity is the measure, felicity the state, angels the company, the lamb the light, and God the inheritance and portion of his people forever.—Jeremy Taylor.

THE ELECTRIC THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE—THE SUN.

(From the Texas Journal of Commerce.)

DEAR SIR—As you have taken a deep interest in the investigation of the claims of the new theory, which proposes to account for the motions of the heavenly bodies on the principles of electric attraction and repulsion, and presuming that your intelligent readers will be pleased with the further discussion of the subject through your liberal columns, I propose, in this article, to call attention to an important department not fully considered in my printed lectures.

The electric theory of astronomy is based upon the theory that the sun, the great central orb that governs and controls the movements of all the members of the Solar family, is in its constitution and functions so constructed that the electrical agency, not only imparts the life and action necessary to its own existence and perpetuity, but by which all worlds are kept in motion; and the same agent is so modified as to promote and sustain both vegetable and animal life.

The evidences that go to sustain the theory that thus clothes the sun with the attributes of character here given, are many and convincing when properly considered and understood. To make this clear, we proceed to consider:

FIRST—THE MAGNITUDE OF THE SUN.

The authorities pretty generally agree that the sun's diameter is 853,000 miles, while that of the earth is but a little less than 8,000. The sun is therefore 1,253,000 times larger than the earth. Again, if all the planets of our solar system were consolidated into one body, still the sun would be 750 times larger than the whole. The magnitude of the sun is, therefore, ample for the offices assigned it, provided that it is otherwise properly endowed.

SECOND—THE COMPOSITION OR STRUCTURE OF THE SUN.

What is its structure? Is it a solid body like the earth? By no means; for if this were its character it could only reflect and not emit light; and, as it has no near neighbors from whom to borrow it, we should upon this supposition be in worse than total darkness.

Not to stop here to consider the many false theories that have been presented to the world on this subject, many of which are simply ridiculous, we proceed to show what the sun must be, if, by its great Creator, its office was to be the receiver and dispenser of light, heat and electricity; and if we then show that this is its office, our position will be sustained.

The sun alone is the source of positive electricity—negative electricity resides with earth and other planets. Positive electricity does not penetrate solid bodies, but rests alone upon the surface of such; but positive electricity does enter into the body of the sun, as we shall presently see, and, therefore, the sun can not be a solid body.

Recent writers have shown that while the volume of the sun is 1,253,000 times greater than the earth, yet no material substance it is only 316,000 times greater; and, therefore, it must consist of a light structure, very porous and vascular, admitting of a free circulation of the elements necessary to the out-throwing and emission of the fluids which are thrown off from its surface.

THIRD—THE SUN'S RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

That the sun is issuing from its treasury, daily and hourly, vast floods of light, heat and electricity is known to all men; but as to what the resources of the sun may be in keeping up this expenditure is not so well known.

A distressed astronomer of the old school recently promulgated the idea that the sun was fast consuming itself, as it had lost one third of its former size, and it was now so scarce of material to keep up its flame it was gathering up the fragments of scattered meteoric stones and metals for fuel manufacture of light and heat for the universe! Are such fears to be indulged? or such philosophy to be tolerated? What are the facts?

From what source does the sun receive its supplies to compensate him for the very liberal supplies of light, heat and electricity lavished upon his family of planets? To these questions the electric theory returns the only satisfactory and rational answer. It is this: The sun originates nothing; it creates nothing; it extends and consumes nothing; it is placed in the heavens to receive and dispense the boundless floods of electricity with which God has filled universal space. Electricity exists in two states or forms—the static or quiescent inactive condition, and in the dynamic or active form or condition. That which has entered the sun's bosom in the static condition is quickened into the dynamic form and sent off by repulsion to perform its office on the distant planets; but the static supply sure and the sun is infinite quantities, ever ready to obey the demands of the great central orb.

But the question may be asked:

How can the outside supply enter the body of the sun which is constantly sending off, in great force, from all parts of its surface, a flood of flowing light and heat? It could not enter at all if all parts of the sun's surface emitted such flame, but this is not the case.

We have just seen above that the sun is provided with a vast number of open mouths or deep caverns, some of which measure 1000 miles in diameter from which nothing is emitted. These caverns are doubtless possessed of a great attractive force for static electricity, which is drawn in, to any necessary extent, to keep up a supply equal to the expenditures or emission proceeding from the flaming surface. Thus we find the physical structure of the sun precisely adapted to the office it was designed to perform, viz: to receive and dispense light, heat and electricity throughout the solar system.

FOURTH—IS THE SUN THE SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY?

This is getting to be a conceded fact by a very large proportion of our intellectual countrymen; but still there are some who demand the proofs of the doctrine before they are willing to concede the fact. Of the many proofs that can be brought we select a few:

1. Electricity itself is our first witness. When it speaks in thunder tones from the heavens, and darts its fiery arrows through the air, causing men to quake for fear while the earth trembles beneath them, they certainly will find it difficult to resist the force of its testimony. It comes from the sun.

2. If we take a sun glass and so hold it as to pass the rays of the sun through it and converge them into a focal point, and place a piece of charcoal in the focus, it will be ignited at once. If we then take a small silver wire, with a ball on one end and the other pointed, and place the wire in the burning focus, sparks of electricity will pass off from the pointed end. Here, then, we have light, heat and electricity all under the eye at the same time—once converted into the other, and all proceeding from the sun.

3. It is an acknowledged fact among all scientists that magnetic polarization, in the magnetic needle or elsewhere, can only be produced by an electric current; but the earth is polarized; therefore, there must be a current of electricity passing around the earth to produce it. The earth revolving upon its axis under the rays of the sun, at the rate of 1000 miles an hour, must produce a polarity, if there is electricity in those rays; and because we find the earth polarized we regard it as proof beyond all cavil that it is the effect of the sun's rays which are electric.

If then we have demonstrated that the sun is the fountain source of light, heat and electricity, which are inseparable, then we have demonstrated the truth and verity of the whole electric theory; for the whole system receives its impress from the great monarch of day, and all its subjects must be in harmony with and governed by the laws which emanate from the sun.

If the interest taken in the subject by the editor and readers of the TEXAS JOURNAL OF COMMERCE will justify it, I propose in another article to show that the structure and electric condition of the planets are perfectly adapted to the laws and demands of the sun as their great ruling sovereign. Very respectfully,
B. T. KAVANAUGH.

HOUSTON, September, 1878.

The San Antonio Express thus sums up the situation:

THE COUNTIES OF LAVACA, GONZALES, AND DEWITT, report the largest crops of cotton ever made. At present, sufficient help to pick out the cotton cannot be had. Still, if the weather remains favorable during the fall months, the most of it will be harvested.

THE GULF COAST COUNTIES OF TEXAS have actually astonished their oldest inhabitants in this autumn's yield of crops. Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda and Fort Bend counties are not only rich and fairly flowing with milk and honey—all the cotton the people can pick out—but sugar cane comes from old Brazoria with over twenty well developed juicy joints.

Austin county, which boasts of one Kidd, not the old piratical "Captain," but an honest yeoman, now in his 105th year, also tells us of the following through its Beacon Light, at Bellville:

"Mr. Wm. Able, one of our well-to-do farmers, living on Mill creek, has gathered off of 17 acres of land 17 bales of cotton; averaging 350 pounds, and says if good weather will only continue three weeks longer he will gather eight more. His force consists of his wife, four children (none of whom are grown) and him self. He has only had one cotton picker hired. Mr. Melton, in the bend on the Brazos, has this year made 17 bales of cotton on the same number of acres. No one struck a lick in his cultivation but himself. If we knew his christian name we would give it, for his example cannot be too highly commended. Near the same favorable locality, Mr. W. A. Shrover will make 60 bales with six hands to help him, besides an abundance of corn for the plantation, and some to spare."

The receipts at Bellville to date are now in the 5th hundred.

ROSQUE COUNTY reports cotton averaging from one half to one bale per acre. NAVARRO county, and the entire line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad will yield about the same.

Advertisement for Merchant's Gargling Oil. Includes images of bottles and text: ESTABLISHED 1833. LARGE SIZE, MEDIUM SIZE, SMALL SIZE. Merchant's Gargling Oil! A Liniment for Man and Beast. "Whether for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh."—N. Y. Independent. Extract from a letter from G. H. Simpson, Unionville, Ia., July 24, 1873.—"I am selling more Gargling Oil than all the liniments put together, and I am keeping twelve different kinds. I think it is the best remedy for horse flesh in existence, and can say it without fear of successful contradiction." Extract from a letter from Shoemaker & Co., Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 17th, 1875.—"It is the popular horse liniment in this country." Extract from a letter from Geo. A. Smith, Brannen's Corners, N. Y., Aug. 9th, 1875.—"I sell more of your Gargling Oil than of all other liniments combined, and have seen it used on horses and cattle with good effect when others have failed." Extract from a letter from Patton & Co., Derry, N. H., Aug. 26th, 1875.—"We think your Gargling Oil one of the best articles for what it is recommended that we have ever used or sold." Extract from a letter from Snowdon & Gibbs, Concordia, Kan., July 29th, 1875.—"We sell more of your Gargling Oil than of any liniment we keep."

Shaw & Blaylock.

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STEREOTYPERS.

Would call especial attention to the fact that theirs is the Only Establishment in Texas with Facilities for STEREOTYPING.

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Parties having work which they desire executed in the very best manner will remember that by writing to them they can get Prices Lower than from any other House in Texas.

RIVALING ST. LOUIS AND NEW YORK IN BOTH WORKMANSHIP AND PRICE.

SOLID SILVER AMERICAN \$15 WATCHES

The extraordinary favor with which our \$15 Watch has been received by the public, has encouraged us to greatly improve its quality. We have been enabled to do this, owing to our increased facilities, without advancing the price. Having exclusive control of this Watch, it can not be obtained from any other source. We send a warranted and improved Silver Hunting American Lever Watch, fully and fully warranted as to quality and as a correct timekeeper, by mail, to any address, AT OUR RISK, on receipt of fifteen dollars for the Watch and any cents for postage; or by express, with bill to collect on delivery of watch, subject to examination (if desired) before paying. Money may be sent safely by registered letter, post-office money order, or by express. Our New Illustrated Price List of Gold and Silver Watches and Chains for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Boys sent, free of postage, to any address.

C. F. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers, 224 Main Street, bet. 5th and 7th, Louisville, Ky.

OUR NEW WATCH. A KEY THAT DOES NOT OPEN ANY WATCH. PRICE \$15. (By Mail.)

Texas Christian Advocate

PRAYER.

When morning, with its rosy hue, unveils creation to the sight, It lifts the thoughts in humble prayer For a world redeemed from night.

When noon, with fervent heat, steals on, And rest to weary reapers given; How prone the thought to swell in prayer, How dwelt the thought on sweet, sweet heaven.

When night comes down, it sliver trim, And bursts the hidden beams of day, Angels bear the Christian's prayer, Over the bright blue fields away.

And lifting on from star to star, On seraph's plumes, a seraph's tear Falls earthward and the man of prayer Hosannas ring from sphere to sphere.

CROCKETT, 1878.

Obituaries.

REEVES—Died, at her residence near Eakin, sister Alice Reeves, the wife of A. A. Reeves, aged twenty-two years five months and ten days.

EZELL—Mrs. Caroline Virginia Ezell, wife of E. F. Ezell, and daughter of John M. and the late Mary M. Heard, died at the residence of her husband, in Cherokee county, Texas, September 19, 1878.

PLITS—Miss Jane Plits was born July 16, 1838; joined the church, and was baptized July 12, 1874; lived a consistent and exemplary Christian life until September 11, 1878; died in the triumph of the Christian faith.

SEWELL—Lola Lee Sewell, daughter of Rev. R. G. and Mrs. S. E. Sewell, was born May 11, 1877; was baptized by Rev. S. J. Hawkins, July 29, 1877; died at Abilene, Texas, September 13, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF BRO. SEAL DAVIDSON, Deputy Sheriff, Limestone County.

ALEXANDER—The sad news of the death of this noble and noble-minded of the Lord, appeared in the columns of a recent number of the Advocate.

STEPHENSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. The discipline requires full statistical reports at the Fourth Quarterly Conference.

metrical Christian life. Hence, she had power with God, and wielded a strong, steady and gracious influence upon those who came within her reach.

CHATELAIN HILL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Travis et al, Travis, 1st Sunday in October Giddings et al, Giddings, 2d Sunday in Oct

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HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Navasota and Milan, 2d Sabbath in Oct Zion, 2d Sabbath in October

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MEDICAL OFFICE.

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

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

NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES—Epilepsy, Chorea, Neuralgia, Caries of Vertebrae resulting in curvature of spine and nervous derangement.

DISEASES OF LIVER AND SPLEEN CURED IN EVERY CASE. Those at a distance can consult by letter, and receive prompt attention by enclosing postage stamp.

Jersey (Alderney) Cattle For Sale. Offer for sale 10 Jersey (Alderney) cattle, aged from four months to two years.

CHEAP WATER. We have now perfected arrangements for supplying water to the city of Galveston.

WAGON DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Brownsville circuit, Oct 12, 13; Borden circuit, Oct 19, 20.

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MEIKLE PLOWS, ITHACA SULKY HAY RAKES, AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES.

EAGLE COTTON GINS, W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, Galveston.

Brooks' Improved Wrought-Iron Revolving-Screw Cotton Press.



JOHN W. WICKS, IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE! LIFE OF BISHOP MARVIN.

POPULAR LECTURES On the Errors of the Roman Catholic Church.

OUR CHILDREN, By Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston.

Marble! Marble! GOOD WYN'S Eureka Yeast Powder.

Planters or Merchants BUILDING, Will Save Money by first Procuring Plans and Specifications.

PIANO Another battle ORGAN War with monopolists renewed.

TO GEORGIANS IN TEXAS Smith's History of Methodism in Georgia and Florida.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL A new Medical Treatise on titled "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM."

WANTED, 100,000 Acres of Land. The undersigned will undertake to sell the above quantity of land to

Advertisement for ELASTIC TRUSS, featuring a diagram of the truss and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Texas Christian Advocate

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Deaths, 51; new cases reported, 122. Total deaths, 2703; total cases, 8162.

Thomas Layton, treasurer of the Catholic Relief Association, remitted to St. George's Society to-day \$250. Otherwise the society would have been compelled to stop issuing supplies to the poor, its funds being exhausted. The society for the past month has been feeding 300 persons at their soup house and furnishing supplies to many families. The late notice of the Howard Association, that they did not want any further assistance for themselves, caused contributions to St. George's and other societies in the country and abroad to stop. Aid is still urgently solicited for St. George's, French Relief Society, the Y. M. C. A., and the Hebrew Benevolent Association.

Sept. 27.—Thirteen deaths since noon and 100 cases reported, of which 38 date prior to September 24th. There were 177 cases reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending at noon, of which 122 were included in the official report and 55 omitted, being prior to September 24th. Grand total of cases to date, 8862.

Sept. 28.—Deaths, 55; new cases reported, 159. Total deaths, 2758; total cases, 9021. The death list includes 32 children under seven years of age.

Sept. 29.—The number of deaths reported for the past 24 hours ending at noon is 52; cases reported, 264; total cases to date, 9285; deaths, 2810.

Sept. 30.—Deaths, 35; new cases reported, 100, of which only 63 are dated since September 27th. Total cases, 9385; deaths, 2845.

October 1.—Deaths 54; new cases reported, 231. Total deaths, 2899; total cases, 9616. Reports at Board of Health indicate an increase over yesterday, and many cases are reported in which entire families, heretofore exempt, have been stricken down. One case is mentioned of a father and six children who were prostrated Monday night.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26.—One hundred and thirty-four cases and forty-one deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock.

September 27.—From yesterday noon to noon to-day there were 28 deaths.

September 28.—Forty-one deaths are officially reported for the past 24 hours to 6 o'clock to-night. This includes two days report. Twenty Howard physicians report 33 cases. The report of the Board of Health last night, which gave 28 deaths for the past 24 hours, was incomplete, owing to the failure of one undertaker to report. In addition, there is officially reported within the city limits fully a dozen who have died within the suburbs.

September 29.—To-day has been remarkably quiet. Thirty-two deaths from fever are officially reported for the past 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. Of these, ten were colored.

September 30.—Twenty-two deaths since yesterday at 6 p. m.

VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 27.—Fever increasing again, caused by refugees from the country returning to Vicksburg for safety. Fever is so general throughout Warren county, the refugees prefer coming back to Vicksburg rather than remain in the country, where proper treatment is so difficult to obtain. Deaths to-day, 14.

September 29.—The fever continues on the increase at points on the river above here and at Bovina, and other places in the country. Delhi, La., reports nine new cases to-day, making 13 cases now under treatment; 130 cases have recovered and 23 deaths have occurred. The majority of new cases are confined to blacks. There were nine deaths here to-day. We hear of new cases continually, but mostly among refugees, who have returned from the country.

September 30.—There were ten interments to-day. Four were from the country.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—There are about 400 people left for the fever to feed upon, and quite as many in their beds. All the time we have underestimated the magnitude of this plague. Entire families, some of them numbering ten, are down with the disease. Among the physicians, ten have been stricken and four have died. Five druggists have gone down and three died. Of the ministers who have fallen, two are dead. Of the postoffice, two out of three attaches are in the cemetery. Several nurses have been taken; some have not recovered. Almost every way the fever has manifested mortality simply appalling. Three days ago 30 new cases were reported; the day following, 45 new cases and 10 deaths; yesterday, 23

cases and 11 deaths; to-day, 18 new cases and 13 deaths. After having recruited five different times, the relief committee yesterday numbered only one.

September 29.—This is the fourth Sunday since the plague began here. New cases today, 20; deaths, 7, including Dan Oliver, George Featherston, Mrs. McDermot and Charles H. Walker, visiting members of the Y. M. C. A. from Hartford, Conn.

OTHER POINTS.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 27.—A lull yesterday morning gave hope that the fever was decreasing. This morning, however, the situation is again threatening. Many persons were taken down during last night, and this morning a number of cases are reported as being dangerously ill. The Howard books show about 150 nurses actively employed. As the epidemic progresses, increasing want and destitution develop. We cannot give any favorable news to-day. Our telegraph operators, Messrs. Flippen and Young, are doing their duty manfully, and deserve great praise for their faithful performance of such duty at this hour.

WATER VALLEY, Sept. 27.—Four new cases to-day.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Sept. 27.—There are reported 12 new cases and two deaths.

CANTON, Sept. 27.—New cases 15; no deaths. We think the worst is over.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 27.—New cases 55; no deaths.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—Three new cases and one death to-day. Total cases to date 66; deaths 20.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Sept. 27.—Thirty-five cases to date and four deaths; twelve under treatment and doing well. The fever is of a mild type.

GRAND JUNCTION, Sept. 27.—No death to-day, and but 44 new cases.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27.—Four deaths and ten cases to-day. The fever is not spreading beyond the infected districts.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 27.—The yellow fever has broken out at Guthrie, Ky., and several deaths have occurred there.

GREENADA, Sept. 27.—The Howards will leave in a few days, as the fever has exhausted itself. No more funds or provisions are needed.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 27.—Doctors Archy and Slaughter and nurses arrived safely. The fever is spreading in the country.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 28.—The city is entirely free of yellow fever and thoroughly quarantined.

CANTON, Miss., Sept. 28.—Total cases, 596; deaths, 98; new cases, 21; deaths, one.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Prospects are more favorable for checking the fever at Gallipolis. Frost is expected to-night.

WATER VALLEY, Sept. 28.—Three deaths and six new cases are reported.

GRAND JUNCTION, Sept. 28.—No deaths in the past twenty-four hours—but six new cases. Total cases to date about 90, deaths 15.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 28.—Eleven deaths.

CANTON, Sept. 28.—But one death at Hickman, Ky. No new cases in town, but general in the country near Hickman. Total cases at Martin, Tenn., 270. No new cases nor deaths.

PORT GIBSON, Sept. 29.—Ten new cases and four deaths are announced for the last 24 hours. At Winona, two new cases. At Bay St. Louis, nine new cases and two deaths. At Osyka, two deaths and two new cases in the last twenty-four hours; two physicians are convalescent, but not fit for duty. Terry, Miss., reports cases to date, 41; deaths, 20. In Canton the new cases number 25 and deaths 1. The new cases are mostly among the negroes.

GRAND JUNCTION, Sept. 29.—No death to-day, though several of the sick are hourly expected to die. No new cases are reported, but as there is still plenty of material, we have no hope of the plague abating until after frost shall appear.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 30.—Three deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 4 p. m., and four new cases. Physicians are more hopeful to-day, and if they could force away a few families that remain in the infected district the fever would soon abate.

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 30.—The Howard Association and mayor report over 50 new cases a day, and renew their appeal to the country for contributions.

At a meeting of an organization for charity, a letter was read from Oliver Wendell Holmes, in which, after referring to a controversy of the allopathic and homoeopathic doctors for the control of the hospital in Norwich, he asked whether human beings would not be better off if all medicines had been thrown into the sea, and added: "It would doubtless have been bad for the fishes."

News of the Week.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Rueter dispatch from Simla, says: Notwithstanding the military preparations now making, the government intends to await the course of events, and to observe the emir's attitude before undertaking the actual invasion of Afghanistan.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Peace Congress has opened at the Tuilleries. BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The parliament committee on the anti-socialist bill has adopted several more very liberal amendments, such as the following:

A state of siege shall only be declared in the presence of immediate danger; the prohibition of meetings shall not include electoral meetings; persons can not be ordered to quit the place where they actually reside, and this bill shall only remain in force until the 31st of March.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The strike against the reduction in wages in colored cotton factories at Ratcliffe, Pilkinton and Unsworth, was ended in a compromise.

It is reported an order has been issued, dispatching 10,000 waterproof sheets and 5000 blankets to the Indian army. The field stores are also preparing for immediate issue.

A Constantinople dispatch says: The project of the treaty proposed by Russia for enforcing those portions of the treaty of San Stefano which are not abrogated by the Berlin Congress, fixes the amount of war indemnity to be paid by Turkey, exclusive of territorial cessions, at 310,500,000 francs.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The government is opposed to that method of constituting the court of appeals, as adopted in the amendment to the socialist bill by the parliamentary committee.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Political Correspondence reports that the sultan, while recently receiving the diplomats, declared that he had personally done all that was possible to induce Albanians and Bosnians to accept the decisions of the congress of Berlin.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 27.—The Roumanian chambers met in special session yesterday. A message from Prince Charles advised the maintenance of a dignified attitude relative to Bessarabia, in the hope that that territory will eventually be restored by the more clearly informed justice of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Calcutta dispatch says many additional regiments have received notice to prepare for active service. The government will for the present await events before adopting an attitude of armed expectation.

A Belgrade dispatch says 21,000 troops, Bosnians mostly, entered that territory near Lornitza.

The Austrians gained another decisive victory at Vichegrad.

A Constantinople dispatch says some leading Russian authorities in eastern Roumania declare that they will resist any alteration in the administration they established.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 28.—The Guardian's commercial article says: In consequence of the excessive supply and deficient demand, the market is again dull and lifeless. The declaration of the actual stock of cotton at Liverpool has not been received with universal confidence. Many are of the opinion that there is good ground for belief that the supply of American cotton is larger than was returned.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Rueter's from Constantinople reports that Midat Pasha has arrived in Corea Crete.

Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales have transmitted letters to Athens, through Hobart, favoring moderate and conciliatory arrangements between Greece and the Porte.

Russia has promised to support the claims of Greece in the adjustment of the frontier question.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A Constantinople dispatch, of the 26th, says: The Russians continue to retreat on Kirk Killisa and Adrianople, where they expect to arrive about October 2.

Rome, Sept. 28.—An Athens dispatch states that England is in communication with the powers, with a view of attempting a settlement of the Greek question on the basis suggested by Midat Pasha, whereby Greece would receive the island of Crete, but one-third less territory on the mainland than proposed by congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—It is officially denied that Russia had anything to do with the emir's ejection of the British mission. It is stated at official quarters that conjectures of the English press to that effect are merely the outcome of antagonism.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—The Duke of Wurtemberg telegraphs that Lions surrendered Saturday morning. After a complete investment it was bombarded by thirty-eight guns, which greatly damaged the fortifications.

The Turkish quarter was besieged, and the insurgents made several attempts to break out.

PESTH, Sept. 30.—The Hungarian radicals held a mass meeting here to-day to protest against the occupation of Bosnia. Leaders of the movement and many other members of the Hungarian diet were present at the meeting, which was largely attended. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that the occupation of Bosnia by Austria would be fatal to the Hungarian nation, protesting against the sacrifice of the blood and money of the Hungarians against their wishes, and demanding the withdrawal of the army from Bosnia. The resolutions will be forwarded to the ministers and parliament will be asked to pass a vote of want of confidence in the cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—It is reported that prince Donderkoff Korsakoff, Russian governor of Bulgaria, refused to recognize the nineteenth article of the treaty of Berlin, intrusting the administration of finances to the eastern Roumelia international commission, appointed for the organization of that province.

The British fleet left Princes island Saturday morning, and after appearing for a short time off the entrance of the Bosphorus to salute the Turkish flag, proceeded to Artaki bay.

A dispatch from India leaves little room for hope that the Afghanistans difficulty will be arranged peacefully. The government is hastening military preparations; troops are being collected on all sides and sent to various points on the northwest frontier of India.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Phillipovich, in replying to the inquiry of the war department, states that three divisions can be recalled from Bosnia the last of October, and the reserve force of the corps of observation on furlough.

Gen. Jovanovich telegraphed on Saturday that after five days' violent bombardment of Klobak, the last refuge of the Herzegovinian insurgents surrendered, having made a brave defense. The destruction of the fortified rock was immediately commenced. The Austrian loss is trifling.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Rueter's Belgrade dispatch says the Albanians are concentrating on the Mitrovitza and Salonica Railway, and moving slowly, but apparently with a definite purpose, toward the Bosnian frontier.

Five batteries of artillery will leave Portsmouth on the 15th prox. for India. The second battalion of the fourteenth regiment, at Cuneigh, will embark at Queenstown for India on Saturday next.

A dispatch from Simla says all preparations are advancing with the utmost speed. Several regiments have already been mobilized, but the commissary department requires reasonable time for its completion. The aspect of the troops is admirable.

The Telegraph's Vienna dispatch confirms the report that Herr Von Szell, the Hungarian Finance Minister, announces his intention to resign.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch states that Schir Ali Khan, secret envoy of the emir of Afghanistan, was instructed to claim the Sultan's intervention in the pending difficulty, in order that England shall not declare war. After Afghanistan, he is further to convince the Sultan that an alliance with Russia is advisable for the Mussulman race, and that the emir personally decided to conclude such alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphs: Unless Sheer Ali gives us satisfaction, the present occasion will be seized to secure for ourselves passes piercing the mountain ranges along the whole frontier from Syhiler to Bolan, and further strategic measures will be adopted to dominate the Sulciman range and Hindoo Kosh mountains.

The present condition of affairs on the Afghan frontier, and our relations with the Hill tribes should once for all cease to exist, and we may thank the emir, and the more especially Russia and the Caucasians, for affording this opportunity for consolidating the defenses of the Indian empire by strategic and military reconstruction of our frontier.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The appointment of Count Ladiskas Hoyos, the present Austro-Hungarian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, to be the Austrian minister to Roumania, is officially announced.

The Pesther Lloyd says the whole Hungarian ministry have resigned.

San Antonio has been excited over rumors that yellow fever had appeared at the U. S. artillery camp near that city, but examination of the sick showed that the fever from which they were suffering was not the dreaded one.

It is objected to the knowledge of God that he is so great that finite never can comprehend the infinite. The objection means that we can not know anything because we do not know everything. They will do very little for us if they persuade us to give up what we do know because there are some things we do not know. We claim to know a little of nature and this section of the universe, but we know nothing of the great beyond. Yet what we know we know, and we know we know it. We know a little of the mighty ocean, and desire to know more. When God comes in contact with our spirits in answer to our prayer, we know this is God and that God is love; and it inspires us with a greater longing to be able to comprehend with all the saints what is the breadth and length and depth and height, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with the fullness of God.—Canada Christian Advocate.

A great missionary conference is to be held in England this fall, beginning October 21st and continuing six days.

The contractor for carrying the mails between Fort Worth and Fort Yuma reports repeated robberies of the coaches while en route.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Oct. 2, 1878.

At New York, the market opened weak; closed quiet. Sales to-day 167 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 9c; Good Ordinary 9 1/2c; Low Middling 10 1/2c; Middling 10 1/2c; Good Middling, 11 1/2c. At New Orleans, market quiet with fair demand: Good Ordinary, nominal; Low Middling, 10c; Middling 10 1/2c. Sales, 2250 bales. At Liverpool, the market for spots is dull; Middling Uplands 6 1/2c; Middling 6 1/2c. The market here is weak. Sales 1263 bales. Quotations: Low Ordinary, nominal; Ordinary, nominal; Good Ordinary, 9 1/2c; Low Middling, 9 1/2c; Middling, 9 1/2c; Good Middling, 10c.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling, 90 days, 4 1/2c; 3 months, 4 1/2c; 6 months, 4 1/2c; 1 year, 4 1/2c. New York sight, 1 1/2c; 30 days, 1 1/2c; 60 days, 1 1/2c; 90 days, 1 1/2c. Gold, 100; American Silver, 99 1/2c.

Live Stock Market. The following epitome of the condition of the Galveston Live Stock Market is furnished the Advocate by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant. MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1878. Receipts—Beef and cows, 290; Calves and yearlings, 277; Sheep, 239; Hogs, 165. Sales—Beef and cows, 220; Calves and Yearlings, 172; Sheep, 200; Hogs, 47. New York sight, 1 1/2c; 30 days, 1 1/2c; 60 days, 1 1/2c; 90 days, 1 1/2c. Total live stock to-day—Beef and cows, 8,472; Calves and yearlings, 5,608; sheep, 6,921; Hogs, 2,276.

Remains—During the past week common and ordinary cattle have sold for less than range prices, while quotations have been sustained by some but the choice grades. Calves—Market over-stocked. Ten days' supply on hand. Sheep—No choice offering. Hogs—In moderate demand.

SKINNER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$620; 10 " " " 775; 12 " " " 820.

ECONOMIZER STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$625; 10 " " " 775; 12 " " " 820.

BROOK'S LATEST IMPROVED COTTON PRESSES. Complete set of tools, \$165; with Cotton Box, 200.

AMES' CELEBRATED STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$620; 10 " " " 775; 12 " " " 820.

HERO UPRIGHT ENGINE. 4 Horse Power complete, \$350; 6 " " " 400.

THE NEW ECONOMIZER LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, WITH RETURN FLUE. 4 Horse Power (Portable) \$75 on wheels, \$740; 6 " " " 700 " " " 780; 8 " " " 850 " " " 900; 10 " " " 1,000 " " " 1,050; 12 " " " 1,100 " " " 1,150; 15 " " " 1,250 " " " 1,300; 20 " " " 1,500 " " " 1,550; 30 " " " 1,800 " " " 1,850.

MISCELLANEOUS. New Buckley Mower, \$100.00; New Buckley Reaper with Table Rake, 175.00; Garrett Revolving Steam Belt-Clearer, 250.00; Double-Box, Steam Cotton Press, 275.00; Allison Complete Cotton Cleaner, 150.00; Freight Drying Central Support Gin and Running Gear, 180.00.

THE GENERAL MARKET. We quote jobbing-house prices for country customers, and liable to ordinary fluctuation. Bacon, 12c; Ham, 15c; Sugar, 12c; Coffee, 15c; Tea, 15c; Rice, 10c; Flour, 10c; Corn, 10c; Wheat, 10c; Oats, 10c; Hay, 10c; Straw, 10c; Lard, 10c; Tallow, 10c; Soap, 10c; Candles, 10c; Oil, 10c; Vinegar, 10c; Mustard, 10c; Pickles, 10c; Spices, 10c; Dried Fruit, 10c; Canned Goods, 10c; Bottled Beverages, 10c; Medicines, 10c; Perfumery, 10c; Stationery, 10c; Books, 10c; Maps, 10c; Toys, 10c; Games, 10c; Miscellaneous, 10c.