

Texas Christian Advocate

Our Postal Cards.

ELGIN, Bastrop Co., April 29.—Second quarterly meeting over; six children baptized this quarter and six additions to the church. The spiritual condition of the church is brightening some, though great room for improvement.—DANIEL MORGAN.

ROUND MOUNTAIN, April 25.—An almost uninterrupted drouth of nine months has at length been broken by an abundant rain. Fine prospects for crops, wheat excepted; the rain commenced too late for this. Man's extremity is often God's opportunity.—C. R. SHAPARD.

ELBE, Burleson Co., April 22. Just returned from my first appointment on Live Oak Prairie, seven miles southwest of Caldwell where I found a large congregation and a fine union Sabbath-school in progress. I also found fourteen Methodists; enough to organize a new church. By the close of this year they talk of building a meeting house, for which I give them God speed.—T. A. GARRISON.

PENNINGTON CIRCUIT, April 21.—Second quarterly meeting over. The pastor, Bro. Huckabee, is well received, and doing a good work. Finances better than usual at this time of the year. Some immigration; good health; good country. In my card from Cherokee circuit the types make me say: "From a Sunday-school organized." It ought to have been: "Four Sunday-schools organized."—JOHN ADAMS.

PLEM CREEK CIRCUIT, Coryell Co., April 23.—We have had a long dry spell of weather; but the drouth has broken up with a fine rain; and still it is raining. I am getting along fine on my work this year. We have had one church built on this work this year, and have the land to build another, and a parsonage. We have fifteen acres of land and \$100 to commence with. I am faring well temporally and spiritually.—W. H. CARR.

LULING, Caldwell Co., April 28. Do you reckon Lea knows what he is talking about? Tell him to hurry up and find out, as his labored efforts to explain himself are too violent to be amusing. The contract for building a handsome Methodist church has been let, and what is better, we have money to pay for it. Our town is rapidly improving. Business good. Had a splendid rain this week. Be certain to tell Lea to explain in his next.—J. HARRY LYNN.

WESLEY CHAPEL, Houston Co., April 25.—As our preacher is not much on the postal business, I thought I would send you one. Our preacher preaches for us at Wesley chapel the third Sabbath in the month. Uncle Joe Pennington meets him the Saturday night before, and so we have a two days' meeting. Uncle Joe is an old-fashioned Methodist. There were three accessions last appointment. Quarterly meeting to-morrow.—R. C. H.

MASON COUNTY, April 26.—We have had a great deal of rain this week. Corn looks well, but it is too late for wheat. A good many cattle starting for the North. Three deaths in Mason of late. On a Sabbath hunt a few weeks ago a man accidentally killed himself; another being drawn from a well fell back and came near being killed. We have received six into the church this (the third) quarter. We see they have had a quarterly conference at Belmont, and a missionary collection at Leesville.—I. K. WALLER.

BLACK CREEK, Medina Co., April 24.—Thank the Lord! we have had a gracious and abundant rain at last. The prospects had become very gloomy, so much so that a great many people had decided to move; but just at the time when all hopes were gone, the good Lord smiled upon us: The rain came in time to save the crops at last. All nature is alive this morning with praises to the giver of all good blessings. O that men would praise the Lord for his wonderful works to the children of men! Praise the Lord!—T. J. THOMASSON.

DEWITT Co., April 25.—Yesterday the face of the earth was super-saturated with rain-water. Last Sunday Bro. Vest loaded his artillery with "Fret not thyself in anywise to do evil." I think his shot struck every one in the house. It was a timely shot. We had the pleasure of a call from our presiding elder, A. A. Killough. He seems to be improving in health. S., of Cold Springs, seems to have stirred up a novelty in the way of a benefit (dinner). It was so uncommon that a Divine blessing might have been asked on every part. I have just had my cake (corn) and coffee.—M. B. R.

SCIENCE HALL, Hays Co., April 21.—Meetings were appointed to pray for rain; they met; they prayed, and it rained. We did not meet the other two times, for it was muddy and threatening rain. Wickedness, crime and depredation abound in our land. We, as a people, appoint no times for fasting and prayer for the suppression of these; but when drouth threatens temporal calamity, then we acknowledge God's power and ask His intervention. Is this consistency? Will God continue to prosper a people where sin abounds as it does in our county.—W. H. KILLOUGH.

HENDERSON, Rusk Co., April 24. Second quarterly meeting for Henderson station closed to-night. The heavens poured out water for two days; the people could not come to church; two sermons; pleasant communion; the quarterly conference well attended. The stewards brought up on the preachers' claims, \$244.95; incidental, \$17.15; Sunday-schools, \$25.45; missions, \$12.20; domestic missions, \$6.70; parsonage, \$35. Henderson is one of the best small towns in Eastern Texas. Twenty thousand bales of cotton shipped from here this season. They sadly need a new church, but the live preacher says they must have it.—R. W. THOMPSON.

IRENE, Hill Co., April 24.—Rain at last in abundance. The furrows are settled. Early wheat almost a failure; late wheat may do well. We are moving on smoothly. Congregations large and attentive. Some accessions every round, and some dismissals by certificate. Many change their homes annually in this country, hence a decrease in membership ensues. Taking up my missionary collections with moderate success. I would have some of your would-be witty correspondents to know that I only write for the ADVOCATE at the request of the editor and publishers, and not for a display of my name, etc.—E. L. ARMSTRONG.

GREENVILLE, Hunt Co., April 28.—With pain we note the fact that Rev. M. C. Blackburn, of Sulphur Springs Station, has been compelled to suspend work, in consequence of nervous prostration. His physician advises a month's respite from study, and all ministerial and pastoral labor. He is now absent from his charge to whom he has greatly endeared himself, and for whom he has overworked himself. We pray the Great Head of the Church that he may soon be restored to health, and to his charge.—R. LANE.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.

It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.

FOREIGN LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.) KILLILTAGH, BILLENYERY LEBGAN, IRELAND, April 19, 1879.

Certain recent proceedings connected with the exhumation of St. Xavier, the Apostle of India, whose remains have been miraculously preserved for centuries, suggests a comparison with the celebration of the festival of St. Cuthbert, which used to take place with considerable pomp and circumstance about this time of the year. St. Cuthbert was another good man whose corporal frame resisted the powers of corruption and decay. Of no great celebrity in his lifetime, he acquired after his death a reputation of miraculous power which proved a very good thing for his fraternity, a number of whom appear to have made a tour in the provinces with the remains of their defunct brother and to have maintained themselves right merrily upon the alms of the devout. St. Cuthbert died in March, 687, and in the eleventh century the preservative power of his saintly virtue was still so great that St. Xavier himself never surpassed his posthumous achievement, and to this day Durham Cathedral stands a glorious monument of the veneration in which his name was held. For many centuries his shrine was a blaze of sumptuous magnificence and the resort of hosts of good people who went thither just as they have gone to St. Xavier for purposes of devotion and to be healed of their maladies. As in India, too, the body was from time to time inspected by functionaries, whose acuteness and character were above suspicion. It was fresh and substantial in 1104, and in 1540 ecclesiastical commissioners again pronounced the miracle to be maintained. It suddenly collapsed, however, in 1827, by which time skepticism has made such alarming headway that somebody actually ventured to hold a post mortem examination—1139 years after the death of the poor man—and then it came out that he was a mere skeleton swaddled and swathed about with wraps and bandages so as to give plumpness and form to his body, while his face had been also manipulated and the sockets of his eyes filled out with plaster

balls. Thus had the pious zeal of his brethren rigged up for the saint a reputation which suddenly burst and forever associated his name with eleven centuries of falsehood and humbug. St. Xavier seems likely to be let down more easily. When last inspected he was at length showing signs of decay and for his good name's sake it is to be hoped the process will now go on rapidly.

THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.

The new army discipline, as a regulation bill, contemplates, among other reforms, the abolition of that time-honored institution: "The Queen's shilling." It dates from the time of Charles II., who enacted that "each man who enlisted for a foot soldier should have a shilling given to him by a corporal as 'earnest' money." It was further directed that the recruit "should then be provided with a sword and a musket with a collar of bandoliers, the barrel of which musket to be four feet long, and to contain a bullet fourteen of which shall weigh a pound-weight." The object of this would appear to have been twofold—the recruit binding himself to a contract of service by accepting the money of the State, while the enlisting sergeant or corporal was under compulsion to take a good look at his man before sealing the bargain. For if it subsequently proved before attestation that the recruit was physically or mentally unfit to serve as a soldier, the non-commissioned officer had to make good the shilling to the State. As a rule the handsel was spent in drink on the spot, the company toasting the young soldier at his own expense so far as the money would go. But when the coin chanced to be a lion shilling, the practice of the service ordained that it was to be kept for luck and the recruiting sergeant accordingly had to go without the liquor for which he longed. Under the new system that worthy will have too long in vain for these pleasant treats. Instead of a shilling, a recruit will receive a notice directing him to appear before some named Justice of the Peace at a given time. If he does not choose to do so there is an end of the matter; if he does he will be asked whether he is still of the mind to serve in the army; should he repent at the last moment he may walk off without penalty or punishment, but if he answers in the affirmative, the magistrate will thereupon attest him in regular form and the man becomes a member of her Majesty's regular forces. Even then, however, there is a chance allowed to unstable minds, for any recruit may claim his discharge within three months after attestation on paying ten dollars or thereabouts. The precise sum is to be that which will cover all the expenses to which the State will be put in consequence of his vacillation, and this is estimated at ten dollars in the average of such cases. Except the recruiting sergeant, few will regret the abolition of the "Queen's shilling." It was an institution productive of no good and not a little harm. There is little coercion in this means of keeping up England's army with men. There is none.

VATICAN REFORM.

The Pope has taken the first step in reform, and like charity, this first step has begun at home. He has reduced his kitchen corps by two-thirds. He visited that part of the Vatican and finding the number of servants to be out of proportion to the work required for cooking the soups and solitary plat, which form his meal, and dismissed as above. He passed out into the kitchen-garden and observed a quantity of vegetables of all kinds, and inquired of the gardener what became of them. Finding that they were used at the tables of the Cardinals and other dignitaries, he ordered that in future all the garden produce not required for his own simple table should be sent to the public market for sale.

What do ye of that, my cat. What do ye of that, my dog.

Commencing with cabbage, his holiness, it is to be hoped, will proceed with his work of reform and end with morals and dogma, and not stop short of these.

Spurgeon has returned to London from the south of France, where he had been recuperating for a time. The tabernacle was crowded to overflowing, and he preached two eloquent sermons on Sunday last with his usual earnestness and fervor. He has just published a much needed warning against ministers, instead of preaching the gospel, explaining the theories of unbelievers in order to explode them. It shows a want of common sense, although it gives a man the appearance of much learning. Those who are plunged Sunday after Sunday into a sceptical bath, may survive the experiment, but they will never become spiritually strong or practically useful. Spurgeon is right. Error should never be bruited in the pulpit unless it is rife and

rampant amongst the people and working havoc with their faith. Then it is the duty of the minister to turn the battery of the gospel against the citadel of errors and smash it into wreckful collapse, reduce it to a condition of unrecoverable erosion. A full and faithful presentation of the truth as it is in Jesus in all the range of its comprehensive inclusiveness, and all the variety of its many-sided beauty, and all the virtues and potentiality of its abiding and illimitable efficacy, is sufficient for the mission and purposes of the ministry. Let the preacher be faithful to his message, and error, as well as sin, will be smitten to the ground, and the gospel of the living God gloriously successful.

The Zulu war is likely to cost England much men, blood and money. The arms of Britain have experienced humiliating reverses owing to the blundering and stupidity of those in command. The natal territory cost the country a little war, initiated in 1841 by Sir George Napier. At first it went very much in favor of the Dutch. Then a large force came and the Dutch succumbed to numbers. It was not, however, until 1843 that the twenty-four still existing members of the Volksraad declared her Majesty's government to be supreme. This led to another war with King Langalibalele, who is now living, after a good many lives had been lost near Capetown at the expense of the government of £500 a year. In England it was felt that the chief had been unfairly used. The trial was adjudged to have been conducted with overstrained vigor, and the punishment to have been too severe. There would have been no war at all had it not been for the blunders of mischievous go-betweens. And now there is war again, and a cry has been raised for the extermination of the whole Zulu race; and when that is over there will be fresh hordes of hostile natives to be fought, new lands to be annexed, a scientific frontier to be gained, and the colonists will make fortunes out of the money thus spent. How long is England to be denuded of men and money for these costly wars? It is a reproach to the Christianity and statesmanship of our time that a more excellent way has not been discovered.

A cloud has arisen on the prospects of the French Republic, and unless great changes take place in the political atmosphere, that cloud threatens storm. Some years ago M. de Laveleye wrote a book on the conspiracy of ecclesiastics to bring the Republic into spiritual bondage. Very much has happened since to confirm his forebodings. In particular he insisted on the danger that must be apprehended from the suspicious increase of zeal with which the church was devoting itself to education. The government of M. Waddington has come to very near the same conclusion, but in their endeavor to remedy the evil they run much risk of bringing to premature fruition the very danger they wish to prevent. M. Ferry's bill forbids the members of religious orders which are not recognized by the State to act as teachers either in schools or universities; such a prohibition is not logical, for the existence of such corporations is not illegal. It is not simply recognized, though this of course means a great deal in a country permeated throughout by a system of centralized meddling. A French Jesuit is a French citizen; nothing more. The State takes no notice of his vow or his obligations of obedience—will not enforce them even as a contract. But as soon as he is appointed teacher in a school, then, according to the proposed law, the State is suddenly to awake to the fact of his position in a religious fraternity, and to say "we recognize you as a Jesuit; we forbid your acceptance of the office?" Of course, where the national security is threatened the expediency may become imperative in defiance of logic. But in this instance it is to be feared the expediency is dubious. In ecclesiastical circles the agitation is profound. All the forms of opposition allowed by the French constitution are adopted. The bishops all denounce it and petition against it. Priests and confessors trouble household peace with their gloomy prophecies of the results of so impious a measure. It may be carried. We suppose it will be. But from that moment an ecclesiastical conspiracy against the government will begin. May the Republic be strong enough to resist such opposition successfully.

The Pope is troubled and annoyed at the spread of Protestantism in Rome, and mourns that he has not the power to arrest its growth and expel its representatives from the seven hills city. Protestant schools multiply, and to counteract the influence of these he has appointed a commission of prelates and members of the Roman nobility to assume direction

and vigilance over all Catholic primary and elementary schools. It will be the duty of this commission to promote the efficiency of these schools, and to increase their number his holiness contributes a large sum to the support of education. The policy of Rome is versatile and accommodating, but its spirit changes not. In the west of Ireland its bigoted dupes have wrecked and burned several Protestant school-houses, brutally ill-used the teachers, and maimed an old Protestant vicar and his daughter. The executive has had to interfere and a large force of police has been sent to the place to protect the property and lives of the handful of Protestants who live there.

Wm. Tyndale is to have a memorial statue erected to his memory in London. The Metropolitan Board of Works have given a site on the Thames embankment for the purpose. It has long been felt that this great reformer and martyr to whom the English nation is indebted for its first translation of the original tongue, has had no adequate memorial, for although a monument was erected in his native country of Gloucester twelve years ago, there is none in the metropolis, where he preached when he began his translation, and which was the first place to benefit by his work. Wm. Tyndale was born in 1484, he studied at both Oxford and Cambridge, under Colet and Erasmus. He devoted his whole life to the translation of the Bible, which, in his day, was a work of danger. He was compelled to leave England, and his first edition of the English New Testament was published at Worms in 1526. He continued for ten years sending forth fresh editions of this book and translations of various portions of the Old Testament until his martyrdom in 1536. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. The memory of the wicked shall not. This is God's way and His way shall never fail. OBSERVER.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

THE GOSPEL OF JOY, By Rev. Samuel Altman and S. H. Speck. A book of great beauty, being in effect "The Gospel in Song," full of good texts, with the best of new hymns and melodies made from them. In press and nearly ready. Wait for it. (35 cents.)

THE SHINING RIVER, is one of the best, purest and sweetest of Sunday school books. (35 cents.) Examine it.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG, is one of the books of the noble HOME MUSICAL LIBRARY, which contains nearly all the good sheet music ever published. Full of the best songs. 24 pages. \$2.50 boards. \$3.00 cloth.

PIANOFORTE, continues in great demand \$1.50 for vocal copy, complete. 75 cents for instrumental arrangement. The Recorder also complete, is equally good, at same price.

THE MUSICAL RECORD has a grand circulation, and is a capital Weekly Musical Paper, (\$2.00 per year) 6 cents for single copy, containing 50 cents worth of music.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 & 843 Broadway, N. Y.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes." Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

LORD & TAYLOR, NEW YORK. Opening Spring Display OF NEW DRY GOODS.

WE CAN POSITIVELY ASSURE THAT AT NO PERIOD HAVE THE PEOPLE OF AN ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS SO COMPLETELY MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PUBLIC OR AT SUCH A LOW PRICE. THE QUALITY OF THE GOODS IS UNPARALLELED IN ECONOMICAL SHOPPING.

SILKS. Our BLACK SILKS contain the well-known brands of Bonnet, Ponsol, Tapisser, Guinet, Girard, and other equally prominent manufacturers. The Lord & Taylor FAMILY SILK emporium for universal excellence that is unsurpassed.

Our American Cashmere INDESTRUCTIBLE BLACK SILK justly claims earnest attention, being composed of a superior quality of wool, half the cost. EVERY YARD WARRANTED. In COLDEN and other colored stock is offered at prices that cannot be underbid.

COLORED AND BLACK SILK DAMASES, embracing the rarest goods of the European or American Markets, and of the highest quality. In SUMMER SILKS and FOUILLARDS we have everything that is new and beautiful.

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties in Cachemeres, Sattins, Debeiges, and the standard cloths, in splendid variety. Also, Dress Goods, Mouslin Cloths, Cotelines, Percales, Cheviots, &c., with every grade to be found in a first-class establishment. Also, children's suits for every age and size.

Our Linen Furnishing Department is thoroughly equipped. Complete Wardrobes as low as \$15; better goods in proportion. Any article in the Wardrobe at half price, really cheaper than the home-made article, and much more satisfactory.

Suits and Costumes.

Our SUITS and COSTUMES fully sustain that prominence justly established, and always represent the latest styles and fashions.

Ladies' and Children's Undergarments.

Superb assortment of fine French hand-made UNDERWEAR, comprising every requisite for a lady's wardrobe. Also, children's suits for every age and size.

Hosiery, Gloves, & Handkerchiefs.

The largest, rarest, and most unique French hosiery in the city. Also, the medium grades of hose for ladies and children at very moderate prices.

RIBBONS.

All the choice ribbons, containing every color and shade known. Fresh additions daily.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Every possible requisite for a gentleman's outfit. First-class and medium grades of goods at our usual reasonable prices. Quality, style, and fit the prominent features of this department.

Boots and Shoes.

For spring and summer, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Cloth top, low button shoes, the novelty of the season, \$3.50; genuine and walking boots, \$5.75. Low shoes from \$2 to \$3.50. Fine quality slippers from \$1.25 to \$2.50. Misses' best possible good, worked button shoes, \$2. Children's best made, spring heel, button boots, \$1.00; infants' shoes, all colors, \$1.25.

Boys' and Youths' French calf button boots, \$2.75, and a good, durable laced shoe \$1.50.

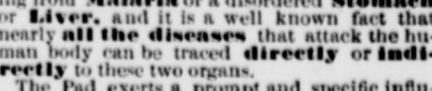
Our goods are all first-class. We fill all orders exactly and to the interest of our customers. Goods are all guaranteed to be satisfactory to buyers, and stand ready to remedy all errors.

Orders for Goods to be accompanied by the money, or, where parties wish, Goods will be sent by express, C. O. D. Where the remittance is too large, we always return the difference.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth, N. Y.

CURE BY ABSORPTION

WITHOUT DOSING THE BETTER WAY.



HOLMAN LIVER AND AGUE PAD AND AUXILIARIES.

MEDICINAL ABSORPTIVE Body and Foot Plasters

Absorption Bathing Salt FOR FOOT BATHS.

These remedies, which are the sole exponents of the Cure by Absorption as opposed to Dosing, have been proven the cheapest and more effectual remedy for all diseases arising from Malfunction of the Stomach or Liver, and it is a well known fact that nearly all the diseases that attack the human body can be traced directly or indirectly to these two organs.

The Pad exerts a prompt and specific influence upon the system, and removes the poisonous germs which paralyze its action, and restores a normal condition of health in a manner absolutely wonderful.

It is known by actual experience that there is no disease which attacks the youth or adult of both sexes, that can even be modified by the use of drugs, but that can be acted upon in a far more satisfactory and permanent manner by the HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.'S REMEDIES.

Numberless cases, finally acknowledged to be beyond the reach of medicine, have been saved under the mild action of these remedies alone.

Mr. Jonas Johnson, one of the proprietors of the Texas Pacific Hotel, says: "I recommend the Holman Liver Pad Co.'s remedies, believing by so doing, I am assisting to relieve suffering humanity."

If questioned, send for our pamphlet, "Nature's Laws," giving extended information and testimonials from the first people of the country. Mailed free. Consultation free and solicited at our office, or by mail, giving full description of your case. The public are earnestly cautioned against imitations and spurious articles.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST: Infant's Pad, 1 50; Women's Pad, 2 00; Men's Pad, 2 00; XXX Pad, for all chronic cases, 5 00; Absorptive Body or Foot Plasters each, 50; Absorptive Bathing Salt, (per box), 1 25.

All sent free of postage, except the Bathing Salt—fee for registering, 10 cts. per package.

Dr. WESLEY TAYLOR, MANAGER, 169 E. Market St., P. O. Box 268, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Texas Christian Advocate

How Alcohol Affects the Brain.

Nothing in science is less questioned than the law of local affinities by which different substances taken into the system exert their chief effect at particular localities. Lead, for example, fastens first upon the muscles of the wrist, producing what is known among painters and white-lead manufacturers as a wrist drop. Manganese seizes upon the liver, iodine upon the lymphatic glands, chromate of potash upon the lining membrane of the eyelids, mercury upon the salivary glands and mouth. Oil of tobacco paralyzes the heart. Arsenic inflames the mucous membranes of the alimentary passages. Strychnine takes effect upon the spinal cord. Now, as all chemists admit, the local affinity of alcohol is for the brain. Dr. Lewis describes a case in which the alcohol could not be detected in the fluid of the brain cavities, nor, indeed, in any part of the body, but was obtained by distillation from the substance of the brain itself. Dr. Percy distilled alcohol in large quantities from the substance of the brains of animals killed by it; when only small quantities could be found in the blood or other parts of the systems of the same animals. Dr. Kirk mentions a case in which the brain liquid of a man who died in intoxication smelt very strongly of whisky, and when some of it was taken in a spoon and a candle put beneath it, the flame burned with a lambent blue flame. But brain is the organ of the mind. Dr. Bucknill (Habitual Drinking) quotes Forbes Winslow as having testified before a committee of Parliament that the liquid dipped from the brain of an habitual inebriate can thus be burned. Whatever is a disorganizer of the brain is a disorganizer of the mind, and what is a disorganizer of mind is a disorganizer of society. It is from this point of view that the right of government to prevent the manufacture of madmen and paupers can be best seen. I care not what men make of the famous recent experiments of Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy, of France, by which half of the medical profession, including Dr. Carpenter, has been carried over to the support of the propositions, that alcohol is eliminated from the system in totality and in nature; is never transformed and never destroyed in the organism; is not food; and is essentially a poison. I care not, on the other hand, what men make of the proposition Mr. Lewes defends, that alcohol may be a negative food. The local affinity of alcohol for the brain! This is a great fact. It is a fact uncontroverted. It is a fact sufficient. It is a fact to be heeded even in legislation. Among the well-known authorities on the influence of alcohol on the human brain, Dr. W. B. Carpenter and Dr. B. W. Richardson, of England, are now in entire accord with Professor Youmans and Dr. W. E. Greenfield, of the United States, in recommending total abstinence. Dr. Richardson's Cantor lectures have been followed by a volume on "Total Abstinence," and he gives to Dr. Carpenter's views on this subject his full assent and final adhesion, having learned at last, he says, "how solemnly right they are." In 1869 Dr. Richardson began to abstain from wine, by limiting his use of it to festal occasions, but still more recently he has abandoned its use altogether. The graduates of Amherst College met at the Parker House in Boston some years ago, and although a wine-glass was placed at the side of each plate, not one of them was filled. Niagara itself, a recent traveler in the United States says, is not as worthy of description to Englishmen as the pure array of goblets with ice-water at the usual dinners at hotels. Mrs. Hayes has expelled intoxicating beverages from the Presidential mansion. The latest investigators of the influence of alcohol on the brain are Schulinus, Anstie, Dupre, Labottin, and Binz. The latter, in a series of remarkable articles published in the Practitioner, in 1876, maintains that a portion of every dose of alcohol is burned in the system, and yet he considers the use of alcohol in health as entirely superfluous. The experimenters agree with the majority of physicians that in the army and navy, and for use among healthy persons, alcohol, even as a ration strictly limited to a moderate quantity, is physiologically useless and generally harmful. Upon different portions of the brain the action of alcohol can be distinctly traced by medical science, and even by common observation. The brain, it will be remembered, is divided into three parts. The upper, which comprises the larger part, and which is supposed to be the seat of intellectual and moral faculties, is called the cerebrum. Below that in the back part of the organ is another mass, called the cerebellum, parts of which are be-

lieved to control the contraction of the muscles in portions of the body. Still lower is the medulla oblongata, which presides over the organs of respiration. Now the action of alcohol can be distinctly marked upon the different parts of the brain. The moral and intellectual faculties are first jarred out of order in the progress of intoxication. The tippler laughs and sings, is talkative and jocose, coarse or eloquent, to almost any degree, according to his temperament. The cerebrum is first affected. His judgment becomes weak; he is incapable of making a good bargain or of defending his own rights intelligently; but he does not yet stagger; he is as yet only a moderate drinker. The effect of moderate drinking, however, is to weaken the judgment and destroy the best powers of the will and intellect. But he takes another glass and the cerebellum, which governs several of the motions of the body, is affected, and now he begins to stagger. He loses all control of his muscles and plunges headlong against post and pavement. One more glass and the medulla oblongata is poisoned. This organ controls the nerves which order the movement of the lungs, and now occurs that hard breathing and snoring which is seen in dead drunkenness. This stoppage is caused by impure blood so poisoning the medulla oblongata that it can no longer perform its duties. The cerebrum and cerebellum now seem to have their action entirely suspended, and sometimes the respiratory movements stop forever, and the man dies by asphyxia in the same manner as by drowning, strangling, or narcotic poisoning by any other substance. (See Prof. Ferrier, "The Localization of Cerebral Faculty." London, 1878.) Who shall say where end the consequences of alcoholic injury of the blood and of the substance of the brain? Here within the cranium, in this narrow chamber, so small that a man's hand may span it, and upon this sheet of cerebral matter, which if dilated out would not cover a surface of over six hundred square inches, is the point of union between spirit and matter. Inversions of right judgment and every distortion of moral sense legitimately follow from the intoxicating cup. It is here that we should speak decidedly of the influence of moderate drinking. Men may theorize as they please, but practically there is in average experience no such thing as a moderate dose of alcohol. People drink it to produce an effect. They take enough to "fire up," as they say, and unless that effect is produced they are not satisfied. They will have enough to raise their spirits, or dissipate gloom. And this is enough to impair judgment, and in the course of years perhaps to ruin fortune, body, and soul. The compass is out of line in life's dangerous sea, and a few storms may bring the ship upon breakers. It is to be remembered that by the law of local affinity the dose of alcohol is not diffused throughout the system, but is concentrated in its chief effects upon a single organ. When a man drinks moderately, though the effects might be minute if dispersed through the whole body, yet they may be powerful when most of them are gathered upon the brain. They may be dangerous when turned upon the intellect, and even fatal when concentrated upon the primal guiding powers of the mind—reason and moral sense. It is not to the whole body that the moderate glass goes; it is chiefly to the most important part—the brain; and not to the whole brain, but to its more important part, the seat of the higher mental and moral powers; and not to these powers at large, but to their helmsman and captain—Reason and Conscience.

The Ruts.

Ruts are essentials. They mean a beaten road. They are made by different classes of vehicles. The ruts made by those of a wider tread will not accommodate those of a narrow capacity; and smaller vehicles will not open ruts sufficient for larger ones. Wisdom suggests that a proper adjustment would insure peace and harmony. All roads seem to have more or less ruts; and of all, the theological road from earth to heaven is the most rutty. We have not time nor space to present a complete analysis of all. The first is a smooth cut rut, through which flow water and obedience for salvation. The second has written along its walls the path of the elect. The third writes in words of consolation: once in this rut, ah! you will never get out. The fourth, in words of assurance, confidently asserts this to be the rut of succession. A fifth cries, "I am the way!" "straight is the gate" and narrow is the rut that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it; and over the entrance of it is written: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except ye be born of the Spirit and the water,

ye cannot enter into the way;" and along its pathway is written: "Without holiness no man can see the Lord;" though in the way—"Take heed," work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. He that overcometh and is faithful unto death I will give a crown of life. Then, so varied are the ways, it seems impossible that some should not be suited. But the trouble lies in the fact of one's trying to adapt himself to a rut for which nature and providence has not designed him. The rut is easily and pleasantly followed when we enter the one in which God and nature has designed us to walk. How inconsistent, though, to drive a narrow wagon upon a road-bed where the ruts are adapted to a wider one! Two of the wheels are in the ruts, while two are out, striking stumps, threatening destruction to the wagon, and irritating and exhausting both driver and team. So some men, by the destined hand of fate, seem to be narrow tread; and having, by misfortune to themselves and the body they afflict, gotten into the wrong rut, the bishop finds it impossible to adjust them. But for these there is a remedy. There is another class which afflicts all ecclesiastic bodies, and for which there seems to be no relief. They are like a dished wagon-wheel: sometimes rolling along the edge of the rut, now leaving it down, and scraping both sides of it—going along all the time, not very far wrong and yet never right—always raising some smoke and friction. If we apply the same law of correction to one as the other in order to readjust them, it is a fearful process. And who will not say when a minister has so over-estimated himself as to smash up against the stump of self-importance and become wiser than the bishop and his cabinet, that the remedy is too strong? The hub of reason must be returned, the spokes of common sense re-adjusted, the soul heated red-hot with the Holy Ghost, and the head shrunk to its proper size; then cool in a temperate manner; it is work meet for the Master's use. If the process fails, it is best to locate and supplement a new wheel. There is, however, another class flipping from one side of the road to the other. I suppose we might denominate these the evangelical drummers of the many mansions house of heaven. They, in their own estimation, offer a better article of religion than that which comes in the old ruts. A new order of things must be introduced; discipline and organization given up for the wild hallucination of a cracked brain; law and order, so long our corrective and restraint, to be thrown down, and the unbridled passions and opinions of men to become the only standard of virtue and morality. "Suffer it to be so, John; for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." Christ introduced no new order of things. He was a minister of the circumcision—preached, suffered, and shed His blood in the old path; and the apostles likewise followed His foot-steps. Are these not sufficient examples? We have carefully watched the efforts of those whom it seems God and nature has not designed for the old ruts to open up a new one for themselves; but, being empty, they are like the wagon without a load; they leave no rut behind; and having none to follow, they are like chaff driven before the changing winds of time.

The Missionary Prayer-Meeting.

Many little streams constantly flowing are better, much better, than swelling floods, sweeping down dry channels with resistless force, and periodical uncertainty. They may come every year, but no one knows just when, nor how high the tide will rise; but when the gush is over, whether the tide rose high or not, or whether the volume was sufficient to remove stagnation, every one knows that until another flood, the dry channels and stagnant pools, possibly reeking with disease and death, must continue inevitable, hopeless facts. A living streamlet is better than a mighty river with its periodic flow. It may not have such volume, but it is constant. It may not be so deep, but it inspires no fear. With calm assurance the living along its margin wait, and drink, and flourish. Again, a small stream constantly flowing will aggregate more water in the reservoir than the unstable mountain torrent. Ceaseless, uniform flowing is better than a flood. A cent a week from every member is better than thousands from a few, besides yielding a greater revenue, all will become enlisted and all will have a part in the world's conversion. Now the missionary prayer-meeting tends to just such a result. It is a meeting for prayer and for giving. The one is insisted upon with as much emphasis as the other, and both are put in practice, and when properly employed, no doubt they both contribute to the development of personal piety.

How often should they be held? Once a month. In stations at such times as will secure the largest attendance, say during the bright nights of each month. On circuits, as it is important for the pastors to be present, let them be held in connection with the regular monthly appointment. Now, brethren try it. You can make them interesting and successful if you will. Try it and you will be astonished, profited, pleased. S. HULLSIE, April 23rd, 1879.

Let the word go forth from one end of the land to the other that there are to be no more dead letters on the statute book; that the laws against whisky-selling on Sunday, obscene literature, gambling, carrying concealed weapons, and murder, shall be enforced. Let every Christian man and every good citizen be a committee of one on the enforcement of law. Let not the present uprising of public sentiment against lawless violence prove a mere spasm of alarm, but a stern and unyielding purpose to stamp out the devilish elements that have so long outraged the laws and defied justice.—Nashville Advocate.

How to RUIN A SON.—1. Let him have his own way. 2. Allow him free use of money. 3. Give him full access to wicked companions. 4. Call him to no account of his evenings. 5. Furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue either of these ways, and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone sorrowing to the grave.

The estimated production of the cotton crop of the United States during the past year is 5,197,000 bales, or an average weight of 191 pounds to the acre. If cotton is king in the South, corn may justly put in a claim to the title in other portions of the country. The amount of corn exported in 1868 was only 7,000,000, while this season aff amount will probably reach 85,000,000. The total acreage this year will probably reach 50,000,000, and the total yield will not be less than 1,500,000,000 bushels.

Church Notices.

- BROCKENRIDGE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Baknap mis. 2d Sunday in May. Clear Fork mis. at Monk's chapel, 3d Sunday in May. Breckenridge cir. at Sandy Creek, 4th Sunday in May. Fort Griffin mis. at Fort Griffin, 1st Sunday in June. Pecon cir. at Valley Grove, 2d Sunday in June. Salamina cir. at Jewell's 3d Sunday in June. Eastland cir. at Allen's school house, 4th Sunday in June. Palo Pinto cir. 5th Sunday in June. Bell Plains mis. south Pecon, 3d Sunday in July. Taylor mis. south Pecon, 2d Sunday in July. Coleman mis. south Pecon, 3d Sunday in July. The District Conference will convene at South Pecon, on Wednesday, July 16, at 9 o'clock. J. G. WARREN, P. E.
- DALLAS DIST.—THIRD RND. Cochran, May 24, 25. Lamar sta. May 31, June 1. Floyd sta. June 7, 8. Honey Creek cir. June 14, 15. Eastland cir. June 21, 22. Grapevine mis. June 28, 29. Grapevine cir. July 5, 6. Plano cir. July 12, 13. The District Conference will begin Thursday, 9 o'clock, at Plano. The opening sermon by Bro. W. at 11 o'clock. Meeting at White Oak, Clark & Bryan compound, will begin August 22. The elders are earnestly invited. W. H. HOBBS, P. E.
- SAN ANTONIO DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Sabinal cir. at Valde, May 17, 18. Rockhill cir. at Rockhill, May 24, 25. Boerne mis. at Boerne, June 7, 8. Medina cir. at Oak Island, June 7, 8. Floresville, June 14, 15. San Antonio mis. at Selma, June 21, 22. San Antonio sta. June 28, 29. Kerrville cir. at Brownsboro, July 5, 6. Mason and Brady mis. July 12, 13. District Conference at Center Point, Kerr county. Camp-meeting commences on Thursday, before the 14th inst. in July, at 10 o'clock. W. T. THORNTON, P. E.
- SAN MARCOS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. San Marcos cir. at Oyster Creek May 10, 11. Round Mountain mis. at Comanche, May 21, 25. Blanco cir. at Post Oak, May 31, June 1. Lockhart cir. at Lockhart, June 28, 29. Gonzalez cir. at Denton's Creek, July 5, 6. Thompsonville cir. at Hill's school house, July 12, 13. Mountain City cir. at Wimberly's, July 19, 20. Seguin sta. July 26, 27. San Marcos sta. August 2, 3. The District Conference will meet at Luling, on Thursday, June 26, at half past seven, P. M. Let every pastor see that the quarterly conference journal is present for examination at the Discipline direct. O. A. FISHER, P. E.
- CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Beeville cir. at Pleasant Grove, May 3, 4. Goliad and Victoria, at Victoria, May 10, 11. Coletto, at Blackburn's chapel, May 17, 18. Rockport, at Rockport, May 24, 25. Corpus Christi, May 31, June 1. Nueces River, at the Motts, June 7, 8. Oakville, at Bartlett's Ferry, June 14, 15. Rancho, at Bandick's, June 21, 22. Hecla, at Riddleville, June 28, 29. The District Conference for Corpus Christi District will convene at Beeville Thursday, July 3, at half past three o'clock. Let the brethren all be on hand, and the preachers come in the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. J. B. DENTON, P. E.
- STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Granbury cir. at Thorp Springs, May 17, 18. Sunday Creek mis. May 24, 25. Gentry cir. at Andrew's Chapel, May 31, June 1. Paluxy cir. at Colony, June 7, 8. Clifton cir. June 14, 15. Carlton cir. June 21, 22. Gatesville cir. June 28, 29. Jonesboro cir. July 5, 6. Duffin cir. July 12, 13. Meridian cir. July 19, 20. Stephenville cir. July 26, 27. Stephenville and Corinth sta. at Corinth, August 2, 3. The District Conference for this district will convene at Cove Springs, eight miles west of the town of Meridian, July 16, at 9 o'clock, a. m. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.
- COMANCHE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Comanche, at Round Mountain, May 10. Hamilton, at Oakton, May 17, 18. Plum Creek, at Sards, May 31. Heuson Creek, at Pope's chapel, June 7. Gentry, at Bro's school house, June 14. Burnet, at Rockvate, June 21. Llano, at Honey Creek, July 5. San Saba, at Wallace, July 12. Mountain mission, July 19.

- Brownwood, August 2. District Conference at Lower Cherokee, in San Saba county, August 14, at 9 a. m. C. H. ELLIS, P. E. San Saba, Texas.
- WACO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Waco cir. 2d Sunday in May. Waco sta. 3d Sunday in May. East Waco cir. 4th Sunday in May. Bosqueville cir. 1st Sunday in June. Marlin, 2d Sunday in June. Calvert and Hearne, 3d Sunday in June. Brownoud cir. 1st Sunday in July. Kosse cir. 2d Sunday in July. Mt. Vernon cir. 3d Sunday in July. Wheelock cir. 4th Sunday in July. District Conference will convene at Calvert, embracing the 1st Sabbath in August; conference will convene Thursday before, at 9 o'clock, a. m. sermon Thursday night by Sam P. Wright. May we have a full attendance. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.
- MARSHALL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Overton and Troupe, at Overton, April 19, 20. Henderson sta. April 23, 24. Belview cir. at Lion Springs, April 26, 27. Marshall sta. May 3, 4. Harrison cir. at Concord, May 10, 11. Longview cir. at Summerfield, May 17, 18. Halville, at Fort Crawford, May 24, 25. Starrville, at Starrville, May 31, June 1. Garden Valley, at Holly Springs, June 7, 8. Prairieville, at Wesley chapel, June 14, 15. Meola, June 21, 22. Elysian Fields, July 5, 6. Delegates to the District Conference will be elected at these quarterly meetings, and a full attendance of all the members is expected. District Conference, at Marshall, June 26 to 28. Conference will be called to order at 9 o'clock, a. m. on the 26th. The Advocate is earnestly requested to answer to roll-call. We hope to have a full attendance of all members and a large number of visiting brethren. Will Eisele, Secy. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.
- GALVESTON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Cedar Creek, at Prairie chapel, May 3, 4. Cedar Bayou, May 10, 11. Brazoria May 17, 18. Velasco, at Island Chapel, May 24, 25. Matagorda, at Caney, June 1. San Felipe, June 7, 8. Dear brethren, it will be impossible for your presiding elder to meet all these appointments. Those who know him need no assurance that he will be inexpressibly grateful for the privilege of resuming the labors of his office. At present, the duty before him is to patiently suffer some painful consequences of severe weather. Let the quarterly conference elect delegates (which have not already done so), to the District Conference, to be held in St. Johns Church, at a time to be announced hereafter. Below are the assessments of the district stewards for the year. May the blessings of God rest upon you and your churches. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Church	Presiding Elder	Worship	Prayer	Prize
St. Johns	\$325	\$300	\$65	\$125
St. James	125	120	25	50
Cedar Bayou	80	60	15	45
Clear Creek Mission	30	25	5	15
Sharon Church	25	20	5	10
Houston Circuit	75	60	15	40
San Felipe Circuit	125	100	25	45
Richmond Circuit	60	50	10	20
Columbia Circuit	125	100	25	45
Velasco	100	60	10	20
Eagle Lake	20	50	10	10
Matagorda	75	50	10	15
Total	\$1400	\$1100	\$50	\$300

- CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Wellbourn mis. at Wellbourn, May 3, 4. Bryan sta. May 10, 11. Bryan cir. at Concord, May 17, 18. Chappell Hill sta. May 24, 25. Hempstead mis. May 31 and June 1. Elbow cir. at Mt. Pleasant, June 7, 8. Caldwell cir. at Elizabeth Chapel, June 14, 15. Lexington mission, June 21, 22. Cliddings circuit, at Cliddings, June 28, 29. T. W. ROGERS, P. E.
- AUSTIN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Redpost sta. May 3, 4. Winchester cir. at Alma Creek, May 10, 11. West Point mis. at West Point, May 17, 18. Latranga sta. May 24, 25. Flatonia cir. at Selah, June 7, 8. Columbus mis. at Pleasant Grove, June 14, 15. Columbus sta. June 21, 22. E. S. SMITH, P. E.
- BEAUMONT DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Homer cir. 2d Sunday in May. Washville cir. at Wolf Creek, 3d Sunday in May. Mt. Hope cir. at Spring Hill, 4th Sunday in May. Moscow cir. at Bold Springs, 1st Sunday in June. Liberty cir. at Wallsville, 2d Sunday in June. Beaumont and Orange, 3d Sunday in June. District Conference at Woodville, to embrace the 3d Sunday in June, commencing Thursday night before. DAN L. MOUSE, P. E.
- HUNTSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Dodge mis. at Shockley chapel, 1st Sunday in May. Anderson, at Fairview, 2d Sunday in May. Courtney and Plantersville, at Courtney, 3d Sunday in May. Navasota and Millican, at Navasota, 4th Sunday in May. Spring Creek, at Willow chapel, 1st Sunday in June. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.
- SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Shelby, at Brooklyn, May 3, 4. Carthage sta. May 10, 11. Pleasant Grove, at Astory, May 17, 18. Lima Flat, at New Prospect, May 24, 25. Milan, at Myrtle Springs, May 31, June 1. Melrose, at Chirco, June 7, 8. W. A. SAMPY, P. E.
- PARIS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Dodd City cir. May 3, 4. Wayland cir. May 10, 11. Clarksville cir. May 17, 18. Cooper cir. May 24, 25. Blossom Prairie cir. June 7, 8. Delegates to the District Conference will be elected this round. District Conference to convene at Clarksville, June 26 to 29, a. m. J. S. H. McLEAN, P. E.
- JEFFERSON DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Coffeeville cir. 1st Sunday in May. Mt. Pleasant cir. 2d Sunday in May. Dalgemire cir. at Hammett's Chapel, 3d Sunday in May. Kellerville cir. at Mimms' Chapel, 4th Sunday in May. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.
- PALESTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Crockett and Augusta, at Crockett, May 3, 4. Palestine sta. May 10, 11. Palestine sta. at Field's Chapel, May 17, 18. Tyler sta. May 24, 25. Athens cir. May 31. Trinity cir. June 7, 8. Larissa cir. June 14, 15. The Palestine District Conference will convene at Hook, June 26, at 9 a. m. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.
- GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Georgetown cir. at Berry's Creek, May 3, 4. Georgetown and Round Rock, at Round Rock, May 10, 11. Liberty Hill, at Bagdad, May 17, 18. J. FRED COX, P. E.
- WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Sims sta. 1st Sunday in May. Milford cir. 2d Sunday in May. Reuger, 3d Sunday in May. Delegates to the district conference will be elected this round. CHAS. E. BROWN, P. E.
- TERRELL DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Terrell, 1st Sunday in May. Canton cir. 2d Sunday in May. Rockwall cir. 3d Sunday in May. R. M. POWERS, P. E.
- SHELMAN DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Bonham cir. at Round Prairie, 1st Sunday in May. Savoy cir. at Belle Plain, 2d Sunday in May. Pilot Grove cir. 3d Sunday in May. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.
- FORT WORTH DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Cantoning, May 3. Fort Worth sta. May 10. HORACE BISHOP, P. E.
- WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Christian mission, May 3, 4. W. PRICE, P. E.
- GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Henrietta mission, May 10, 11. West Fork mission, May 17, 18. Montague cir. May 24, 25. Rosston cir. May 31 and June 1. W. H. MOSS, P. E.
- DALLAS DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Grapevine cir. at Grapevine, May 3, 4. Dallas sta. May 10. W. H. HOBBS, P. E.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indigestion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, or toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, or ill. Buy it. Just upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Established in 1845.

M. W. Shaw & Bro.

Agents for the

Celebrated Waltham Watches.

The cheapest and most accurate time-piece used in this country.

We have just opened an elegant stock of

Solitaire Diamonds in Earrings, Pins and Rings.

All of which are beautifully mounted (and which we offer at reduced prices).

Our stock of FINE JEWELRY (18 carat plain Rings, Charms, etc., in great variety).

We have opened a complete stock of SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY. Our stock of BOHEMIAN, BRITISH and AMERICAN CHINAWARE can not be excelled in this country.

We have also opened a fine line of

CUT GLASSWARE.

Perhaps not in this State before, and which will dazzle the eyes of an experienced traveler.

Also a complete line of

NAUTICAL GOODS.

FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired at short notice and reasonable rates.

All Kinds of Stones & Diamonds Reset.

13-52.

PIANOS and ORGANS

BEWARE of BOGUS INSTRUMENTS.

Make your purchases from a reliable Home Office. Send for Price List to

THOS. GOGGAN & BROTHER,

Galveston, MUSIC DEALERS, TEXAS. Agents for Weber, Knabe and Emerson Pianos, 4 & 17 1/2 And Mason & Hamlin Organs.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

Varnishes and Artists' Colors.

PURE PARIS GREEN.

—THE BEST—

COTTON WORM DESTROYER

For sale by

RICE & BAULARD,

No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston, Tex.

Dr. Greenville Dowell.

RESIDENCE—Twenty-fourth and Market Sts. OFFICE—Landreth's drug store, Market St., corner of 21st street. Consultation in person or by letter.

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF

A New Medical Treatise on titled "DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM" for everybody. Fifty original prescriptions, either one for a "book" or a "pamphlet" sent FREE, Gold Medal awarded author. The Boston Herald says: "This book is beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. 14-32

THE COMPLETE SERIES

Complete Record Books

The Complete Quarterly Conference Record Book lasts four years. Very convenient, and insures accuracy in Quarterly Conference proceedings. Price, by mail, \$1.

The Complete Church Register—large enough to last a generation in two sizes—smaller for separate societies in a charge, or for small stations. Price, well bound, by mail, \$1. Large size for small stations, or an entire circuit or mission. Price, in excellent binding, by mail, \$2.50.

The Complete Sunday-School Record Book affords facilities for conveniently recording all necessary information about the Sunday-school. Price, by mail, \$1.

The Complete Pastors' Visiting and Memorandum Book, with convenient blanks for recording names, baptisms and general memoranda. Price 25 cts., with the Ritual, 50 cts.

The above books have been recently prepared, and exactly meet the wants of our church and ministers. Send for the whole series, and insure accuracy in Records.

J. B. McFEEDIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

All for sale by SHAW & BAYLOR, Galveston, Texas.

CHEAP WATER.

We have now perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our First-Class Cisterns manufactured of the very best heart Alabama Cypress at the following unprecedented low prices:

1000 Gallons	..... \$18.00
1200	..... 21.00
1500	..... 25.00
2000	..... 32.00
2500	..... 37.50
3000	..... 42.50
3500	..... 47.50
4000	..... 50.00
4500	..... 52.50
5000	..... 55.00

Each Cistern Sold Under a Strict Guarantee.

Packed in bundles ready for shipping, and each case marked so that anyone can set it up. \$1 additional added to each cistern for drayage and packing. Respectfully,

R. B. GARNETT,

106 and 108 Church St., opposite Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

SEND to Shaw & Baylor for terms as agent for Life of Bishop Marvin and other works.

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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

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

OFFICIAL NEED—MORAL SUPPORT

"The greatest difficulty we meet while enforcing the law is the want of moral support from the public and the press." This remark was made by an officer who has given proof of his purpose to meet all the obligations, direct or implied, in his official oath. Two years ago the ADVOCATE pointed out the responsibility of the citizen in connection with the enforcement of law; and a statement, then made by one of the most efficient executive officers in the State, was a practical endorsement of our position. We said, then, and reaffirm now, that: "In an elective government the law seldom goes beyond the moral sentiment of the people." Wise legislation may enact good laws; but if these laws are not endorsed by public opinion, their administration will be inefficient. Law-makers—quietly formulating bills and penalties in the committee-room, or casting their votes guarded by the Speaker's gavel from even verbal assault—and police officers confronted by desperate men while endeavoring to enforce those laws, hold very different positions. Revolvers in the hands of desperate criminals are not particularly attractive to men who have a moderate respect for their personal safety. The moral support of the people must sustain the officers in such an emergency. Even when no personal danger is involved, the pressure of public opinion often intimidates the officer and shields the offender from arrest and punishment. The law against disreputable houses is explicit and the duty of the officer is plain, but there may be men holding high social position, favored with wealth and blessed with happy homes, who are the patrons of houses of assignation; and these men help to make up public sentiment respecting the suppression of these social abominations. They dare not openly defend them. Their home relations and social status forbid such insanity; yet their influence, silently asserted, may paralyze, like the electric touch of the torpedo, the official arm when reached out to unveil and blot out their hidden haunts of sin. The moral support of every good man is needed to sustain the officer in the discharge of his duty. He must realize that the eye of public sentiment marks all his official acts, and that he will stand approved only when his sworn duties are performed. The police officer knows that gambling is an offense against the law; and he also knows that many who are regarded as first-class citizens approve his neglect of duty, while a powerful and possibly a vindictive element in society will be arrayed against him should he attempt the faithful discharge of the duties his oath imposes upon him. Walking under the lights of the gambling-saloons, the officer of the law feels the weight of public sentiment. If public opinion is vitiated and gambling commands its support, there are but few men who will brave the clamor which must follow the faithful enforcement of the law. Let them hear the voice of an elevated moral sentiment demanding the arrest of every evil-doer, and then prompt action will reveal the power there is in the moral support the people can render. It is the duty of the officer to enforce the law, and it is no less the duty of every citizen to sustain the faithful officer. There can be no question as to the duty of the press. In these days of newspaper supremacy, no man who wields a pen which can influence public sentiment may be silent without incurring grave responsibilities. Silence is criminal when duty calls for speech. We rejoice that the press of our State, with but few exceptions, now de-

mands the enforcement of the law. With the press and public opinion to back them, the officers of the law may be assured that, despite the curses of evil men, fidelity to their oaths of office is the surest pathway to reward.

VICTIMS WANTED.

"We want no men around here who don't play." The remark was made by a faro-dealer in one of our palatial gambling halls. The gentleman who heard it was quietly looking on the games and thought it possible the suggestion was made for his benefit. He sat still, and as he smoked his cigar he soliloquized:

"Victims wanted!" We mean business in this shop. We are on the make, and want no lookers-on who might report our doings. Dark deeds shrink from daylight; and, though there is gaslight below stairs to guide the victim to this slaughter-pen of moral life, we want no glance of pity to warn our prey of their peril, or to suggest to us that possibly daylight may shine in on our reeking shambles. We want men who will play—no others. No matter who they are, so they have money for our bank. Our trap is a safe one. It takes in freely, but it is hard for the loser to get his money back. That is the way all traps are made. We want no lookers-on to study our tricks. A brain clouded by beer or brandy; a heart desperate with misfortune or frenzied by a desire to win; a hand shaking with the tremors of a late debauch; a poor man with his week's wages, for which his wife and half-clad children are waiting; the merchant who sneaks in by a private entrance; or the clerk, with his employer's money in his pocket—these are the men we want. Let them come, though their presence in this gilded palace of sin may break the hearts of wives and mothers! Let them come, though they may leave here with the desperate resolve of the suicide whirling through their brains! We want no lookers-on. Our web is spread for the silly fly; but our banquet must be spread within our secret den. We open hidden entrances for those we invite; we hang screens before our doors; we cover the windows with blinds; we shut out the light of day, and would gladly shut out the eye of God, as we wrap our meshes around our victims, and like the bloated spider riot over the ruin we have wrought. We want men who will play. Let them come with gray hairs on their heads or the down of youth on their cheeks. Let fathers, husbands and sons come—no matter whose hearts are breaking! Men are wanted at our bank—men who are reckless of character, forgetful of home and forsaken of God; men whose souls we can lay on the shrine of gold—the only God we worship.

THAT SCHOOL OF VICE.—A reader of the ADVOCATE whose attention was arrested by the article in last week's paper headed, "A School of Vice," tells us that on one occasion he saw a woman within that rendezvous of evil. Her son—a boy of twelve years—had been lured within its corrupting influences, and the mother, whose womanly nature recoiled from its vile associations, followed him into the den and drew him out, determined if possible to save him from ruin. While that scene was being enacted, the proprietor of the establishment looked coolly on as though the anxiety of that mother's heart and the possible ruin of her boy were everyday events with him. What did he care for a mother's aching heart, so he could sell his beer. He would coin her heart itself into gold, were it possible, and moisten his fingers with her tears while he counted the greenbacks won by his wretched employment. Have parents no rights? Can men make money out of the ruin of their sons? Must mothers be compelled to appear in such scenes or permit their boys to rush unchecked into the pit?

WILL REV. J. N. BRIDGES please give us the name of postoffice from which he gets his mail?

WE WENT A FISHING.—We had read in the life of Dr. Green that he was a famous fisherman. The story of his exploits inspired us with the purpose to "go a fishing" the first opportunity that offered. It came. We went. We drove with some friends six miles to the railroad bridge. We walked on the cross-ties altogether about three miles hunting a place where the fish would bite. We hung two trout—small ones—and they got away. We caught a cat—and gave it to a colored man for taking it off our hook. We learned that there was fish in Blind Bayou some seven miles distant. We went there, and sat in the sunshine and fished. We didn't have a bite. Four of us made our dinner on some hard crackers and a can of lobsters. We didn't like lobsters. We started at 3:30 in the morning and got home about sundown—rather sun burnt. We don't know why Dr. Green liked to fish. It seemed to us to be very much like hard work. We were very tired when we got home. We think fishing is not a good time to prepare sermons or write editorials. If we ever feel it to be our duty to "go a fishing" again, we will take up our cross.

THE WAY TO THE PIT.—We have read of a young man who was entering a theater when he heard the usher call out: "This is the way to the pit." He was startled. He well knew the dangerous associations which clustered around that place of pleasure. He recalled more than one of his associates who had gone from bad to worse through their influence. He was conscious that attendance at such places had deadened his religious convictions, and was leading further and further from the paths of piety into which his parents had sought to train him. He felt sure the path to heaven was not long these scenes. He was indeed treading the way to the pit. He turned back and from that hour changed his life.

A WRITER in the Nashville tabulates the apportionments, collections and deficits in a number of conferences of the M. E. Church, South, for 1878. The following figures show the per cent. of deficit on salaries assessed in conferences named: Virginia, 13 1/2 per cent.; Alabama, 15 1/2 per cent.; North Carolina, 17 1/2 per cent.; South Carolina, 19 1/2 per cent.; Texas, 24 1/2 per cent.; West Texas, 27 1/2 per cent.; Louisiana, 30 per cent.; Northwest Texas, 31 1/2 per cent.; Florida, 31 1/2 per cent.; Holston, 31 1/2 per cent.; Illinois, 34 1/2 per cent.; East Texas, 35 per cent.; West Virginia, 35 1/2 per cent.; North Texas, 38 1/2 per cent. The average deficit per cent. is 23 1/2.

MORAL SUPPORT.—In another column will be found an article predicated upon an appeal from a Galveston official for the moral support of its citizens in suppressing immorality and crime. Tuesday, the Chief of Police arraigned before the Recorder, among others, one Sadie Bronson, for keeping a house of ill-fame. She was defended by P. T. Languille, attorney. The following is the jury: Albert Wood, J. P. Kindred, Martin Byrne, G. Teitze, Dan. Deary and Aug. Roemer. They returned a verdict of guilty—assessing punishment at one dollar fine. This is moral (?) support with vengeance. Can citizens marvel that officials are lax in the performance of duty when a jury will return such a verdict for such an offense? We think it due the public to hereafter publish the names of jurors in these cases—and shall do so.

PROF. BLACK'S PUBLIC REHEARSAL.—At the Opera House Tuesday evening a very select audience enjoyed to its fullest extent the excellent rendering of the chaste programme presented. The performances brought into full relief Prof. Black's excellent qualities as a "voice builder" and teacher of vocal music. The programme was extremely long, yet we noticed no symptoms of weariness on the part of the audience. On the contrary, the most intense interest was manifested throughout, and the different performers received the heartiest

evidences of unqualified approval. The following vocalists were upon the programme: Mrs. Dr. W. S. Carruthers, Mrs. V. B. Poole, Mrs. J. Durno, Mrs. Joseph Boone, Miss Lizzie T. Perry, Miss Mamie Fowler, Miss Annie E. Wood, Miss Sadie G. Cole, Miss Eva Bass, Miss Lillie Cravens, Miss Katie R. Brown, Miss Eva Sweet, Prof. H. C. Burke, Messrs. Chas. Fowler, Jr., Joseph Boone, Edgar Johnston, Joseph Lalor, J. Emory, Samuel Jones, James Mason, C. K. L. Black, J. S. Black.

THE MAGAZINE, Little People and Visitor for May all received. Our people have no excuse for not patronizing our Sunday-school publications. Under the editorial management of Dr. Cunningham, they take pre-eminent position in Sunday-school literature. We mention, in contrast with many other publications in this day of cheap things, that the ink used in these is of good quality, and does not rub-off in handling. This may appear an insignificant announcement, but any lady who has spoiled a two-dollar pair of kids with a thirty cent publication will hold a different opinion.

REV. STROTHER F. BURGESS, of Round Bottom, West Virginia, died recently. He was for several years a member of West Virginia Conference, and at time of death a local preacher.

PROF. WARREN DUPRE, L.L.D., died of erysipelas, after a brief illness, at Abingdon, Va., April 25.

THE veto by Governor Roberts of the legislative appropriation bill has had no effect in the markets of the world upon Texas securities.

THE Raleigh Advocate in its new S-page form and new type is greatly improved. It deserves generous support.

DURING the publication week, closing Saturday last, we received, and entered upon our books, the names of four hundred and forty-nine subscribers.—Central Methodist, Catlettsbury, Ky. We congratulate the Central—and really hope that subscription list may go on to perfection.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

BY R. M. MOORE.

SECOND QUARTER—SE.

Micah iv: 1-8: The Saviour's Kingdom: Time—likely between 742 and 726 B. C.; Place—Moreseth of Gath; Rulers—Likely Hezekiah, of Judah; and Sargon, King of Assyria.

The law shall go forth of Zion, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem.—Micah iv: 2.

Isaiah, in the three previous lessons, portrayed accurately the coming Saviour, His suffering and call. So truthfully did he describe His divine lineaments, it seems strange that all Judea did not shout, as with the voice of one man, behold the Messiah! So literally, too, did he foretell His suffering, the wonder is still greater that all did not exclaim, as did the Centurion, who witnessed his execution, "truly, this man was the Son of God." And, finally, so familiar was His call to Jewish ears, through Isaiah's writings, that it is impossible to account for their failure to recognize His voice. "Come unto Me, all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." With these the voice of Micah, in this lesson, is in full accord. He lived through the reigns of Jotham and Ahaz, and into Hezekiah's; and hence, though a country prophet, he must have been familiar with Isaiah in Jerusalem. Micah faithfully warned his people of their backslidings; and though he often held up a glowing future to them, as he does in this lesson, yet it was to encourage them and to induce them to forsake their sins. He keeps the truth vividly before them all the time, that national calamities are the fruits of national sins. In this lesson occurs the charming picture of the happy and peaceful millennium to come, where the sword is beaten into a plow-share and the spear into a pruning hook, and where every man will sit, unmolested, under his own vine and fig tree.

V. 1. "But in the last days it shall come to pass that the mountain of the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountain, and it shall be exalted above the hills, and people shall flow unto it." "But" contrasts the sad desolation of Zion "plowed as a field," given in the last verse of the previous chapter, with the future of Christ's kingdom. "In the last days:" in the last days of

the old dispensation; in the days of the Messiah: "mountain of the house of the Lord:" Mount Zion, as a type of the church; "top of the mountain:" high above all other spiritual forces; "above the hills:" all else sinks as a plain before it; "people shall flow unto it:" shall rush to it of their own motion, move spontaneously as flowing water.

V. 2. "Many nations shall come and say: come, let us go up to the mountain of the house of the Lord, and to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His path; for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem." The vision of the prophet swept through the centuries to a bright light of triumph, until he saw "many nations" flocking "to the mountain of the Lord:" Zion or the church; "and to the house of the God of Jacob"—the God that blessed Jacob at Bethel. "He will teach us of His ways:" Christ will teach us the ways of life; "we will walk in His path:" because of His instruction; "the law shall go forth of Zion:" God's will goes forth from the church; "the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem:" the gospel of Christ began in Jerusalem.

V. 3. "And He shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." "Judge:" governor; among many people; over many people; "rebuke:" correct; "afar off:" far from Jerusalem. The result of this rule here follows. The plow-share and sword of that day were much alike, and so were the spears and pruning-hooks. War is as inconsistent with the religion of Christ as darkness with light; and like darkness and light, war goes wherever religion is not, as darkness exists wherever light does not expel it.

V. 4. "But they shall set every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken." The fig tree gives the most dense shade of any tree in Palestine, and when the leaves of the vine were combined with those of the fig, the shade was complete. There the family sat and partook of their meals. As the principles of religion caused violence to cease, they could sit under their vine and fig tree unmolested. This peaceful reign is sure to come, it is coming, as God's Word can not fail. Peace has already settled some of the great quarrels of nations and has wrested the sword from hands nerved for war.

V. 5. "For all people will walk every one in the name of his God, and we will walk in the name of the Lord our God forever and ever." "All people:" heathen nations; "will walk" in the name of his God; "will live after the precepts of his religion;" "and," should be but, as the prophet, here contrasts idolaters with the true believers in God; "we will walk in the name of the Lord our God:" God's people will follow His precepts, and forever. In this they will be unlike the heathen, that change their gods from time to time.

V. 6. "In that day, saith the Lord, will I assemble her that hatheth, and I will gather her that is driven out, and her that I have afflicted." "In that day," refers to first verse; "her that hatheth:" the crippled nation; "her that is driven out:" the exiled people, scattered and persecuted; (Ezek. xxxiv: 13-17; Psa. cxlvii: 2); "her that I have afflicted:" God corrects His people as parents correct children. When afflictions are submitted to in the proper spirit, they always produce good results; but when it is otherwise, bad results follow.

V. 7. "And I will make her that hatheth a remnant, and her that was cast far off a strong nation; and the Lord shall reign over them in Mount Zion from henceforth, even forever." "Her that hatheth," and "her" = "cast far off," refer to the same people as given in previous verse; "remnant," refers to the remnant of Israel; "a strong nation:" the Messiah's kingdom, (Isa. ix: 6-7; Dan. ii 44, and viii: 14, 22 and 27; Luke i: 23; John ii: 34; Heb. i: 8.)

V. 8. "And Thou, O Tower of the flock, the stronghold of the daughter of Zion, unto Thee shall it come, even the first dominion, the kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem." "Tower:" the shelter for the flock, here a figure for Christ; "daughter of Zion:" flock of the Great Shepherd; "first dominion:" the reign of David; "the kingdom shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem:" Christ's kingdom came to God's people at Jerusalem, and His Son shall reign forever over His spiritual church in spiritual Jerusalem.

APPLICATION. 1. God's church has been exalted above all other institutions,

and it should be exalted in the hearts of all Christians. When God's cause holds the uppermost seat in our hearts, we attract and do not repel.

2. When love is supreme in the heart, the church becomes a mighty magnet, and people say let us go to the house of God; let us walk in His ways. It is useless to profess to be Christians, unless we do walk in His ways.

3. The fruits of religion are loving, peaceful acts. Nations, to be Christian nations, must practice the arts of peace, and not those of war. Profession and practice must go hand in hand, as faith and works. The gunpowder gospel never enters the heart.

4. The gospel plants vines and fig trees of joy, plenty, pleasure and security about every true Christian home, and renders it a type of heaven.

5. Every one is like the gods he worships. If a man lives for self, his selfishness crops out on his face, the index of the man. If he lives for others, his self-denial commends him; but when he lives for God, God seals him. The world easily reads a man's inner self on his outward features. The world laughs in its sleeve when it sees a man claiming to be a Christian with the mark of the beast on his face.

6. It is cheating to feel that God's tender sympathies will follow up the weak, the weary and the wayward; and the greater the need and distress, the greater will be His solicitude for them; and whenever they turn to Him, He will gather them to Himself. But for such cheer, the poor would be without hope.

7. God always multiplies the resources of His own, and binds up the wounds of His repentant people. But the great rock of the Christian's hope is that Christ will reign in Mount Zion, His church, forever.

8. He is a tower to which all can flee from the storms of life; where all can find shelter against the fierce beasts of sin. It is there we should go when life's burdens are heavy, and it is there we should hasten for relief when our trials seem greater than we can bear.

Daingerfield Circuit.

We think too much of our parsonage to write of it on a postal card; that would not be doing justice to the true brethren and friends who have so cheerfully given of their means to establish, for all time to come, this preacher's home. Each appointment on the work took part in the enterprise, and we are now occupying the parsonage in this the pleasant town of Daingerfield. A frame dwelling of four rooms, painted outside, papered inside with two staunch brick chimneys, neat portico and with doors, sash, mantles—and, up to the times, a smoke-house, well and well-house, chicken-house and wood-shed, a stable, corn-crib and buggy-house, with yards, lots, garden, etc., all well paved and fenced. We have some choice fruit trees, grape vines, shrubs, etc., already set out (and will set more next fall). This is a comfortable, convenient home, and is within two blocks of the church. We have not yet enjoyed being assigned to a work that had a parsonage, but we have been living in one by each second quarterly conference. So far (in the itinerancy) we have planted all our vegetables in Methodist soil, and hope we will not have to change this rule in the future.

We had the pleasure of preaching in the new church in the town of Cason, on the third Sunday, for the first time. It has been built, seated and painted since the first of February, and is a credit to the good people of that community.

The new church at Hughes Springs is to be finished by the 26th of May and is to be dedicated on the second Sunday in June. We have invited Bro. M. H. Neeley, of the Jefferson station, to preach the dedication sermon. He has accepted, and, of course, we expect to enjoy that occasion. We anticipate the building of another church this summer and fall. Have received five deeds to church property on this work; have received some members during the year; have organized one new society, and we are now giving special attention to Sunday-schools and the ADVOCATE. R. G. SEWELL.

CHEROKEE CO., April 28.—Let us still have the International Bible lessons, Bro. Addison's views notwithstanding. I am an humble teacher in the Sabbath-school, and find them a great help, especially the application. Our pastor, Bro Johnson, is well received, and is doing a good work. How we love the ADVOCATE; it is a power for good wherever it is read. I wish all could be induced to take it, and to read it. We have a superabundance of rain; some farmers are beginning to complain, but then you know we are "great complainers." Thank God that he rules, and not poor erring man.—M. H.

Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The contest for political capital still continues in the halls of the national legislature at Washington. The fact that President Hays vetoed the army appropriation bill seems to inspire the political leaders of both the great parties with the belief that "their side will now certainly win." The Democratic side of the question, summed up by its leading organs, is, that "if the appropriation is to fail at all, it had better fail in its present shape, with the responsibility clearly resting on the administration. Were the amendments to be passed independently and vetoed by the President, as they are certain to be in whatever form presented, and Congress then refuse to make appropriations for the army, it would be regarded as retaliatory action, and have a tendency to dispossess the Democrats of the advantage they now undoubtedly hold before the people. It were better to adjourn at once and abide the consequences. * * * From a party point of view, the Democracy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the issue presented and the part taken by Mr. Hayes in shaping that issue. If there is any sentiment more generally diffused and more universally prevalent than any other, it is the sentiment, the vital principle, which animates the Democracy in demanding a divorce of the bayonet from the polls. Like a tornado, the resistless sweep of an enlightened and patriotic public opinion will whirl into retirement and obscurity the party and the leaders who have chosen to go to the people on the declaration that the ballot-box is not safe unless surrounded by bayonets."

Then the Republican organs amble gracefully up to the rostrum, so to speak, and with a satisfied air get off something like the following: "The veto message is one of the strongest, clearest and most convincing documents that has emanated from the executive mansion in a long time. We think the President's position is impregnable, and his reasons for sending back the bill absolutely conclusive. In all the able speeches made on the Republican side, in the House and Senate, the case has not been more forcibly stated than in this plain, straightforward, logical presentation of the constitutional objections to the proposed legislation. The President has firmer hold upon the confidence and affection of the patriotic people of the country to-day than at any time since his inauguration. He possesses the statesmanlike quality of rising to the dignity of a great occasion, and accepting a heavy responsibility with calm resolution."

Just what course the Democratic majority will now adopt is not exactly certain. Several programmes mooted. One is to make appropriations section by section—leaving off appropriation to pay troops and marshals for services at the polls—and thus starve them out. Another, and this the more probable, is to present a separate bill for the abolition of the law requiring troops at elections. The text of a bill of this nature, which has passed the House, is given elsewhere. It is argued that distinctive bills, if the President should see fit to interpose his veto of them, will put the question, as far as the army is concerned, fairly before the country to decide as to where the responsibility rests. Greenbackers voted with the Democrats in the affirmative on this bill. It is expected that the Democrats, if the President veto this bill, will withhold appropriations to the army. It is not believed that the appropriations for other departments will be withheld in any event. The substance of the bill introduced in both houses to prohibit military interference with elections is as follows: "Whereas, the presence of troops at polls is contrary to the spirit of our constitution and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, therefore, be it enacted that it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in any State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or of the executive of a State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is repealed."

On passing the army bill, notwithstanding the veto, Mr. Jones, of Texas, voted with the Republicans. Maj. Dorn, of Texas, was to-day made assistant under sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

President Hays has nominated W. K. Homan Attorney for Eastern District of Texas.

A resolution was introduced in the House Tuesday tendering the thanks of the American people to Mexico for its hearty contribution to the success of the industrial mission of American merchants and manufacturers recently visiting the City of Mexico, which will extend the friendly commercial relations which our countrymen have been so instrumental in establishing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—In the constitutional convention a resolution was introduced censuring our congressmen for interference in the matter of the state debt, which the convention wishes to be permitted to settle in its own way, avowing that no repudiation of any honest debt of the state is intended.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Advices from southeastern Kansas say that about 2000 men have gone into the Indian territory within the past week, also that rich silver mines have been discovered just south of the Kansas line, and claims in large numbers are being registered daily in the squatters' registry office two miles from Baxter Springs, Kansas. The government will adopt vigorous measures to prevent this invasion of the Indian territory, as it is in direct violation of treaties.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1.—The Montgomery and Eufaula railroad was sold to-day for the benefit of its bondholders, by order of the United States court. The road is eighty miles long and was bought by Wm. M. Wadleigh. His principal competitor was the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which owns a large amount of the bonds. The price paid in cash was \$2,120,000.

BOSTON, May 1.—The present thaw and rain are causing a general rise in the rivers of New England, though no serious damage has resulted thus far. The Merrimac is so swollen at Manchester, N. H., that mills have been obliged to shut down and some 2000 operatives are temporarily out of employment.

HAVANA, May 1.—Well informed merchants still estimate the sugar crop at 650,000 tons, notwithstanding the recent conflagration in the cane-fields.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—The governor has issued a proclamation calling an election to be held Aug. 7, for the purpose of affording the people an opportunity to express their approbation or disapprobation of settlement of the debt at fifty cents on the dollar and four per cent. interest.

The Democratic state convention of Kentucky met and nominated for governor Dr. Luke O. Blackburn; lieutenant governor, James E. Cantrell; attorney general, P. W. Harding; auditor, Fayette Hewitt.

BOSTON, May 2.—Sometime yesterday, Charles D. Freeman, of Pocasset, Mass., in a freak of religious frenzy, killed his five year old daughter, Edith. The man is a Second Adventist, and had become greatly excited during the past few days, while attending a series of revival meetings. About a week ago he claimed to have received a "wonderful revelation," and has not eaten or slept since. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declared that she will rise again in three days. The little one was stabbed with a knife by her insane father, and her blood was poured out upon a table improvised as an altar. Freeman was the mail-carrier at Pocasset, between the railroad station and postoffice. He woke his wife at 3:30 o'clock Thursday morning, and told her he must make a sacrifice to the Lord of his youngest daughter. He got up, took the child from the bed, and stabbed her inside with a butcher-knife, causing her death. His wife said it was all right, and that Abraham would raise her up next Sunday. Freeman says the child gave one scream and died a minute afterwards. The Second Adventists held a meeting at Freeman's house the same afternoon and appeared to wish the affair kept quiet. Freeman carried the mail as usual, and showed no signs of insanity. The cause of the terrible deed appears to be religious excitement alone. He informed a reporter to-day that he was told by God to offer Edith, his young and beautiful daughter, as a sacrifice to Him, and that he did so. As God would not stay his hand he had to do His command, and He would justify him in his act. Freeman is under arrest. No doubt is expressed as to his being insane. But it is a great matter of surprise that so many of his creed justify and sanction his deed as a religious rite. Many of them believed the little child would rise the third day—and are greatly disappointed that she did not. Her grave has been guarded since to prevent the exhuming and further sacrifice of her body by these fanat-

ics—some of whom harrangue the assembled crowds as to the piety and holiness of the inhuman deed and the zeal of its perpetrator.

ATLANTA, May 6.—The National Board of Health had a short session to-day. Inland quarantine was considered. The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley held a session to-night. Four hundred delegates are here and others arriving.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—About 140 Southern refugees, men, women and children, arrived here to-day from Kansas, and left on the steamer Howard this evening for their former homes in Warren county, Mississippi. They gave an unfavorable account of their reception and treatment in Kansas, and expressed much pleasure in being able to return to the South. They were abundantly supplied with necessaries for the trip down the river by interested parties.

Prince Battenberg becomes sovereign of Bulgaria under the title of Alexander I.

A company in which William H. Vanderbilt is prominently interested, has bought two large ranches on the Huerfano river, in Southern Colorado, and will raise cattle for the markets. The property comprises an area of something over 100,000 acres, making it the largest single piece of farm land in the world. The company has already over 10,000 head of stock on the ranche, and proposes increasing the stock to 50,000 head at least. Mr. Vanderbilt and his immediate friends are said to own a controlling interest, and contemplate extending the beef and live stock trade into foreign markets.

FOREIGN.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 3.—By order passed in council to-day, the importation or introduction of American cattle into the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island has been prohibited until the 6th of June.

BERLIN, May 3.—Prince Bismarck in a speech in the reichstag yesterday, during the debate on the tariff, said he would not enter into the question of free trade against protection, but one thing was clear, that through the widely opened doors of its import trade the German market has become the mere storage place for the over production of other countries. They must therefore shut their gates and take care that the German market, which was now being monopolized by foreign wares, should be reserved for native industry. Countries which were inclosed had become great, and those which remained open had fallen behind.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Dr. Isaac Butt, member of parliament for Limerick city, died at 4 o'clock this evening.

CAPTOWN, April 26.—There is no military news. Preparations for a general advance are proceeding. Sir Bartle Frere met with an excellent reception from the Boers, and it is believed everything will be satisfactorily arranged.

The Standard's correspondent at Rome reports that progress of Catholicism in the United States has induced the Pope to arrange a complete organization of the hierarchy, and a more intimate union with Rome. New bishoprics will shortly be created, and the establishment of Society of Jesus will be more satisfactorily organized.

STRATFORD, ONT., May 5.—This morning the whole town was shaken as if by the shock of an earthquake. Windows were blown in and even the sidewalk upon which people were walking was shaken so as to cause pedestrians to fall. The cause was soon made apparent. A car laden with dynamite had exploded at the Grand Trunk freight yard. The wreck made by the explosion beggars description. Underneath the dynamite car a hole several feet deep had been scooped out. The end of a brick freight shed and a portion of its roof were blown down, and several frame buildings were leveled to the ground, and long lines of freight cars lying in the yard, were utterly wrecked. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable plate glass windows were blown in, frames and all. The damage done to property is estimated at many thousand dollars. Two railroad employes who were working in the yard—Frank Lemoine, of Montreal, and Thos. Dolan, of Stratford—were blown into fragments, the foot of one of them being found 200 yards off. Others were injured, but the whole extent of the disaster can not be known for some time yet. The houses around the freight shed were nearly all wooden buildings, and several were blown into minute fragments. Several freight cars were blown to splinters, and as many more were damaged. A fragment of iron weighing over a pound, was driven through a window of the Crown hotel, half a mile dis-

tant. The shock was felt in all the surrounding towns, and it was supposed to be an earthquake. The car upon which the explosion occurred was freighted at Montreal for Amherstburg, and contained 80 packages which were entered as blasting powder; they were shipped on account of Vanderbilt, to be used in blasting at the Detroit tunnel. The damage will exceed \$25,000. Geo. Hawkins, a car dealer, had both his eyes put out by splinters, and is not expected to live.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Veto—Caucus echoes not loud, but deep—Will the majority cohere or split?—There are in all four ways—Five Democratic Senators disposed to retreat—The whole matter referred to the joint committee.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1879.

There is not much talk among Democratic Senators and members on the subject of the veto, but they do a deal of thinking and feeling, too intense for expression. As yet it is not known what will be done. There have been some stirring caucus speeches, which the outside world will never read. A plan of action will be finally formed, and the caucus dictum will probably be followed. I say probably, because there are vague rumors of independent action in the Democratic ranks; and there are those who predict that it will be found before the week closes that the majority have lost cohesion. It is evident that directness and thoroughness of the veto has very much disconcerted the supporters of the bill. It has been suggested that there are only four courses for the majority to pursue. They may adjourn at once without passing the appropriation bills, thus leaving the army and navy and a civil force of nearly 100,000 persons without support. If they should do this, they will in all probability be called together in a second extra session. They may pass a resolution in the Senate and House providing for the support of the civil and military services until the assembling of the regular session of Congress, which would be substantially the proposition proposed by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, on the last day of the last session. They may pass the naked appropriation bills without political riders, and then pass a bill forbidding the use of soldiers at the polls, with a foreknowledge that it will be vetoed. Or they may take a recess until the time for the next regular session of Congress to convene. The difference between a recess and an adjournment would be that, in the latter case, Congress would, by a technicality, be in session all summer, although every member might be at his home, and it would be impossible for the President to call a second extra session as he could do in case of adjournment.

It was determined on yesterday to refer the whole matter to the caucus committees of the Senate and House, which originally framed the political sections now in controversy—the House caucus committee being revived for this purpose, and instructed to confer with the similar committee of Democratic Senators, and, after mature consideration, to report their recommendations to a joint caucus. The membership of these committees is as follows: On the part of the House—Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell, and Phelps. On the part of the Senate—Messrs. Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones (Fla.), Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees, and Vance. At the commencement of the proceedings a strict injunction of secrecy was imposed upon all the members, but this was subsequently removed to the extent of authorizing the publication of the conclusions reached by the caucus. Of the Democratic Senators, it is said that Senators Bayard, Ransom, Kernan, Coke, and Maxey are in favor of receding from the uncompromising position hitherto assumed by their party in the Senate. Senator Bayard's position is similar to that assumed by him at the close of the last session of Congress; but as he finally surrendered his personal views to the opinions of the majority, it may be predicted that he will finally accede to the action of the caucus. Senator Ransom has always been conciliatory and conservative, as he advised that the legislation restricting the use of the army should be proposed in a separate bill, and that the appropriation bills should be passed without the riders. The two Texas Senators were in favor of passing the army bill without delay. Their State furnishes a large proportion of army supplies, and any legislation that interferes with army appropriations is unpopular with their constituents. It is said that Senator Kernan, of New York, expressed an intention to act independently of the caucus unless more moderate counsels prevailed.

Senators Thurman, Voorhees, Beck, and others, were very uncompromising, and advised against taking any retrogressive step in the fight that has been confronted by the veto.

The National Greenback members of the House also held a caucus of three hours' duration yesterday, on the subject of the Presidential veto. A general interchange of views occurred, but no definite action was reached as to what course they should pursue. Information obtained from a trustworthy source indicates that the meeting was not altogether harmonious, there being a great diversity of opinion existing as to the proper steps to be taken; and in the course of debate the fact was developed that the national party will not stand as a unit on the question when it comes before the House, but will divide—some sustaining the veto, others opposing it, and a third faction refraining from voting either way. CARR.

More About Tobacco.

"A Cactus" is an ugly thing to handle always, and much more so when it is besmeared with tobacco juice, as was the one (and it is the only one I ever saw in such a plight) that appeared in the ADVOCATE of April 26, and I should hesitate to touch it at all, only a close inspection reveals the fact that it is without thorn. Now, a thornless cactus may be a very good kind, but it certainly is an anomaly in nature, if not in controversy. If "A Cactus" intends to enter the field of polemics, I would advise him to grow some thorns. He will need them. How did he learn that "the money saved by the non-use of tobacco," etc., "does not find its way to the missionary box?" The fact is, he did not learn it at all. It is the merest assumption. Every one knows that if the money be spent for these "luxuries" (?) it can never by that process reach the missionary box; and if it be not so spent, there will be that much more to give, "if there be first a willing mind," which is altogether another question. But he says "the users of such articles are as liberal as others." Possibly. Yet a man with half an eye can see that but for the use of "such articles" they might be more liberal still. Surely, if I save \$25 or \$50 a year by not using tobacco, etc., I will have that much more to give to my Lord, if I will, than if I spent it. After all, the question is not who are the most liberal, or what becomes of the money saved by refusing to form a bad habit or by breaking one already formed, if that be possible, but it is: Can I, a Christian man, and especially a Christian minister, afford to form a habit or persist in one hurtful to myself, offensive to my brethren, and therefore a hindrance to my usefulness? Is it so that a man must be left to himself to do just as he likes, because "to his own Master he standeth or falleth?" I had thought of applying that fearful text only after the most faithful warning, exhortation and entreaty. I like that resolution about "using luxuries as not abusing them"; but when it comes to including tobacco, the brother must excuse me. How a man can keep a "clear conscience" and use tobacco, considering all the circumstances, is more than I can tell, unless, indeed, he mistakes a "seared" conscience for a clear one. I am glad that "A Cactus" agrees not to spit promiscuously. If he and the rest will stick to that, much of the offense will be taken away. A man may have the natural right to be filthy, but he has no right to offend others with his filth. This writer never "tried" to use tobacco; it never, therefore, made him "sick," except as he has been compelled to inhale its fumes from the pipe and breath of his incorrigible brethren; and he is quite sure he never so far forgot himself as to envy any man who is capable of enjoying the evil weed. "A Cactus" seeks to bolster up his cause by insinuating that his brethren "for envy have done this." It is only because I see in it a great evil that I ask old brethren to desist, and young ones not to get within the coils of a habit surely not from heaven. Will the friends of tobacco answer me one question? Are you willing, any of you, that your children should use it? If so, say it, and prove yourselves consistent. If not, declare it, and forever give it up.

HILLISIDE, April 29, 1879.

PILOT POINT, April 28.—There was a heavy rain and storm here last Sunday. The Baptist church was blown down and is a total wreck; they have gone to work to-day to rebuild. The front of a livery stable was blown off, and some fencing blown down in the country. We had three accessions to the church last Sunday by letter. We have just completed some substantial improvements on the parsonage. The general outlook is full of promise. Sunday-school growing in numbers and interest. —THOS. M. SMITH.

TENANA, Jackson Co., April 25. We have had a fine rain to-day. How refreshing to man and beast, and what a life giving source to vegetation. It seems to have changed the aspect of every thing. I imagine that the wheel of industry in all departments will now roll on vigorously. May be so the drouth of the past will result in good; at least, the future looms up hopefully.—M. A. BLACK.

BOERNE, Kendall Co., April 25. Heavy showers of rain the last three days. The Catholic church at Boerne was struck by lightning yesterday, and badly damaged. This is the second time this church has been struck within six months. We are building a Methodist church in Boerne, which we hope to have ready for use by the first of May. Our church is 20x40, and when completed will be the best Protestant church in Kendall Co.—J. KINGSBURY.

GONZALAS, April 26.—After a continued drouth of several months we have rain in abundance, enough fell on the 24th and 25th to last six months if properly distributed. District court closed today: out of 20 felony cases tried there were 12 convictions for felony and one for misdemeanor, thanks to jury system. Grand jury worked faithfully: only 19 indictments for felony, thanks to "local option," which has been in force two years. About 40 indictments for misdemeanors, 30 of these for violation of local option. Lawyers must move out, quit out, or starve out.—F.

EMORY, Raines Co., April 31. Of course you all know it has rained again, but not all know, perhaps, that the biggest rain fell here in 36 hours that ever was known to fall in the same length of time, unless it was in Noah's day; hailed too; ploughed up everybody's corn—some of it—and washed away all the bottom fields; no fences. We have organized two Sabbath-schools; going to organize another next Sunday. Emory is a county town and has no printing office. A lady showed us an egg the other day, and inside the shell first broken was another egg with a shell as hard as the outside egg; how will this do for a curiosity? Mr.

MARCIENE, Wilson Co., April 25.—Good rain; hopeless vegetative prospectus changed to anticipated fulness. Rev. J. W. Foster has a field of corn that takes the van in husbandman rivalry. Church conference yesterday showed that the present incumbent had rid this organization of twenty-five members, purgation disposes of that filth which renders the entire church indolent, stupid and phlegmatic; we now have room for vigor and Godly zeal. I see Bro. John B. Denton thinks there is a prospect for rain. His mind has a philosophical turn; but prognosticating upon aerial phenomena is high sounding philosophy; wonder if his good omen is founded upon the moon's spilling proclivities?—QUILL.

ATHENS CIRCUIT, Henderson Co., April.—I have spent four months on the Athens circuit; am glad to report that religious services have been well attended. We have six Sabbath-school in successful operation, and hope others will be organized soon. There are five well established prayer-meetings, and we have class-meetings regularly attended at some of the appointments. We are working and praying for a revival of religion. The TEXAS ADVOCATE is above par with our people. I never let an opportunity pass without presenting its claims. Upon the whole, we are well pleased with the work and people, and the indications are that by the blessing of God some good may be accomplished. Pray for us brethren.—T. P. SMITH.

CORSICANA, May 1.—In answer to the question: What is doing for education? I answer: The quarterly conference of each pastoral charge elected one representative to be a member of a Board of Education, which board shall arrange all the preliminaries necessary for the establishment of a High School within the bounds and under the direction of Corsicana district, Northwest Texas Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The following are the names and postoffices of the persons elect: R. A. Ransom, M. D., Gradyville; Col. J. R. Henry, Mexia, Limestone county; M. A. Miller, Groesbeck; S. F. Starley, M. D., Corsicana; W. H. Kerksey, M. D., Wortham; Prof. S. S. Nettles, McClainsburg; Prof. — Rakestraw, Corsicana; Col. J. W. Durant, Centreville; Seth Ward, Rogers' Prairie; A. W. Botter, M. D., Buffalo; H. J. Hale, Centreville; Rev. Thos. Vincent, Thornton. The members of the board will meet me at Groesbeck Wednesday before the third Sunday in July.—JAS. MACKAY, P. E.