

Texas Christian Advocate

Our Postal Cards.

CLINTON, DeWitt Co., May 21.—Bro. J. F. Denton is suffering from a carbuncle and is unable to fill his appointments at present. Dry; hot; 96°. Crop, average condition, but generally late. Church needs more religion.—TACE.

LONE OAK, Hunt Co., May 16. The undersigned wishes to ascertain through your postal department, or otherwise, where and from whom the cashmere goat may be obtained, and at what price, etc. A. J. HEFNER.

BEAR CREEK, Hays Co.—I heard of a sister the other day who lived in the M. E. Church until she was one hundred years old and then joined the Baptist. Well, if all our members will live thus, we can spare them. It is evident that the good sister liked the M. E. Church the best, or she would have divided the time more equally.—W. D. W.

GRAHAM, Young Co., May 19.—Blue Grove Council, Clay Co., Tex., 18 members. Jacksboro Council, with 57 members, formed May 15. Graham Council, formed by me May 17th and 18th, with 59 members. Dr. F. E. Yoakum, W. P. and Robt. Holman, W. S. Well done. May the cause move on. Yours for the right.—YOUNG.

KOSSE, Limestone Co., May 21. Last Saturday was a gala day for the little folks of Blue Ridge. There were two hundred and forty Sunday-school children and teachers in the procession, which was headed by the band of this place. A fine dinner was served *ala American* picnic style, plump on the ground. Speeches by Dr. Ridly, of Marlin, Revs. Laughage, Andrews, Poindexter and Hodges.—W. L. ANDREWS.

VICTORIA, Victoria Co., May 18. Health good; weather superb; quarterly meeting last Sunday; Rev. John B. Denton, presiding elder, was present. Rev. T. G. Woods, who is pastor in the M. E. church in Victoria, contemplates holding a protracted meeting in the Canaan neighborhood, two miles west of town, as soon as the people get a little further ahead with their work or can make it convenient to attend.—H. D. S.

SAN SABA, San Saba Co., May 12. There has been abundance of rain in San Saba, Lampasas, Brown and Hamilton counties, and the prospects for crops were never better at this time of the year. Our quarterly conference for Colorado mission, Comanche district, embraces the fifth Sunday in June. This is all a new mission. I hope Bro. Law will not mind the thrusts of criticism, but give us an account of his meetings.—W. H. LIGHTFOOT.

GONZALES, Gonzales Co., May 20. County court has been in session several days; one man pays two hundred dollars for selling seventy-five cents worth of bad whiskey. Another election on local option ordered the 14th of June. The whiskey men seem determined on having it. If those who write so much about the evils of tobacco would employ their pens writing about whiskey, and other prominent evils, they might be productive of more good.—K.

DOWN ON THE BRAZOS, McLennan Co., May 14.—Our Sunday-school is three weeks old; small; is increasing in number and interest. Preaching twice a month—once by "circus rider," and once by a "locus preacher." Good congregations; considerable interest manifested generally; look out for a good time pretty soon. Crops flourishing; prospects good in this line. Health good generally. Plenty to eat and wear, such as it is; and good enough, what there is of it.—W. C. BRODIE.

BROOKLINE, Shelby Co., May 6. The quarterly meeting for Shelby circuit was held at this place Saturday and Sunday. Bro. Sampey, P. E., was present; preached twice and held quarterly conference; there were several very important items of business considered; among them was the parsonage; they resolved to raise the means to purchase one; the missionary collection \$10.00; the Lord was with us; good meetings; six Sunday-schools; we are doing what we can for the ADVOCATE; \$100 for the preacher. J. N. BRIDGES.

HOMER, Angelina Co., May 20.—Just returned home from Mt. Hope. We had 18 additions to the church on Sunday at 11 o'clock. Bro. M. H. Jones, L. E., was with us. Bro. J. went back to Bodon at 4 p.m., preached and received 6 more. I went to Barsola and received 1; 25 in all for last Sabbath's work. Also baptized 8 children, got 1 subscriber for ADVOCATE; \$2.25 missionary collec-

tion. Religion is gaining ground wonderfully; this is 56 received in the church.—J. M. BOND.

JEFFERSON, Marion Co., May 22. The quarterly meeting for Sulphur mission, held at Zion Hill, was marked with special interest. The missionary, M. D. Williford, has been compelled to give up the work because of the failure of health. His place has been supplied. Bro. Williford expects to visit some springs, hoping soon to regain his health, that he may resume his loved work. Let the church pray for the health as well as the grace of her ministers.—R. LANE.

STARRVILLE, Smith Co., May 22. The 13th of April we had rain. A good season; since we have had several seasons; some wind and hail; in some places the wind did considerable damage. General health good. Crops are better than expected; cotton is looking well; corn not so good; small grain middling, on an average. Brother Wages is doing good; an earnest, faithful pastor; a blessing to his charge. He is no respecter of persons—faithful to the cause of right and truth. May God bless his labors with the genial showers of divine grace.—LIZZIE J. SLAGLE.

VICTORIA, Victoria Co., May 17. Some corn crops never looked better, while others just the reverse; some fields in full silk and tassel, while other fields of the same is just receiving its first plowing, owing to the late continued drouth. May feasts, picnics and fish-frys are the order of the day. Religion at a low ebb, with rather a downward tendency. Another large pasture is nearing completion in this county; it will enclose eight leagues of land. It is being built by Reeves Bros., and their brother-in-law, Y. N. Fleming.—H. D. S.

GEORGETOWN, Williamson Co., May 23.—Last Tuesday was unprecedentedly hot; mercury 102° and 113° in the shade. O, for some ice! Just as this abated a little, along comes Dr. Kavanaugh with the whole universe full of electricity! Well, as we left the college after hearing his lecture, we felt like objecting to it; for how are the women going to spend \$18 a season for hats if they have to have lightning-rods on their heads? By the way, maybe the lightning-rods will supplant the hats.—SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

DEANVILLE, Burleson Co., May 21.—Just returned from appointment at Mt. Pleasant church. Preached in the morning to the most attentive congregation. The Sunday-school doing finely. This church is prospering. The Lord is blessing His people here. More faithfulness will bring yet larger blessings. Our hearts were made sad Sunday by the death of a useful member of this church—Bro. Beckham. A loss to us; an infinite gain to him. Our next quarterly meeting will be held here the second Sunday in June.—DAN M. YOUNG.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Shackelford Co., May 14.—Pleasant Valley is the name of a beautiful valley on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, twelve or fifteen miles east of Fort Griffin. This is a delightful country; valleys large and rich, easy to cultivate. Lands cheap—now is the time to purchase. The country is newly settled; people poor; not able to do much for their preacher. No house of worship. What shall we do? Don't you think, Mr. Editor, that the older conferences would do well to help us build up and develop this beautiful frontier country? Duty commences at home. More anon.—L. W. HARRISON.

WEBSTERVILLE, Harris Co., May 23.—I am just home from my round and much encouraged. The work is moving; all the departments well attended. A fine, intelligent people as I ever met; all inclined to hear the gospel. I am glad that I was sent to such a clever people as this mission. Can turn out four appointments—two Sunday-schools. Thank God there is light ahead. We expect to have a camp-meeting about the 1st of July, on the railroad between Houston and Galveston. Send all the help you can; it will be self-sustaining. Look out for its publication; I will send it soon.—P. E. NICHOLSON.

ROCKPORT, Aransas Co., May 19. Preached in the new church at Fulton yesterday; dimensions 50x30; the ladies raised \$110 by a lawn supper to seat it; lumber ready to ceil it; staunch building. Congregation large and orderly. Sent a subscription list to the Boston "Beef Packing Company" for means to finish the church. Third quarterly meeting next Saturday. Weather dry; grass short; water in demand. "A school May-dance" last week; a new thing. The Transcript speaks commendatory of it. Some Methodists were not

there. Is dancing a Texan moral, or rather immoral infection? Many Texans seem rather fond of that kind of bait. Try angling again, doctor. "If at first, you don't succeed."—H. A. GRAVES.

GOSHEN, Henderson Co., May 19. Nothing very strange, or of very great interest on my work at this time. I am moving on, trying to do the best I can. The church is on a rising ground. Farmers are hard at work; crop prospects good. Our dear ADVOCATE is growing in appreciation; but money is very scarce. I expect to work for the paper constantly. We are aiming to try to have some good meetings up here this summer and fall. We hope to hear of many good meetings. Brethren, will you pray for us. Love and good will to all the brethren.—J. R. D. TAYLOR.

BIG CREEK, San Jacinto Co., May 21.—My first postal—might have sent one sooner, but was rather suspicious as to whether any but preachers had the right to do so. But, having received a package of half a dozen cards at some kind hand, feel licensed to use them as intended. Bro. Morris preached us a good sermon last Sunday, on the subject of prayer; he impressed the people as to its importance, and as indispensable to spiritual life. Indeed there is a power in prayer; fervant and effectual prayer is the only medium through which we can approach the mercy seat, and hold sweet communion with God. Religious outlook at Big Creek not devoid of promise; crops average; health good; weather warm, and getting pretty dry; we love the ADVOCATE; success to its able editor.—WM. MANUEL.

CAMERON, Milam Co., May 21. We have just closed a very interesting meeting at Cameron, resulting in the conversion of five persons, and seven additions to the church. Rev. W. Henderson, of the Henson Creek circuit, was with us. We had one very remarkable conversion during the meeting—that of "uncle Mike Garrett," 62 years old. His conversion was powerful and his evidence unusually bright. Our people are cheerful and hopeful, and there is a prevalent desire to make this year a success. Our brethren are generally taking up all the church duties, such as family religion and other duties pertaining to our holy religion. There is about 50 per cent. of the heads of families, who are keeping up family worship. We are looking for a gracious outpouring of God's spirit upon the Cameron circuit.—JAS. A. WALKUP.

COLLEGE STATION, May 21.—Upon reaching Belton, I found Dr. Connor quite ill, but at last accounts was up. Finances not quite up, but will be before the end of the year, I trust. Bro. Morris is working for the church as well as the ADVOCATE on the Georgetown circuit, and the Lord is blessing his labors. We held the quarterly conference for Georgetown and Round Rock station in the new church at the latter place—a good building worthy the enterprising Methodists in that station. Raising funds to buy a church lot in Georgetown. G. W. Graves is the pastor. Liberty Hill quarterly conference had life in it. New church (M. E. Church, South,) going up at Bagdad. Circuit in healthy condition. The district has paid about twenty-five per cent. on salaries of ministers.—J. FRED. COX.

BEAUMONT, Orange Co., May 24. "Honor to whom honor," and especially to the good Methodist ladies of Beaumont and Orange; the former using the means obtained at their supper (\$58) to furnish the pastor's office, and the latter making the pastor individual beneficiary of \$50, raised by them on similar occasion and using the balance (\$80.20) to paint their church. Some infidelity, skepticism and a great deal of stubbornness among men of influence. It is hoped, however, that God is shaking some of the bottom rocks already. Congregations at preaching large and attentive; prayer-meetings kept up; two good Methodist Sunday-schools. Sorry to say not many ADVOCATES taken; an endeavoring to stir the people on the subject. Getting along reasonably with collections.—W. T. BURK.

CROCKETT, Houston Co., May 19. Our quarterly-meeting was pleasant and profitable. Bro. Adams, P. E., remained with us about a week. We had an accession of six members to our church on last Sunday. I think that I can safely say that our Sunday-school during the past of the present year, has doubled as to numbers and working qualities. Our regular congregation is very large and still grows. Our members are getting more of the spirit that moves them to work for the Master's sake. Our prayer-meetings are growing both in numbers and interest. The people

keep the preacher and his family above want; have felt need of more grace and larger abilities to serve a people so kind and worthy. But the best we have to tell you and the church is, that "the Lord is with us." We wish and ask the prayers of all God's people. The people, in the main, are enjoying good health. Rain enough; crop prospects ordinary.—D. P. CULLEN.

WHITE ROCK CT., Hunt Co., May 13. I have much that I could say; but of this what can I say that will profit? Ought I to write of my five weeks' confinement to bed and room with a cut foot? or of the two weeks' suffering with pneumonia? or of the week of intense anxiety by the sick-bed of a darling babe who was near death's door with bronchitis? These are numbered with the things that are past, and our hearts are full of gratitude to God for our restoration to health. These people, too, have been exceedingly kind to us in our afflictions; but their zeal for the Master has not stopped here. Since our recovery they have built a parsonage that would do credit to any circuit in the North Texas Conference. I am told, too, that the little White Rock circuit has the credit of building the only parsonage yet built this year in the Sulphur Springs district. Others are talked of; but talk alone does not build houses.—J. H. WHITE.

MARSHALL, Harrison Co., May 22.—I spent last week hunting up families that I had not hitherto visited. I found one living in two miles and a half of Concord that no minister had ever visited. I also found a member of the church in three miles of Concord who had not seen a preacher nor heard a sermon in three years. But there is a member of the church who has not seen a preacher in twenty years; however, she has heard many sermons. May 21.—The oldest Bible in Texas: 321 years old! That lays Rainey, Raven and Onderdonk in the shade. The Bible is the property of Mrs. A. B. Blocker, fifteen miles northeast of Marshall, Harrison county. It was printed in Paris in 1558 in the Latin language. It has marginal references, copious indexes, appropriate headings to the chapters, etc., etc. The twenty-third psalm is numbered twenty-second. It is bound with a dressed skin stretched over birch boards. One board is split and half gone. The type is excellent.—LACY BOONE.

CANTON, Smith Co., April 22.—Canton is a quiet village in the southern part of Smith county. The railroads have run all around us and taken all our saloons and street loungers away from us—would not care for that, if they had not taken our postoffice. We have three church organizations. The Baptists are the strongest, the Methodist next; Cumberland Presbyterians have a very small church. We have a Methodist Sabbath-school numbering about sixty members, including officers and teachers. This school is destined to accomplish much for the cause of our Master. We have a union school which numbers about the same as ours. We have as much peace and unity among our religious people as I have witnessed in my life. We have an excellent church building, but I am sorry to say it is a union house. God bless the ADVOCATE and hasten the time when it shall find its way into all Methodist families in Texas.—T. H.

WAYLAND CIRCUIT, Red River Co., May 15.—We have a circuit forty-five miles long and fifteen wide; seventeen preaching places; twelve organized societies and near three hundred members. Also have nine Sunday-schools and several prayer and class-meetings. We have much material to operate on yet, and the prospects are very good on the circuit for better times, religiously. As to our work from a financial point, we are below par; but are ready to make any excuse reasonable under the pressure of the times. It is true my people, taken as a whole, need more light in reference to gospel support in all its departments—from the pastor at home to the missionary in heathen lands. My people are also a poor people, and think themselves not able to do much in any department of church support. The failure is and can be traced very easily to a lack of system. The greater part of this work we have known for ten years, and it has been behind financially all the while. The claims for the gospel this year are not heavy: For preacher in charge, \$300; for presiding elder, \$60; amount collected to second quarter, \$48.40; not a seventh collected as yet. Our second quarterly meeting is just over. It was held at Walker station. Bro. D. J. Martin was with us. Bro. Hays, sub-agent of the American Bible Society, was also in our midst, and Bro. John H. McLean, presiding elder, was on hand. We

feel glad of our prospects at Walker station. Our leading aim is to bring up this work in all its parts spiritually, temporally and financially. Hence, it will require great effort on our part as a church, and by God's help we feel very hopeful at this time. We have but little church property on the work; so we have to do the best we can under the circumstances. We hope to be able to do something in this department this year if possible. The crop prospects are tolerably good at this time, and we believe God is good, and, if we will be true, will give us better times on this circuit. Bro. McLean has just cut his "wisdom" teeth—hence we may expect to have good preaching from this time.—L. F. PALMER.

CLARKSVILLE, Red River Co., May 21.—Our second quarterly conference embraced last Saturday and Sunday. Bro. J. H. McLean was with us in the chair. Dr. McKenzie, Rev. A. C. McDougald and Rev. E. Hays, were also present. The attendance on the part of stewards, class-leaders and exhorters was very good. It was a pleasant session. The spiritual interest seemed to grow during the occasion. These quarterly conference meetings are excellent places to attend. They build up the ministry, feed the flock and administer the word of life to the people. Indeed, we need church conferences, quarterly, district and annual, also the General Conference, to keep up the work of salvation among the people. Some of our sister denominations get along in their way without these conferences, but it would be very hard for our church to be successful without them. Undoubtedly we have the system which is so adjustable and adaptable to the various conditions and phases of human life. And as such we should make it a wonderful power for good. It has already accomplished much, and much remains to be accomplished. The spiritual interest of the church seems to be improving some. We are hoping and praying for a holy spiritual revival. The church ought to be a living revival of itself all the time. Then we would have the proper growth and development; not Huxley's sort of social and religious development. Our Sabbath-school cause is doing very well. We have three in number in working order. Crops are looking very well in old Red River county. The late heavy rains damaged them some, but they are now looking prosperous, and farmers are in rather good spirits. Merchants are not overworked. They get a good deal of rest because of the dullness of trade at this season of the year. Our district conference is to convene at Clarksville on the 26th of June. Hope the brethren will all come in the spirit of the Master, and that we may have a glorious revival.—D. J. MARTIN.

Is It Fair?

When I stated in a postal that the Palestine district was the banner district in Texas in supporting her preachers (excepting the city districts), I did so because the statistics show more money contributed for the support of the ministry from this district than any other. If I had said anything about the average amount contributed per member, I should have noticed that the San Marcos district paid \$2.50 per member, and the Corpus Christi paid \$4.42 per member. (Here, honor is due.) I said nothing either of the average amount received by the preachers. Bro. S. W. Turner states in his article that the Marshall district paid her preachers an average of \$581.64, against \$462.94 received by the preachers of the Palestine district. In making this showing, however, he leaves out Grand Bluff mission, which reported \$120; (he says this is fair). But why not as well leave out Hallville—as it reported only \$22 more than the mission; or Trinity circuit on the Palestine district—it reported only \$41 more. But while Bro. Turner leaves out the mission, in making his average he retains the \$120 paid by the mission and divides out this hard-earned money between the presiding elder and other nine preachers of the district. This may be called correct, but I should think it was not exactly fair play with the missionary. Yes, I am willing that "honor" be given "to whom honor is due." J. W. JOHNSON.

Rusk, Texas.

THE Business Men's Temperance Society, New York, "for the encouragement of moderation," has adopted from temperance men one valuable idea. It favors and promotes an anti-treating pledge. This new movement to break up the treating custom is growing in force, and much more depends upon its success than "convicted" prohibitionists will at first realize.—Exchange.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Prepared for the ADVOCATE.

BY R. M. MOORE.

SECOND QUARTER—TENTH LESSON—JUNE 8, 1879.

Ezekiel XXXVII: 1-10; The Valley of Dry Bones.

Time—57 B. C.; place—on the River Chbar, near Babylon.

Golden Text: It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing.

Ezekiel shows how God will vindicate his own character from the disgraces of His own people.

He would restore them to their own land; renew its fertility; build again their cities.

He would pour out His spirit upon them that the heathen might know that He was God.

Thus God teaches that there can be no failure in His plans, and that none can thwart His will.

And to enforce this thought on His people, we have the lesson of this week, wherein the prophet is directed to visit "the valley of dry bones," symbols of humanity dead in trespasses and in sin.

God's spirit (four winds), O spirit, and breath upon these slain.

God commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army.

As unreasonable as the command seemed, Ezekiel obeyed, and called upon God's spirit to come into the lifeless body, and it came.

They lived, stood erect, an exceeding great army. So God saved that people and blessed it; and so caused His promises to live, to bless the world.

APPLICATION.

1. God's hand is on every servant of His, as it was on Ezekiel, to bear him out on the world's valleys of dry bones of lost humanity.

2. And, as these servants walk about among them, they comprehend how vast is the number of those dead, dead in conscience, dead in soul, yes seemingly, hopelessly dead.

3. To those without unflinching faith in God's vitalizing, spiritualizing and creative power, then comes a dead, sad despair. But the obedient, the man of faith, to the question, can these dead live again, and answers "O Lord, God, Thou knowest."

4. While the power to recreate comes from God, He uses men as their ministers, and bids them proclaim the word of life, and bids say to all, "hear ye the word of the Lord." He bids them say to all sinners, that though they be spiritually dead as the dry bones in the valley, yet He can breathe the new life into them; and though they be dead, yet shall they live again.

5. God is the only source of physical and spiritual life, and He can as easily revive the dead soul, as the dead body.

6. Whoever turns from the error of his ways feels the sinews of his moral strength laid upon him by a hand stronger than his; and as his spiritual manhood rounds up, and as he presents himself in the garb of a humble Christian, he feels that God can raise the spiritually dead.

7. Those who do as God commands, never fail when God commands: we should never stop to reason. Had Noah so reasoned, he had never built the ark; had Abraham faltered in his sacrifice, he had died as Abram; had Moses doubted at the Red Sea, he had never stood on Pisgah; had Joshua questioned the efficacy of rams' horns, he had never taken Israel; and had the prophet here said, how can dead bones live, he had died without seeing his nation rise from the dead.

8. We may have the forms of religion without the spirit; we may have the form of life, and yet not live. Paul may preach, Apollon may water, but God alone can give the increase. Reforms of life, that do not begin in Christ, end in failures.

9. Every true man of God should pray: come from the fountain of life, O spirit, and breathe upon these slain that they may live.

10. As the prophet prayed, the dead lived, a mighty army; and so God's holy spirit is breathing upon His captives to-day in a sinful world, and they will hereafter live a mighty host.

The line of supernatural life may run wholly in the midst of little and lowly things. If one sign surer than any other be chosen to mark the progress of the Divine life, it is when sanctity prevails even in the minutest points of character, and in ordinary ways. The casual act may tell more of the secret power of Jesus in the soul than world-famed acts of self-devotion.—Rev. T. T. Carter.

ity: "Shall live;" shall have vital existence; "shall know;" as none but God could thus rehabilitate and revive dead bones.

V. 7. "So I prophesied as I was commanded; and as I prophesied, there was a noise, and behold a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to his bone."

"Noise;" a rattling of bones; "A shaking;" a movement of bones; "bone to his bone;" each bone of the human frame came to its proper place.

V. 8. "And when I beheld, lo, the sinews and the flesh came upon them, and the skin covered them above; but there was no breath in them."

"When I beheld" the bones taking their correct positions in the human frame, then came the flesh and its covering. Flesh and skin came upon the people as soon as they were organized. But organized as they were, they were without life, without national existence.

V. 9. "Then said He unto me, prophesy unto the wind, prophesy, son of man, and say to the wind, thus said the Lord God; come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live."

As the wind, translated, in this lesson, "wind," "breath," and "spirit" is the same, and represents the spirit of God, so it would read, come from the universal spirit (four winds), O spirit, and breathe upon these slain.

V. 10. "So I prophesied as He commanded me, and the breath came into them, and they lived, and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army."

As unreasonable as the command seemed, Ezekiel obeyed, and called upon God's spirit to come into the lifeless body, and it came. They lived, stood erect, an exceeding great army. So God saved that people and blessed it; and so caused His promises to live, to bless the world.

APPLICATION.

1. God's hand is on every servant of His, as it was on Ezekiel, to bear him out on the world's valleys of dry bones of lost humanity.

2. And, as these servants walk about among them, they comprehend how vast is the number of those dead, dead in conscience, dead in soul, yes seemingly, hopelessly dead.

3. To those without unflinching faith in God's vitalizing, spiritualizing and creative power, then comes a dead, sad despair. But the obedient, the man of faith, to the question, can these dead live again, and answers "O Lord, God, Thou knowest."

4. While the power to recreate comes from God, He uses men as their ministers, and bids them proclaim the word of life, and bids say to all, "hear ye the word of the Lord." He bids them say to all sinners, that though they be spiritually dead as the dry bones in the valley, yet He can breathe the new life into them; and though they be dead, yet shall they live again.

5. God is the only source of physical and spiritual life, and He can as easily revive the dead soul, as the dead body.

6. Whoever turns from the error of his ways feels the sinews of his moral strength laid upon him by a hand stronger than his; and as his spiritual manhood rounds up, and as he presents himself in the garb of a humble Christian, he feels that God can raise the spiritually dead.

7. Those who do as God commands, never fail when God commands: we should never stop to reason. Had Noah so reasoned, he had never built the ark; had Abraham faltered in his sacrifice, he had died as Abram; had Moses doubted at the Red Sea, he had never stood on Pisgah; had Joshua questioned the efficacy of rams' horns, he had never taken Israel; and had the prophet here said, how can dead bones live, he had died without seeing his nation rise from the dead.

8. We may have the forms of religion without the spirit; we may have the form of life, and yet not live. Paul may preach, Apollon may water, but God alone can give the increase. Reforms of life, that do not begin in Christ, end in failures.

9. Every true man of God should pray: come from the fountain of life, O spirit, and breathe upon these slain that they may live.

10. As the prophet prayed, the dead lived, a mighty army; and so God's holy spirit is breathing upon His captives to-day in a sinful world, and they will hereafter live a mighty host.

The line of supernatural life may run wholly in the midst of little and lowly things. If one sign surer than any other be chosen to mark the progress of the Divine life, it is when sanctity prevails even in the minutest points of character, and in ordinary ways. The casual act may tell more of the secret power of Jesus in the soul than world-famed acts of self-devotion.—Rev. T. T. Carter.

Books for Children.

The importance of providing good books for children is even greater than that of keeping bad ones out of their hands. The parent who does not know what his child reads, and who makes no provision for his wants of mind, is simply cruel. The mind of the child must be fed, and will be fed. If not supplied with good food, it will provide itself with bad.

To buy for boys the class of books generally put in their hands is to do them positive and irreparable injury, and yet to withhold any of the class they demand is to defeat one's own aims. The boy who has read Swiss Family, Robinson Crusoe, Young Marooners and Marooner's Island, all good books, will not feel the need for the questionable stories of Mayne Ried, or the unquestionable Jack Harkaway books.

I have always been fond of children's books. I devoured hundreds of them when I was a boy. May Howth, May Edgeworth, De Foe, and also Ned Buntline, Geo. W. Reynolds, Maryett, etc., I read with equal avidity.

The evil effects of some of those books upon me remain to this day; the good effects of some of them will last forever.

I am sorry the Sunday schools in many places no longer provide a circulating library. It was a most important pastime in them in the days of my childhood, and to the marble back books of the S. S. Union I owe much of real profit. Our own house at Nashville has been trying to provide for the boys and girls books such as will do them good and will attract them. Many of the books published for that purpose are not suited to it for the simple reason that the average child will not read them; but some are equal to the most entertaining published elsewhere. While Dr. Sumners was book editor, some excellent children's books were published, which are still in the catalogue, of which I may yet write, and while Dr. Haygood was S. S. Secretary, he edited three sets of books of very superior merit. The first for little children, and the second for youths, and the third, or Kitto series, for adults. The second class known I believe as the Fred Brenning library is the one I have just examined. It contains eleven books; they are sold at \$6.75, for the lot; at 60 cts. to 75 cts. per volume. They are beautifully gotten up. They would do credit to any metropolitan publishing house, and are handsomely bound and well printed. They are cheap as any children's books published, and cheaper than any copyright books. They are from English writers of distinction, and are well written; they are interesting; the child will not lay one of them down for a dime novel. They are religious, evangelical in all their teachings. Some of them, the most of them, are story books. Some of them, books of counsel; and some of them historical.

SKETCHES.

No parent could do his thirteen-year old a kinder or a more abiding service than to invest \$9 in this valuable series of books. No preacher would find much trouble if he would take them around his circuit in selling several sets of them.

"The Junior Clerk" by Mr. Hodder, is a capital story to put into the hands of a young boy going to the city to begin a business life. No one who has not been thrown upon his resources and began life as a junior clerk, away from home amid scenes new and seducing, has any idea of the exposure to danger of this class of young boys. This book in a very sprightly way gives a very fine view of the dangers and the way to avoid them, and the sad results of rushing into them.

"Stepping Stones," is another of the series. It is a series of really beautiful stories, intended for children of a more tender age. The stories are English and German, and are very pleasant and profitable.

"Above Rubies," is for girls of larger growth. It is a series of biographical sketches of noble Christian women. These sketches are admirable reading for any one, however advanced in culture. To a young girl of fifteen, the book is a valuable gift. Sketches of these great women of olden time can not be studied without great profit.

"Papers for Thoughtful Girls," is another book on the same line, intended for the more advanced.

"The Heroes of the Cross" will give to any one a most profitable account of the early Apostolic Church in a series of biographical sketches.

"The Cumber Tossed by the Waves" and the "Besieged City" are charming story-books.

The works of Dr. Redford, Fred Brenning and Russell Morton, make up the catalogue.

I am anxious to see the publications of our Nashville house dis-

tributed, but especially anxious to put good books in the hands of reading children; and, therefore, I heartily commend this library. Send for it. GILMAN.

These books can be secured at Nashville prices from Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston, Texas.

WEIMAR, Colorado Co., May 20. Crop prospects never better. Our church is hastening to completion. Bro. U. C. Spencer, our preacher in charge, preaches for us on the first and third Sabbaths of each month. I visited the old Clearcreek church with Bro. Spencer last Sunday. A good congregation was out to hear him. I felt the impression fully—"we are passing away"—when I looked around and saw the empty seats where such "Fathers in Israel" sat as O. B. Crenshaw, Z. Payne, W. P. Bass, Father Anderson, and others who have gone to their reward. Sunday evening, as Bro. S. and I were on our way home from Clearcreek, accidentally we were informed of a German protracted meeting right on our road, less than two miles of Weimar. We called, took our seats in the rear of a small but attentive congregation, in a grove belonging to one of our most influential German citizens. We witnessed the accession of one to the church. That old "soldier of the cross," Bro. F. Vordenbaumen, was holding a quarterly meeting, with Bro. F. W. Hardt, Bro. S. knew Bro. V., who introduced me to Bro. Hardt, both were strangers to me, yet Brother Hardt lives in the neighborhood; had seen him frequently; never knew his name and never dreamed of his being a Methodist preacher. They have twenty-one members. Some of my neighbors (Germans), that I have known for years, are zealous working members in the mission. You may think it strange that Christians could live in the same community and not learn this. Oh! why is it? are we ashamed to talk to our neighbors about Christ? You can form no idea of my utter astonishment when we all met after preaching—and those friends of mine when we knew each other for the first time religiously—how we could shake each others hands with a different impulse. Dear ADVOCATE, I am generally demonstrative; but I tell you when those German brethren in their broken English began to tell of their hopes of the "future world," I felt just like saying, hal-lalujah! I have now a different opinion of my German neighbors. Thank God they are not all Sabbath-breakers. When we get our church built, we are going to throw open both doors to these brethren. May God's richest blessings attend Bro. Hardt in his field of labor—C. D. BARNETT.

San Augustine District Conference. The District Conference will convene at San Augustine, July 9, at 2 p. m. We hope that every pastoral charge in the district will be well represented. W. A. SAMPEY, P. E.

Church Notices.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Winsboro cir. at Stenson's Chapel, 2d Sunday in June.

Sulphur Springs cir. at Saltillo, 2d Sunday in June.

Lone Oak cir. at Heber's Chapel, 2d Sunday in June.

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GEORGETOWN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. West Falls cir. at Live Oak, May 31, June 1.

Blackland cir. at Elm Creek, June 7, 8.

Bellon cir. at Rock Church, June 21, 22.

Liberty Hill cir. at Liberty Hill, June 28, 29.

Georgetown and Round Rock, at Georgetown, July 5, 6.

Sugar Loaf, at Pleasant Hill, July 12, 13.

Bellon cir. at Liberty Hill, June 28, 29.

Georgetown and Round Rock, at Georgetown, July 5, 6.

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Advertisement for Hop Bitters, describing its benefits for various ailments and its status as a household staple.

Established in 1845.

M.W. Shaw & Bro.

Galveston, Texas.

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, and stock of BOHEMIAN, DRESDEN & MAJOLICA 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.

PIANOS and ORGANS.

BEWARE OF BOGUS INSTRUMENTS.

Make your purchases from a reliable House.

THOS. GOGGAN & BROTHER, Galveston, MUSIC DEALERS, 127 Main Street.

Agents for Weber, Knabe and Emerson Pianos, & by And Mason & Hamlin Organs.

LORD & TAYLOR, NEW YORK.

Opening Spring Display of NEW DRY GOODS.

WE CAN POSITIVELY ASSURE THAT AT NO PERIOD HAVE WE OPENED UP AN ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, consisting of all the latest styles, and of the most superior quality, and at prices so adapted to the necessities of economical shopping.

Our BLACK SILKS consist of the well-known brands of Bonnet, Pique, Tulle, Guilt, Girard, and other equally popular manufactures. The Lord & Taylor Family styles receive a reputation for universal excellence that is unsurpassed.

Our American Cheviots, INDEPENDENT BLACK SILK, and other goods, are of the highest quality, and at prices that cannot be surpassed.

Our COLORED SILKS, our well-known stock is offered at prices that cannot be surpassed.

Our COLORED AND BLACK SILK DRESSERS, embrace the latest styles of the European and American manufactures.

In SUMMER SILKS, POLARIS, we have everything that is new and beautiful.

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties in Cashmeres, Serges, Debraques, and the standard cloth, in special variety. Also, Anderson's Scotch Kestrel, and other Dress Goods, in all the latest styles, and at prices that cannot be surpassed.

Shawls, Cloaks, and Wraps.

This department maintains its supremacy, and shows the best productions from the European centers.

Our Cloaks and Serges are cut and made by the latest methods, and are of the most superior quality.

Suits and Costumes.

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

Ladies' and Children's Undergar

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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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

Rev. J. B. Tulles desires us to state that his address is Marshall, Texas.

A Chinese mission has been opened in New York.

The training school in Kiota, Japan, under care of American missionaries, has over one hundred students.

Queen Victoria, at her son's wedding, wore the great Koh-i-noor blazing in a brooch on her black dress.

A grateful community in the famine district of China have presented a magnificent heathen temple to the "Jesus Church."

Somebody has figured it up and finds that the Woman's Missionary societies of this country raised \$339,000 last year.

One hundred ladies of Lowell, Mass., marched in a body to the Town Hall and appeared before the Board of Aldermen to protest against the issuing of licenses for selling liquor.

John, B. Gough has been visiting Scotland, addressing large and enthusiastic gatherings in the principal cities. The Glasgow League Journal can scarcely find words to express its admiration of his address in their City Hall.

We are in receipt of a fine engraving of Bishop Pierce and his venerable father, Dr. Lovick Pierce. We doubt whether in our connection a father and son can be found who command such universal respect and love. There are thousands in our State who have heard them in their days of power, who will be glad to preserve this memento when they have passed to their reward. Price, \$2. Address J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.

WINDS—AIR.—An interesting and instructive article on "Winds—Air," from the pen of Major B. Rush Plumley, will be found in another column. The author has had access to sources of information not within the reach of the common reader, and has compressed a large amount of valuable information within small space. There is a rare charm in Major Plumley's style, which is by no means the least attractive characteristic of this production.

The editor regrets that he is able to accept but one invitation out of eight to attend district conferences which meet the fifth Sunday in June. He followed the miller's rule and put the first invitation into his hopper. Some calls for the editor have been sent through the postal columns, and as they were inserted in his absence, were overlooked by him. Better direct to him personally and he will answer promptly.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received another call for the fifth Sunday in June. Don't think we are large enough to divide out, and can only attend one.

The first bequest to the Women's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, was from Miss Helen M. Finley, who died at Greenville, Mississippi, during the fever scourge. A friend writes of her thus: "Before yellow fever had fairly fastened itself upon her, she requested her brother to see that \$100 of her self-earned money (made by teaching a little school) be given to the Women's Missionary society." She was the daughter of Dr. Jno. L. Finley, and granddaughter of Rev. Jno. Finley, of Baltimore. In writing this event Mrs. D. H. McGavock says:

"Like the 'alabaster-box of precious ointment,' may its perfume fill the whole church, quickening the hearts of our Southern sisters, and whenever the name of Helen M. Finley is spoken, 'let this be told as a memorial of her.'"

ON OUR CIRCUIT.

We must not forget to tell our little people in Texas about our visit to Dr. Cunyningham, the editor of the papers they study every Sunday. He is just about as large as the editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. We admire Sister Cunyningham's taste. If he is not big, he is a very busy man, as he does every month a large amount of very valuable work for the church. He went with us to the various departments. In one they were setting up the type; in another they were preparing the stereotype plates; in another the presses were rolling off the pages of our Sunday papers; in another they were folding and stitching on the covers; and in another the clerks were ready to deliver them to the various mail routes which would bear them forth to the hundreds of thousands of Sunday-school scholars throughout the church. Dr. Cunyningham is full of zeal for the promotion of our Sunday-school work, and should have the support of the entire church.

The other officers of the Book House were hard at work in their several departments. There was Dr. McFerrin, bearing on his broad shoulders and great heart the heaviest burden any servant of our Israel is called upon to bear; and Dr. Fitzgerald, who now gracefully presides over the editorial pages of the Nashville Advocate; and Dr. Wilson, who brings a powerful brain and strong will to bear on the great mission work assigned him; and Dr. Summers, book editor and Nestor of the Southern press.

A few miles from Nashville, our west bound train bore us through the noted stock-farm of General Hardin. Broad acres were green with growing grain or covered with the far-famed blue grass of this region. Every year the sale of blooded stock on this farm brings purchasers from all portions of the Union.

Morning found us in Memphis, and in due time we found our way to the City Park, or "squirrel pasture," as it was styled by the Texas delegates in 1870. We found the grass as green, the trees as stately and graceful, and the squirrels as sprightly as they were nine years ago. It is the one green spot amid a wilderness of houses and dusty, crowded thoroughfares. A magnificent fountain has been placed in it. In the centre, surrounding two broad basins on whose side the ever flowing water pours, a graceful female form is standing, ever pouring from an antique pitcher a stream of water into a bowl which she holds in the other hand. On the rim of the lower basin four water nymphs are sending up jets of water from sea-shells applied to their lips; beneath, four boys are enjoying their ablutions; two graceful swans, as large and natural as life, float in the water; while jets of water which spring from different points make every figure in the fountain and basin sparkle in the sunlight.

Here, as well as in the parks in New Orleans, we noted the presence of one character who promises to hold a prominent position in the affairs of this land. On the green grass of LaFayette Square of the Crescent City, and on the neat iron seats of City Park of Memphis, we saw stretched in lazy length squads of the inevitable tramp. They exhibit admirable taste in the selection of their resting places, and it is said they sometimes show a taste that is fastidious in the choice of the food they demand when they enter houses from which the male protectors are absent. There is more in this tramp problem than many suppose. Their presence tells us that the terrible conflict between capital and labor, which grows into intensity wherever population jams up into great masses in the older nations and densely populated cities, is rapidly taking definite shape in our own land. They suggest startling possibilities, as we remember how rapidly, under the inventive spirit of the age, steam is supplanting muscle, and the demand for human labor is undergoing annual depreciation in every field of industry and enterprise. The steam-engines of England to-day are equal to all the physical forces which the entire race of man can supply. With every new invention in the line of labor-saving machinery, the demand for human labor decreases. At the same time the ranks of the laborers are swelling. Where will the end be? The tramp also makes us think of the schools of vice which are found in every street and

alley of our growing cities and towns. Gaunt starvation is linking its hands with vice, and an army desperate with hunger and with moral natures steeped in crime is mustering for a fierce fight with our boasted civilization. Legislation is powerless to arrest the evil forces at work at the present day. Our army of detectives fails to arrest the march of crime or bring the hordes of guilty men to justice. The utter insufficiency of merely human agencies to remedy the evils which threaten our social or political organizations will find new demonstrations so long as misery finds an ally in human vice. Only when all his resources fail will man learn that the gospel alone supplies the relief for which humanity in its wretchedness is pleading. When wealth is sanctified by the Christlike principle of love, and enterprise has for its end the elevation of the race and not the aggrandizement of the individual, will man approach the solution of those problems which now confound his wisdom.

We found Dr. Johnson seeking to make up by hard work the breaks in the web and woof of editorial toil occasioned by his brief vacation at Nashville. Since the death of Bro. Blew, a double portion of labor has fallen on the able and laborious editor of the Western Methodist.

We are indebted to Dr. Mahon, who fills the pulpit which Dr. Slater vacated by his glorious death during the late epidemic, for a pleasant drive to various points of interest. As we were admiring the tasteful buildings and yards which make Vance street the most beautiful drive in the city, Bro. M. pointed out the residence occupied by Bro. Blew when he and his whole family answered the call of the bronze-visaged messenger of death. How the merely material, though beautiful in all of its outlines and proportions, is forgotten when our minds turn fully on a noble character which has rounded up grandly in a heroic death. That humble home stirred within us deeper emotions than the wealth and taste lavished on the most princely mansion we passed on that beautiful street.

We spent a few moments in St. Marys church. The sway of the senses over man's spiritual nature is fully appreciated by the profound students of human nature who guide the policy of the Catholic Church. We felt its influence as we crossed the portals of this building and saw to our right two life-size figures carved in marble representing the descent of Christ from the cross. He is sinking to the earth with the touch of the finger of death visible on his white brow and drooping head, and in the pose of his body and outstretched limbs. His mother, with a face full of love and sorrow, bends over her Son and supports his sinking head. The wounds in His side and hands and feet are traced in marble of a deep pink, which looks singularly like a wound from which the blood had been freshly drained. If, with our Protestant training, we felt a deep sense of awe coming over us as we gazed on that vivid representation of a scene that must ever thrill every heart which owns Jesus as its Savior, we could realize how profoundly it must stir those hearts which are trained to behold the realities of our faith only through the medium of their imposing ritual. We could see how easily the worship of the invisible could be arrested by images addressed to the senses, and how wise that command which forbids us to make them or bow our knees before them. On the left of the church, and approached by an open door, was a grotto with the form of the Virgin Mary standing in a niche near the top, clad in queenly attire, with folded hands and face uplifted in rapt devotion. Beneath was the cross and Savior, with lights burning by day and night. In the dim light, the walls and the recess in which the Virgin was standing, though apparently wrought of sheet-iron and skillfully painted, looked wonderfully like the rugged rocks of a mountain side; while the sound of trickling water as from some spring, ready to cool the parched tongue of the pilgrim, added to the illusion. Rome knows the path to the hearts of her votaries.

In company with the "Arkansas Traveler"—as Dr. Winfield deserves to be called, as his itinerant labors have made him familiar with all the trails of travel in his State—(may his tribe increase)—we crossed the Mississippi and plunged through the lowlands which stretch out forty miles west of the Father of Waters. We took supper at Black Fish. We are sorry that we have forgotten the name of the landlord; but we shall not soon forget the flavor of the fish and the good things on which he fed us.

The glowing description given

by our traveling companion—he is great in glowing descriptions—caused us to digress to the Hot Springs. We are glad we digressed. Our friend Winfield had not over-shot the mark when he ranked these waters among the wonders of this Western world. The town numbers some 5000 inhabitants, without including the crowd of annual visitors. It is not laid off on the square, but consists of a long irregular street, which winds through the narrow valley for two miles. An excellent street railroad enabled us to traverse this distance and to form a correct idea of the extent of the little city. Under the direction of Bro. W., we visited the site of the springs now hidden beneath piles of rocks, while a complicated system of pipes and troughs distribute the water to the different bath houses, hotels and boarding houses. We took a drink of the water which we saw flowing from a pipe at the Arlington. It was hot enough to have scalded a hog. We are not sure that it would not have "set" the hair. We have seen a full blooded Texan in camp lift a pot of boiling coffee from the fire and drink it down without winking. We never attained that degree, and as we backed out from that dipper of hot water direct from the spring, we were prepared to believe Dr. W.'s story of one of the early visitors to the place who gasped out after he had gulped down his first swallow that a certain place of very warm temperature was only half a mile off. There are fifty-seven springs which differ in temperature as well as in medicinal qualities. Sulphur, magnesia, iron, soda, salt, arsenic and other minerals in different proportions are found in the different springs. On the opposite side of the valley the water is cold and fresh. The water flowing through an eight-inch pipe from the main magnesia spring was so hot that we could not bear our hand in it. Any object placed where the stream would flow over it would soon be beautifully encrusted with the deposit. A large number of crosses and other objects were undergoing the process at the time of our visit. Dr. W. decided that the Big Iron was the place for a bath. We took our place with the crowd, and when our time came went in. The tubs were clean and fresh, the attendance prompt and polite. Two streams—one of hot and the other of cold water—were let in and the temperature determined by a thermometer. We settled on ninety-six degrees Fahrenheit and found it delightful. The town seems to be a great hospital. Lame men, sick men, some of them with misshapen limbs and so helpless that attendants have to bear them to the bath-room, were there in search of health. They come from every part of the Union. We were told that a rose can be dipped in the hottest spring, and, instead of wilting as in other water of like temperature, it comes out as fresh and fragrant as when plucked from the parent stem. Dr. Winfield, the pastor of our church, has built up a fine congregation, and we advise all our friends who visit the place to form his acquaintance. If they will call on the Doctor, he will advise them as to hotels and boarding houses, and indicate the most reliable physicians for those who may require medical attention. He gives special attention to strangers who are visiting the place for health.

On reaching Marshall we found Bros. Boone and Thompson going to the funeral of one of the most devoted sisters in that station. As we listened to the testimony borne by her pastor respecting her saintly spirit and peaceful death, we recalled the health-seekers who were thronging around the waters which may give health to the body, and thought how few are seeking, as did this sister, the waters of life which flow from the throne of God.

Saturday morning, at Fort Worth, we found Bro. Wells in the midst of an interesting meeting, and he very promptly set us to work in pulpit and altar. We remained till Monday night and left the meeting going on. Twelve accessions and seven conversions were reported by the pastor.

Fort Worth claims some ten thousand inhabitants. A drive through the streets and suburbs with Bro. W. prepared us to accept the statement. The cotton shipments up to the time of our visit was over 47,000 bales, being a larger amount, we believe, than has been sent out from any interior railroad town in the State. The cattle drive, up to the 20th, was reported at 88,382 head. Many of the buildings mark the haste with which the town was built. In other parts of the town are substantial brick buildings, while others are going up. One want of Fort Worth hitherto has been a sufficient supply of water. The Trinity flows near the northern border,

but this furnished an inconvenient supply. Recent experiments in boring artesian wells have resulted successfully. There are now fourteen wells in different parts of the city, which give the people at a low figure an abundant supply. Some of these wells are impregnated with sulphur; others are so nearly pure that we were unable to distinguish any mineral by the taste.

Our church here numbers some 200, and the pastor reports an increase since conference of sixty. An excellent Sunday-school—one of the best we have met in our rounds—we regard one of the best tokens of healthy religious growth.

Some four or five miles from Fort Worth, moving eastward, we enter the cross timbers, which, at this point, are about nine miles in width. The growth is principally post oak and the soil light, except in the small prairies, which are said to be very productive. Leaving the cross timbers, we rolled for about four miles through farms in a high state of cultivation. The wheat was ready for the reaper, and in some fields the shocks were awaiting the thresher. Corn and cotton looked well, and the appearance of the farms indicated skillful cultivation. This unbroken belt of farms stretches along the southern border of the cross timbers from the Trinity to the Brazos, and down the Brazos to Waco. If every portion is as pleasing to the eye as the green fields and golden grain which greeted our eye as we emerged from the timber belt, we pronounce it another of the garden spots in our beautiful land of Texas. A grand unbroken sweep of prairie reaches to the waters of Mountain creek; then, along broken land to the right, with some beautiful valleys and fine farms, and we are plunging through Trinity bottom, and our shrill whistle tells the people of Dallas we are coming. It created no excitement.

Brother Bourland reported his church prospering. The parsonage has been handsomely repaired and fitted up. We met here Sister Monroe, whose husband was one of the pioneers of Methodism in Missouri; also sister Howell, who is entering with characteristic zeal into the woman's mission work. May her sisterhood in Texas become a mighty army. Then on the cars again, rolling through night, trusting life and limb to the fidelity of conductor and engineer. How many of us exercise equal faith in God? Next day, after a brief visit to our loved ones at home, we settle into the editorial chair, and are answering letters, reading proof and getting out matter for the next number, with mind and body toned up by travel for present duty.

THE LAW OF PARDON.

If there is one only method, and that a feasible one, by which the reader of this article, as well as the writer, may become a child of God, and attain unto an inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeeth not away, then the subject is so transcendently important as to justify and require the utmost circumspection.

Believing thus, we essay the task of declaring unto you, kind reader, whoever thou art, that *only* method. St. John says: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." This implies an intelligent recognition of the divine existence. The soul must be brought to reverence that august being of whom it is written, "Behold God is great and we know him not, neither can the number of his years be searched out." * * * Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is as high as heaven, what canst thou do? Deeper than hell, what canst thou know? The measure thereof is longer than the sea. * * * Touching the Almighty, we can not find him out. He is excellent in power and judgment, and plentiful in justice. * * * Great is the Lord and greatly to be praised, and his greatness is unsearchable. * * * Hast thou not known, hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, the Lord, the creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? There is no searching of his understanding. * * * God thundereth marvelously with his voice; great things doeth he which we cannot comprehend." The author of these quotations was deeply awed with a just sense of the over-awing majesty of Jehovah. This deep persuasion of the glory of God is necessary in order that the Lord may pass by

before us and proclaim "the Lord, the Lord God merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity transgression and sin." The sacred word proclaims that "the law is holy, just and good," yet, "by the law is the knowledge of him." The sinner awakened by the word and spirit of the living God has a painful consciousness of guilt and "a certain looking for of fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries"—hence his humble confession: "Against Thee only have I sinned and done this evil in thy sight. * * * Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean, wash me and I shall be whiter than snow; make me to hear joy and gladness that the bones which thou hast broken may rejoice. Hide thy face from my sins and blot out mine iniquities. Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." The prayer of the anguish-riven heart is, "God be merciful unto me a sinner." At length faith takes hold of the precious assurance, "If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive our sins and cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Thus, reader, may you and I "taste and see that the Lord is good," and realize, "blessed is the man that trusts in him." H.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

We find in the Galveston News the following:

SAN ANTONIO, May 22.—The Express, on authority of the City Marshal of San Antonio, states that yesterday a young gentleman of this city, recently married, entered a car of the evening train with his wife, and stepped to the platform for some purpose. Sheriff Jordan, of Galveston county, who was in the car, seated himself in front of the lady, and, it is stated, opened a conversation. Supposing he was intoxicated, the lady moved her seat. It is further stated that when her husband appeared and called him to the outside, a difficulty, it was apprehended, was about to ensue, when officer Galan, of the city police, arrested Jordan; but as the train by this time was moving off, Jordan boarded the train, and went on.

We have received two versions of this affair from gentlemen claiming to have been eye-witnesses. One states that the lady was not the wife of the gentleman with whom Sheriff Jordan had the difficulty, but was under his protection. On making her complaint to her protector that Mr. Jordan's manner or language was offensive, he remonstrated, when Jordan followed him out of the train and commenced an altercation, which ended in his arrest; but that he overmastered the officer and boarded the train. The other statement denies that the lady was insulted and asserts the arrest was uncalled for by the circumstances.

Both statements agree that Sheriff Jordan was under the influence of liquor.

Public men are in one sense public property. They represent the people who have placed them in office, and their conduct reflects credit or discredit on their constituency. Galveston is in San Antonio in the person of its Sheriff, and if the Sheriff was intoxicated and was involved in a discreditable row, which called for the interference of the police, Galveston was disgraced in his person. It is time public opinion asserted its authority and demanded that every public servant be required to deport himself, at home and abroad, in such a manner as will not bring a reproach upon the community he represents. From the reputation Mr. Sheriff Jordan has maintained, we are certain, if sober, that he could not have been guilty of an ungentlemanly act. We are willing to place the most charitable construction on the affair, but we very frankly give it as our opinion that if a public officer is in the habit of drinking to intoxication he is unfit to hold his responsible position.

If there was a faithful joint book-keeper for the two political parties in the United States, and one for each State, showing the bartering, exchanging and set-off balancings of frauds, offices, villainies, etc., the people would know more than they do, but they might be as unwilling as ever to come out of the mortar where the Democrat and Republican demagogues, separately and, when in close quarters, conjointly, bray their loyal heads.—Christian Neighbor.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch insertion... Each consecutive insertion... One inch insertion... Each consecutive insertion...

Table with columns for Space, 1 Mo, 2 Mos, 3 Mos, 6 Mos, 1 Year. Rows for One-half inch, One inch, Two inches, Three inches, Four inches, Six inches, One-half column, One column.

CHANGES—Any advertisement may be changed monthly free of charge. For double column advertisements 10 per cent. added to the regular rates.

EDITOR'S NOTICES: When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor. In preparing articles for publication write on one side of the paper.

ARTICLES refused publication will, in no instance, be returned to writers. OBITUARIES should not be over twenty lines; eight words make a line.

PRIVATE letters to the editor should be marked "Private." THE ADVOCATE never inserts advertisements known to be an immoral or unwholesome character.

CLUB RATES: THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the Nashville Christian Advocate will be sent one year, to one address, for \$4.00.

THE TWEEDELED and Tweedledee of Politics: To us who are simple citizens and not politicians it seems remarkable that, while the business of the country is prostrated; while commerce languishes; while manufactures are suspended, and all financial operations disordered...

UNANSWERED LETTERS: May 22—Subscribers from the following: Samuel Morris, J. D. Lewis, I. Z. T. Morris, will co-operate in all our "experiments" and thank you for them.

MARRIED: LOVE—WALLACE—By Rev. J. L. Lemons, at the residence of the bride's father, May 20, 1879. Mr. Wm. D. Love and Miss Ophelia D. Wallace.

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the due execution of the laws of the United States, and in destroying the freedom and peace of elections; and

Whereas, Experience has shown that the existence of the republic, the supremacy of its laws, and the liberty of its people can only be maintained against the military and other powerful combinations of their enemies by the exertion of the military power of the government, in subordination to the civil power, in support of the law; and

Whereas, The injunctions of the Constitution that the president shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed are equally binding in respect to laws relating to elections, the course of justice, and all other laws of the United States, without distinction of days, places, or occasions; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such employment be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or to overcome forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 2. Every person who violates the provisions of this act shall be subject to the penalties named in Section 5528 of the Revised Statutes.

The substitute was voted down and the original bill passed, the papers state, by a strictly party vote. A careful reading of the two will enable our readers to understand the merits of the question upon which the next presidential election is expected to turn.

Corpus Christi has a new paper called the Bull Dog. The printers in it are all painters and setters, probably—Galveston News. The above purports to be wit.

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INDIGESTION. The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

Coming into Favorable Notice. Mrs. C. B. Bacon, agent at Overton, Rusk county, writes under date of April 1, 1879: "The Holman Pains are coming into favorable notice, and but for the scarcity of money, I would have no trouble in disposing of a large number of them. Sold one to a physician's wife, and another physician recommends them. Send me another invoice by express."

Address all correspondence to DR. WESLEY TAYLOR, Box 269, Galveston, Texas. Prices: Intoxic Pains, \$1.50; Women's, \$2; Men's, \$2; XXX Pains, for chronic cases, \$3. Absorbent, Body or Foot Plasters, 50 cents each. Absorption Balm, Salt, 25 cents per package. All except salt and rice postage. 10 cents per package for registering. Give symptoms.

HEARING RESTORED. Great invention by one who was deaf for twenty years. Send stamp for particulars. J. SO. GARRISON, Lock box 605, Covington, Ky.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 119 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 44—cos-26

WHICH IS CHEAPEST. A package of DEER'S Durham, containing twenty pipe-fills of the best smoking tobacco made, or one common cigar? Each costs ten cents.

T. E. THOMPSON, The Old Established and Reliable JEWELER. Cor. Tremont and Market Sts., Galveston, Texas. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired at low rates. All Work Warranted.

BLESSING & BRO., The Old Established and Reliable Photographers of Texas. Are still at their old stand, 174 Tremont Street, Galveston, where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. All kinds of pictures executed in the latest style of the art and at reasonable prices. PHOTO-CHROMO MATERIAL and CONVEX GLASS for sale. Send for price list. 84-17.

Commercial. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, May 25, 1879.

COTTON. At New York, the market opened quiet and closed quiet. Sales to-day 279 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows:

Good Ordinary..... 11 3/4 to 12 1/4
Low Ordinary..... 11 1/4 to 12
Medium..... 11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Good Middling..... 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
At New Orleans, market is nominal. Sales for all grades are as follows:

Low Ordinary..... 11 3/4 to 12 1/4
Good Ordinary..... 11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Medium..... 11 1/4 to 12 1/4
Good Middling..... 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
At Liverpool, market for spots opened steady and closed firm. Quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands..... 6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Orleans..... 6 1/4 to 6 1/2
The market here opened dull and closed irregular. Sales 129 bales. Quotations are as follows for all grades:

Low Ordinary..... 11 3/4 to 12 1/4
Good Ordinary..... 11 1/2 to 12 1/2
Medium..... 11 1/4 to 12 1/4
Good Middling..... 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
GALVESTON RECEIPTS.

Wool. Market steady; demand fair.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling, 60 days..... 480
New York Sight..... 101 1/2
New Orleans Sight..... 101 1/2
American silver..... 100

LIVE STOCK MARKET. Compiled by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant. MONDAY, May 26, 1879.

RECEIPTS—Bees and cows, 143; Calves and yearlings, 285; sheep, 504; Hogs, 147.

SALES—Bees and cows, 206; Calves and Yearlings, 175; sheep, 147; Hogs, 8000 10 00

PRESENT QUOTATIONS. Bees and cows, good to choice, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

REMARKS. Bees and Cows—The prospect for sale of choice cattle is better, as receipts have been light during the past week.

THE GENERAL MARKET. We quote jobbing prices for country customers, including liberal ordinary fluctuation.

Table with columns for item, price per yard, price per lb. Items include Light weight, Balling twine, Bran, From store per 100 lbs., Butter, Goshen, New York, Corn, Prime White, Corn Meal, Cream, City, Fair, Assorted stock, Strawberries, Pineapple, Damsons, Oysters, Tomatoes, Dry Goods, Standard prints, Medium prints, Brown domestic, Bleached domestic, Brown drills, Sea Island domestic, Hickory, Plaid, Osage, Cheviots, Tweeds, Flannels, Eags, Country patent boxes, Fruit, Lemons, Apples, Raisins, Prunes, Currants, Fish, Mackerel, Half-barrels, Kips, Herrings, Codfish, Flour, Fancy grades, Hams, Choice sugar cured, Bay, Choice Western, Western prime, Hides, Dry selected, Light salted, Stack salted, Kips, Damaged kips, Hardware, Axes, Tucks, Red Warrier, Kings, Iron, Common bar, Band, Sheet, Galvanized sheet, Sheet zinc, Nails, Holloware, Horse shoes, Mule shoes, Belting, Piled ironware, Lead, Sheet lead, Kegs, Half barrels and firkins, Lime, Cement, Portland cement, Paris, Lumber, Rough yellow pine, Softwood, Surfaced boards, Straight-edged boards, Ceiling, Flooring, Cypress lumber, Ash, Shingles, Sashes, Good, Fair, Choice, Dates, Almonds, Brazil nuts, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Onions, Corn, Beans, Peas, Lentils, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Flour, Middling, Choice, Superfine, Family, Baking powder, Soda, Salts, Vinegar, Mustard, Ketchup, Pickles, Preserves, Canned goods, Dried fruits, Nuts, Olives, Pickled goods, Soap, Candles, Tapers, Matches, Stationery, Printing, Books, Maps, Globes, Toys, Games, Amusements, Miscellaneous.

CENTRAL ROUTE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. TO TEXAS! COMMENCEMENT

Houston and Texas Central R. R. AND CONNECTIONS. Passenger Express Trains. Daily FAST FREIGHT Lines! BETWEEN TEXAS AND Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS each way daily, without change. BETWEEN ST. LOUIS & HOUSTON via SEDALLA and MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE. PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS each way, without change. BETWEEN DALLAS and ST. LOUIS via VINITA and St. Louis & San Francisco Railway THROUGH TICKETS FROM OR TO ANY point in Great Britain or Continent of Europe, via

Houston & Texas Central R'y. National White Star, Anchor and Cunard Steamship Lines, On Sale at all Important Stations.

ROYAL BOOK for WOMEN. BUCKEYE COOKERY AND Practical Housekeeping. A Complete Cyclopaedia of Practical Information for Every House-keeper and Every Woman who is or Expects to be Mistress of a Home.

COOKING RECIPES—The main portion of the book contains nearly 1,000 tried and approved recipes in every department of cookery, including canning, pickling, preserves, etc.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All such tables necessary to the housekeeper are given in full, in very convenient form, and besides very full tables of time required to cook various articles of food and the time required for their digestion are added.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT—All subjects pertaining to housekeeping are treated in the most practical and common sense manner, and a large number of invaluable directions and recipes are given.

HEALTH AND SICKNESS—Hints to the Well is crowded with sensible suggestions on the preservation of health, and directions that would save life in thousands of cases, if ready at hand.

ARTS OF THE TOILET gives hints on dress, and all safe and wholesome means of preserving beauty.

ACCIDENTS—A chapter gives full directions what to do in case of accidents and sudden attacks of illness, instructions that would save life in thousands of cases, if ready at hand.

FLORAL—A chapter on flowers gives valuable hints on the cultivation of flowers, indoors and out.

THE book can be obtained by application to our agents, or on receipt of price, \$1.75, will be sent prepaid from our house in Galveston.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, GALVESTON.

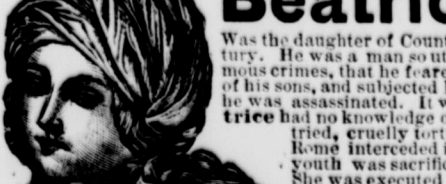
CRIME IN TEXAS! TEXAS WORSE THAN MEXICO! Seven More Men Murdered in Cold Blood!

IT NEVER RAINS WEST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS! For the past two years, articles under the above headings, with a bold display, and with many damaging comments, and untruthful articles, have been a prominent feature in the newspapers throughout the entire country, Texas papers included.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY ENTERPRISING CITIZEN OF TEXAS to aid in contradicting these slanders against our State, by sending to your friends and acquaintances copies of reliable Texas newspapers, containing statistics of

OUR GREAT ADVANTAGES AND INDUCEMENTS. To further this important interest we offer the following inducement for the next sixty days: On receipt of 85, and the names and addresses of twelve of your friends, will mail 12 copies of the "TEXAS SUN" for one year; 6 copies, \$2.50.

GIFFORD & NEWCOMB, Proprietors TEXAS SUN, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.



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June 6, 1879. 750 P. M.—JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT. June 8, 1879. 10:30 A. M.—ANNUAL SERMON, Rev. L. M. Lewis, D. D., A. & M. College, Texas.

June 10, 1879. 7:30 P. M.—SPECIAL SERMON, Rev. F. T. Mitchell, D. D., Brenham, Texas.

June 11, 1879.—Commencement Day. 9:30 A. M.—COMPOSITIONS, By Young Ladies. 10:30 A. M.—ANNUAL LITERARY ADDRESS, Mr. Dudley Wood, Austin, Texas.

Next Session Begins Sept. 1, 1879. E. D. PITTS, President.

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Texas Christian Advocate

For the ADVOCATE. DREAMS. BY PICK

Is there not something more than sweet, Within the pleasant dream? For the thought the fountain head of thought, It springs a sparkling stream.

Here are the clear blue skies above, And there the vine-clad bowers, And all along its rosy banks, We catch the fragrant flowers.

And swiftly gliding on and on, We reach the vale beneath, And the soft zephyr fans its face With rich and fragrant breath.

And yonder cot stands close beside Its banks within the trees, And there a little flag is hung, And waves within the breeze.

Oh! such a fairy we have found! Just long enough we whirl Beneath the shadow of the bark To greet this sweet faced girl.

We go along beside the mill, And hear its pond-rings wheels, And catch a glimpse of olden times, While each a sadness feels.

Now, little ruffled at the sight, We leave the milked foam, And fly on fancy's shadow fleet To other days at home.

"Knotty Questions."

NUMBER THREE. Question 7. "Was man, prior to the fall, subject to decay?"

8. "Did man eat prior to the fall?"

9. "If so, why, unless for the reparation of a wasting nature?"

These questions may be better considered together. In the introduction to No. 1 of this series, the writer expressed the opinion that neither correctness of Christian faith nor soundness of theological views required any particular answer to many of these interrogatories. With these three, however, as well as one that has already been considered, some answers have been given strongly countenancing infidelity. This fact is proof that, as claimed by the propounder, "they are interwoven with vital questions in theology."

This contradiction makes an agreement between the status of Eden and the present status of mankind. Therefore, man is as sinless now as he was in Eden before Adam's reputed expulsion. Here the ends of the chain meet by establishing the identity between the subject of the first proposition and the predicate of the last; but the conclusions are much broader and deeper than the concluding proposition seems to make them, to wit: Therefore there was no fall, the whole Book is a fable, God, as a Governor and Rewarder, is a myth, hell is a nightmare, and heaven—a dream of the poets!

The ADVOCATE's space will not admit of a critical examination of the technical fallacies, involved in these conclusions. We must give attention to the questions. The Scripture settles it beyond dispute that Adam ate before the fall. But the penalty brought upon him by the transgression excludes the notion of decay before its infliction. Although it has been affirmed to the contrary, yet it is not necessarily "unphilosophical," neither is it "inconceivable" to suppose that appetite and hunger are separable from the law of waste. A thing is unphilosophical when not consistent with known laws. The ques-

tion whether philosophical or not, depends upon the state of our knowledge. Many things ten years ago were deemed unphilosophical which are now known to be in harmony with established laws. No man can understand "the full import of a change from immortality to mortality"; but we have a scientific basis in Scripture for saying there was a great change in philosophical laws after the flood; and what still greater changes had been made after the fall, that is, what laws were in force between the two epochs, are known to have been not consistent with present laws which have prevailed only since the flood. According to our chronology, the flood was about twenty-four hundred years after Adam's creation. If, during this period, the same philosophical laws prevailed as now, the rainbow, if appearing on an average of once in three months, would have been visible to the Antedeluvians about one thousand times, and as it would be as likely to appear every month it would have been seen about twenty-nine thousand times. Yet it did not appear till after the covenant with Noah, and we can not suppose it appeared under a law which had stood suspended so long. This is both Scripture and science, and will satisfy both faith and skepticism. Now then, with this sound basis of conjecture as to what may be philosophical, and what not, let us reflect that there is but one very slight change in philosophical laws necessary to bring man back to his original corporeal immortality. This is simply to give him the same voluntary control over the internal animal functions as he has over his external motion. If, for further elucidation, the action of the heart, lungs, digestive system, circulatory system, absorbent and secretory systems, etc. were as subject to volition—as the winking of the eye or crooking of a finger—man's corporeal immortality would be in his own hands. His animal economy being under the direction of his will, the absorbents would refuse to receive the poison of disease; and if mechanical fractures ensued from accidents, volition could correct or forbid the pain as readily as in the paring of a finger nail. As this law of absolute volition would with so little change invest man with immortality, we may conclude that it was the law of Eden before the fall, contingent alone upon the coincidence of Adam's will with God's. But when sin brought discord between the two wills, God abrogated the law of absolute volition, because Adam would use it to perpetuate sin and misery and enmity to God. Adam in Eden having absolute control of the physiological functions, the direction the food should take, or the use to which it should be applied in the system, would be at his own option. While it is impossible to say with certainty what the physiological laws of Eden were, yet, when it is so easy to discover how they might be consistent with corporeal immortality, why adopt those conclusions of a spurious logic which throws us into the arms of infidelity? Why say man before the fall was subject to decay, and ate to repair the waste of nature, when it may have been as easy as the winking of an eye for him to resist every tendency to decay? We have the Scripture proof that some laws have been changed since the flood; why not accept this fact as proof that others may have been changed after the fall? Why conclude that it is unphilosophical for the Bible to be true? The man who understands the true relations between Scripture and science, no more fears a conflict between them than he fears a contradiction in the multiplication table. We hear St. Paul saying, "Behold, I show you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump": (1 Cor. xv: 51, 52) Is not this very much like piercing the mystery of Eden's laws? Some of us shall be changed back to immortality without dying. While not assuming that this to have been the status of Eden, it at least familiarizes us with great changes; so great that, inasmuch as we cannot conceive the nature of that to which we tend, neither can we do more than conjecture the difference between Eden and our present miserable state.

But what did Adam eat for? By referring to Gen. 2: 15, we find that in addition to the grant of dominion, (Gen. 1: 28) God gave Adam two other things necessary to his happiness, viz: 1. Ownership of the Garden; 2. Employment in dressing it. But to make these more fascinating, and contribute more to the pleasure of Adam in dressing the Garden (for it was not the labor) He gave him appetite or disposition to use the products of his employment. Eating, then, was to contribute to Adam's enjoyment, and, in view of his superior state, it may no more imply the reparation of a

wasting nature than the love of music implies a tendency to idiocy. The love of the fruits of the Garden may have been, under Eden's physiological laws, no more indicative of waste and repair, than a man's love of poetry or literature in general is now an evidence of intellectual decline. We are aware that this may not be satisfactory to all readers; but we must remember that man, like his Maker, is a triune being, with the material or corporeal (under the curse) predominating over the intellectual and spiritual. In Eden the intellect and spirit predominated, and appetite was subservient, not dominant. In that state, eating contributed to man's enjoyment just as indulgence of intellectual culture does now. Why is the mind not now subject to waste for want of intellectual food, and clogged by indigestible material to its destruction, as in the case of our corporeity? Though intellectual culture be ever so desirable, its lack does not extinguish the mind, else uneducated men and nations would become idiotic. Then, if we can not starve the native intellect by withholding food, nor extinguish it by loads of indigestible material, yea, can not destroy it even by killing the body, why should it be thought incredible for the Edenic physiological law to be like the past-Edenic intellectual law? E. M. SWEET.

JANUARY, May 17, 1879. "Geology and the Bible." Our attention having been called to an article in last week's ADVOCATE with the above caption, we desire in all sincerity and actuated purely by a love for truth to respectfully submit a few ideas and questions to its author. The article in question is well written, and at first glance its arguments appear plausible to the casual reader, while the theory advanced is attractive and beautiful to those who seek constantly for something new. It is no part of our intention to argue in support of the standard theories of geology or to produce the theories themselves—to do the former would monopolize too much space; with the latter the readers are already familiar. We confine ourselves simply to the theory of the writer and its conclusions. The writer holds that, "The earth was destroyed during the flood and held in solution, and during the time, nearly twelve months, that the waters were subsiding, the earth settled and formed the different geological strata according to their chemical affinities and specific gravity."

If this be correct, knowing that the matter in solution under the action of gravitation would tend to settle at all points equally distant from the center of the mass, how will the writer account for the presence of Mount Ararat upon which the ark rested? As men and animals were then abundant, and as their bones are heavier than dissolved earthy matter, why is it that the lowest rocks, instead of containing their fossils, show no evidences of animal life, and that the first fossils embedded are those of the lowest orders of creation and of animals now extinct? Again, while it is conceded that water, after holding in solution minerals of a more soluble nature, might ultimately dissolve all the minerals which compose the earth, yet to accomplish such a result centuries would be required; and from our knowledge of the time consumed now in the formation of sedimentary rocks, we know that if the entire earth were held in solution it would take ages for its deposition and solidification. We can not, therefore, in the light of science believe, as this theory would have us, that the world could be solved and again solidified in "nearly twelve months."

Will the Bible sustain the theory? The writer says "the earth settled." The Bible tells us (Gen. viii: 3), "the water returned from off the earth;" and, again, (Gen. vii: 8) "he sends forth a dove from him to see if the waters were abated from off the face of the ground." These passages seem to us to directly contradict the idea of the earth being suspended in solution in the water; but if another quotation be necessary, we would point to the 24th verse of chapter 7th, which, in our opinion, settles the question beyond dispute. It reads: "And the water prevailed upon the earth one hundred and fifty days." Even the writer himself contradicts his theory, for if the earth was in solution, for what would he teach us that the waters were "subsiding." The writer's theory would require at the close of the flood the earth to be stripped of all vegetation; the Bible account shows that seven days after, a dove could find "no rest for the sole of her foot," * * * for the waters were on the face of the whole earth; "the same bird was sent forth, and brought back

an olive leaf plucked off." The writer rejects the theory of the later times of the igneous and aqueous formation, and does not believe that the center of the earth is still a melted mass. Forbearing to enter into the arguments adduced by geology to prove that many rocks could only have been produced by the agency of fire, we will simply ask, if we are to reject the idea of internal heat, upon what hypothesis are we to base the well known fact that after descending to a certain depth below the earth's surface, the temperature begins to increase in a regular ratio? To what cause shall we attribute the presence of thermal springs and warm water given forth by artesian wells of great depth? We confess to some amusement when the writer, after expressing a doubt as to the probable existence of volcanoes prior to the flood, asks, "if they had existed, would not the flood have totally extinguished them." The well authenticated existence of submarine volcanoes dispels all doubt as to such a result. Besides, a careful examination of lava shows that water is an important agent in volcanic action and adds to its enormous force. In the great fires of Boston and Chicago, where water was thrown upon intensely heated rocks, it was decomposed, and, instead of extinguishing the flames, the oxygen and hydrogen but added to the terrible conflagration. While we confess that the theory of igneous action will not account satisfactorily for all phenomena, yet it accounts for more than any other that has so far been offered. We think our friend, Hard Brick, will find his theory at variance alike with facts as recorded in rocks and revealed in the Bible. In conclusion, the Mosaic account of the creation and the discoveries of geology exactly correspond—in fact, the Christian geologist, in making the divisions of the earth's crust, finds his strongest support in the first chapter of Genesis and starts out at the very threshold of the science with the hypothesis that in beginning "the earth was without form and void." GRAPES.

A STORY FOR DRINKING MEN.—A laboring man leaving a large saloon saw a costly carriage and pair of horses standing in front, occupied by two ladies elegantly attired conversing with the proprietors. As it rolled away he said to the dealer: "Whose establishment is that?" "It's mine," replied the dealer, complacently. "It cost me \$1,000. My wife and daughter cannot do without it." The mechanic bowed his head for a moment in deep thought, and looked sad. Then, with the energy of a man suddenly aroused by a startling flash, he said: "I see it! I see it!" "See what?" queried the dealer in liquor. "See where for many years my wages have gone. I helped to pay for that carriage, for those horses and that gold-mounted harness, for the silk and lace and jewelry for your family. The money I earned, that should have given my wife and family a home of their own and good clothing, I have spent at your bar. My wages and the wages of others like me have supported your family in luxury. Hereafter my wife and family shall have the benefit of my wages, and by the help of God, I will never spend another dime for strong drink. I see the mistake, and a cure for it."

Children's Department. BRENHAM, Washington Co., May 10.—Dear Uncle John: I see a great many little girls' letters in your paper promising to read the New Testament this year, and I want you to put my name with them. I will try to read it through, too.—SUSIE RANKIN.

LEXINGTON, Lee Co., May 5.—Dear Uncle John: Please enroll my name as one who, with the help of God, will read the New Testament through this year; have read a great deal up to now. Will try to be a Christian.—KATIE WOODWARD.

LEXINGTON, Lee Co., May 5.—Dear Uncle John: I am a little girl ten years old; will try to read the New Testament through this year. Mamma takes the much loved ADVOCATE. Do come to see your little friends, who dearly love you. ADA HARDCASTLE.

HACKBERRY, Lavaca Co., May 21.—Dear Uncle John: I will join your class. My papa is the preacher on the Hallettsville circuit. I wish your plan great success. I want to know your real name, if you please, sir—as my papa says you are not Dr. John, the editor.—FRANK COCKE.

STARLIGHT, April 30.—Dear Uncle John: What does Paul mean

when he says that he is a Hebrew of the Hebrews? I will ask my little cousins writing to Uncle John where is the Scripture that says: dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to stink. Uncle John, I would like for you to write oftener. Come to see us.—J. D. WATKINS.

LARISSA, Cherokee Co., May 20.—Dear Uncle John: I am a little girl ten years old, and will promise to read the Testament through this year. I am going to school during the week and to Sabbath-school every Sunday morning. We love the ADVOCATE, and papa is doing all he can to get the people to take it. BEULAH CROUSE.

SAN ANTONIA, Bexar Co., May 18.—Dear Uncle John: I wish to ask you a few questions. I have had a dispute about a few Bible questions. One is, whether Christ was sprinkled or immersed; and whether we are descendants of Jew or Gentiles. I think we are descendants of Gentiles. Will you answer these questions personally. Yours truly, MAGGIE HAMILTON.

DODD CITY, May 19.—Dear Uncle John: I am a little girl eleven years old; I live near Dodd City and attend Sabbath-school regularly; we had a nice Sabbath-school picnic on the third inst.; there was a swing for us little folks; we enjoyed ourselves very well. You may enroll my name on your list as one who will promise to read the Testament through this year.—MATTIE E. WALKER.

GREENVILLE, Hunt Co.—Dear Uncle John: Though I never saw you I have heard from you often through your letters to little children, and as I am a little girl ten years old, I thought I would write you a little letter to give you my name as one to read the testament through this year, though I am late commencing. I will try and fulfill my promise yet. I go to Sunday School every Sunday. We have a good time, and I love to go very much.—JOHNNIE KUYKENDALL.

FRIENDSHIP, Harrison Co., May 7.—Dear Uncle John: I wish to add my name to the list of those who will read the Testament through. I am a little boy ten years old. We have an interesting Sabbath-school at the Methodist church. Bro. Mathis is our minister. We like him splendidly; he takes so much interest in his little flock. With two such men to pray for me, encourages me to try and be a good boy. May we all meet in heaven. CLARKE BRIDGES.

BRENHAM, Washington Co., May 11.—Dear Uncle John: I am a little girl twelve years old; but I promised our pastor, Dr. Mitchell, that I would read the Testament through this year, and I thought I would write and tell you about it. We take the dear ADVOCATE. My papa is a Methodist preacher; I expect you know him. Our superintendent of the Sunday-school is Col. P. Swearingin, and we all love him much; he is so good.—ALICE M. ROGERS.

NAVIDAD, May 9.—Dear Uncle John: I seat myself to let you know that I have not forgotten you. We have a nice Sunday-school now. We have church twice a month, on the first and third Sunday. I have five brothers; they are all at home but one, and he has gone to Kansas; he has been gone a month; we have heard from him once. I said when I got through the Bible I was going to send you word, but I am not through yet; I am in the Acts. They have a school over the creek, but I can't go.—EMILY KATE WILLIAMS.

MOULTON, Lavaca Co., May 15.—Dear Uncle John: I send you my name. I promise to read the New Testament through as soon as I learn to read well enough. I can not read, but can spell, and can sing several songs that I have learned by hearing others sing. We have a Sabbath-school at Young's chapel, which if you will visit, we will sing these songs for you—that is if you wish to hear us sing without an organ. Our school is not popular, because we have no organ. We all love Bro. Walker, and intend to ask him to preach a sermon for us children.—MINNIE ALLEN.

RED OAK, Ellis Co., May 18.—Dear Uncle John: I will write you another letter to let you know that I am going to Sunday School. I get verses for every Sunday. I have got as far in the Bible as the 10th chapter of Ezekiel. I have got through my Catechism. I want to ask you a question: Is it right to hate anybody? David says in the 146th Psalm: I hate them with perfect hatred. I count them as mine enemies. Ma gave me a hen; I call her my missionary hen; and all I make off of her I will give it to the missionary cause. This is my own composing and writing.—Your little friend, ERNEST ANGLIN.

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Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The legislative appropriation bill has received the signature of the President pro tem. of the Senate and has gone to the President. It is the general impression that it will be returned with the President's veto. What course party leaders will adopt has not yet been developed.

The bill favorably reported from the Senate judiciary committee the 26th, by Mr. Garland, provides for transferring Jackson county, Texas, to the eastern judicial district of that State, and also provides that all processes against defendants residing in the counties of Aransas, Duval, Nueces, LaSalle, Zapata, San Patricio, Refugio, Dimmitt, Webb, Encinal and Maverick, shall hereafter be returnable to San Antonio.

Messrs. Conway and Turner, acting in the interest of the colored emigration from the South, had an interview with the President, representing that obstructions were put in the way by planters, and asking if violations of the law protecting American citizens in their rights to travel would be resented by the general government. The President's information has not, however, led him to suppose there are thousands of colored people on the banks of the river awaiting transportation, and he did not advise chartering or sending steamboats to take them away.

The Senate contagious disease bill is a substitute for the one previously considered and re-committed, and is framed with a view to escaping objections raised to that bill on account of its domination over State boards of health. The present bill directs the National Board of Health to co-operate with State and local boards in enforcing the regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases, and to establish regulations where none now exist. In case local regulations are inadequate the President is authorized to empower the National Board to make others which shall be enforced by the State authorities if they choose, or, if not, by the officers appointed by the President for that purpose. On the 27th Mr. Reagan addressed the House in support of the Senate quarantine bill with an amendment to strike out the authority of the National Board to supersede State regulations in any case. Amendment was lost and bill passed with a few negative votes.

Upon requisition from Governor Roberts for the State's annual quota of arms, and at the instance of Col. Mills, who has pressed the claim, the President orders sent to Texas a battery of Parrot guns for the Galveston Artillery Company; a battery of Napoleon guns for the Houston Old Guard; and eight hundred stand of small arms for the State government. Mr. Mills received assurance the 27th that small arms will be sent as well as the batteries, which the Secretary of War at first refused.

On the 27th the Attorney-General rendered an opinion in the Cabinet that Capt. Eads is entitled to the final installment of \$500,000 on the jetty contract, and the Secretary of War has ordered payment to be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bridge across Red river at Fulton is repaired again. The passenger trains passed over on time to-day, and trains will run regularly as before.

The Iron Mountain company will soon change their gauge to four feet and a half, which will be of great advantage to shippers and benefit to the company.

The graves of the confederate dead were decorated at Louisville May 26 with appropriate ceremonies. Col. W. C. H. Breckinridge, of Lexington, delivered the memorial address.

The remains of Wm. Lloyd Garrison were taken to Roxbury, Mass., at 10 o'clock May 26. The funeral takes place there Wednesday afternoon.

While John King, aged 36 years, and Walter Swan, aged 20, residents of Lewiston, N. Y., were crossing the Niagara river in a small boat, the 26th of May, they were drawn into an eddy and both drowned.

The menagerie establishment owned by J. M. French, five miles north of Detroit, was destroyed by fire May 22. The elephant, Sultan, five lions, a zebra, leopard, stag and many other valuable animals were cremated. Loss heavy; insurance small.

At a public meeting held at the Memphis theater, May 22, an auxiliary sanitary association was organized. Col. James S. Prestize was elected president, W. W. Thacher treasurer, and A. D. Langstaff secretary. The association will aid the board of health in keeping Memphis in a good sanitary condition.

A raid was made May 20th by the police on a house in New York, and Charles Green and Wm. Edwards were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting 25 and 50 cent pieces. In their rooms were found all the appliances for making counterfeit money, including "stuff," moulds and other articles. The prisoners were held for trial.

In the Somerville, Mass., police court May 20th, Edward Roardon and Thomas Murphy, each nine years of age, were arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death recently of Hattie Goodspeed, by throwing stones. Murphy was liberated on bail in \$400 being furnished, but Roardon was committed in default of \$800 bonds.

At Lake Charles, La., May 25, in Calcasieu river, a little below the lake, during a thunder storm, a whirlwind struck the small mail propeller Ramos, capsizing it and causing it to sink instantly, in about 30 feet of water. The captain and engineer swam ashore, but all the passengers—six in number—were drowned. The captain, Benjamin Moss, quite a young man, caught two girls, gave them hold on a piece of driftwood, and tried to shove the driftwood ashore, but the girls could not retain their hold. The captain threw a life preserver at a Mr. Denaive, but it failed to reach him.

On the 25th, fourteen men, four white and ten blacks, were arrested near Murfreesboro on a charge of burglary, robbery, arson and murder. Great excitement has since prevailed, and things have looked rather stormy for the prisoners, the indignation of the public having been stimulated by the confession of John Hall and Burrell Smith, who state that they were together at the killing of Maj. Pugh about a week ago. Things have taken such a serious turn that, in answer to dispatches from the authorities, Gov. Marks went to Murfreesboro this afternoon and to-night delivered a strong speech urging the people to join with him in an honest effort to uphold and enforce the law.

A private meeting of some thirty bishops, who came to New York to attend the cathedral dedication, was held May 6th at Cardinal McCloskey's residence, for the purpose of devising measures looking towards the liquidation of the debts of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The cardinal presided, and near him sat the venerable Archbishop Purcell. The proceedings were entirely harmonious, and the whole circumstances of the embarrassment of Archbishop Purcell were freely discussed. It was decided to draw up an address to the clergy, to be signed by all the bishops, setting forth facts and calling for their co-operation to liquidate the liabilities of the archbishop.

A herd of two thousand buffaloes, going northward, attempted to cross the Big Muddy river on ice, at a point where the river was very deep. When the front file, which stretched out a quarter of a mile in length, had nearly reached the opposite shore, the ice suddenly gave way under them. Some trappers who were eye-witnesses of the scene, said it seemed as if a trench had been opened in the ice the whole length of the column. Some four or five hundred animals tumbled into the opening all of a heap. Others fell in on top of them and sunk out of sight in a twinkling. By this time the rotten ice was breaking under the still advancing herd. The trappers say that in less than a minute the whole body of buffaloes had been precipitated into the river. They were wedged in so thickly that they could do nothing but struggle for a second and then disappear beneath the cakes of ice of the swift current. Not a beast in that mighty herd tried to escape, but in a solid phalanx they marched to their fatal bath in the "Big Muddy." In a minute from the time the ice broke not a buffalo's head or tail was to be seen.

FOREIGN.

The Berlin Post reports that several female Nihilists will soon be executed in Kief.

India is threatened with a widespread outbreak of "Dacoity," a combination of robbers, incendiaries, murderers, etc.

A dispatch to the London News from Madrid announces that Premier Campos intends to introduce a bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and to provide for free Chinese labor.

Lord Cranbrooke, Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Lords that he had received a telegram from Major Cavagnari, stating that he had that day signed a treaty with the Emir of Afghanistan.

The Boers of South Africa have sent a strong petition to England asking for independence.

Alsace and Lorraine are becoming resigned to the German rule. The new bill passed by the German Reichstag for the government of

these provinces is said to be generally satisfactory to the people.

There was a great conflagration on the 13th at Poonah, India, an important government and military centre, eighty miles southeast of Bombay. The government school, the Boodwar Palace, the law courts, the postoffice, the police office, and fifty houses were completely destroyed.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Globe* states that Germany, not Russia, demanded that Switzerland renounce the right of asylum for foreign refugees. Switzerland refused, and Germany referred the question to other powers, who refused to co-operate with Germany.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The disease which has broken out in the Caucasus proves fatal in twenty-four hours. In Dirby, which contains one hundred and fifty houses, seventy persons have died. In Medivriseni, with two hundred houses, there are two hundred persons dead. The mortality elsewhere is on the same scale."

The political condition of Hayti is reported precarious. The government is importing muskets and powder. Business is very depressed; several failures have occurred.

At Port-au-Prince, a passenger on the French mail steamer from Vera Cruz, says that a severe earthquake occurred at that port on the morning of the 10th inst.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held May 22, the council were recommended to instruct qualified commissioners to obtain and publish separate and reliable reports as to the corn and meat raising capabilities of the United States, Canada, Russia, India and Australia, with regard to probable food supply intended for the English market.

KIEF, May 25.—Of the fourteen Nihilists who were court-martialed here on the 12th inst., two, including Herr Bantner, a Prussian subject, have been sentenced to be shot, and ten others have been sentenced to various terms of penal servitude. Among the latter, three women were sentenced for fifteen years each. Two women were acquitted.

PARIS, May 26.—The sub-committee of the Darien Canal congress to-day presented a report admitting the possibility of the Nicaraguan route with locks, while stating that the level canal course proposed by Lieut. Nyse and Mr. Reclus is the best, subject to certain modifications. The Nicaraguan route would, it is estimated, cost \$284,000,000. The cost of the Nyse-Reclus scheme is estimated at \$42,000,000.

It has been announced that Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has been appointed supreme military and civil commander of Natal, the Transvaal and certain other military districts that adjoin and are included in the seat of war, it having been deemed wise in the present emergency to divide the Cape of Good Hope governments into four districts.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced the changes in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir Bartle Frere remains as Governor of Cape Colony.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says: The great Khoom or duodecennial festival at Hurdwar, threatens to be as disastrous in its consequences as was that of 1867. From 750,000 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled, and, despite the precautions taken by the authorities, cholera in a severe form broke out a few days before the close of the fair. The streams of the returning pilgrims are now carrying the disease in various directions towards their homes, and outbreaks are now reported from Delhi, Umrutsur, Rawul Pindee and other places of Northern India. At the last mentioned station some cases have occurred among the European troops.

The *Times* in a leading article says that great care has been taken not to imperil Yakob Khan's position by demands which might excite the jealousy of the subjects. Great Britain demands no indemnity. Khyleen and Mechni passes, which she annexes, run through the territory of independent tribes in the assigned districts. England will have the right to locate troops wherever she considers it necessary, and to construct military highways. The Emir will act in subordination to the British relative to foreign relations and officers with immediate frontier tribes. A British resident at Cabul will forthwith be appointed. The treaty will give Great Britain a right to appoint a resident at Harat, Candahar and other cities, but this right will not at present be availed of.

Mr. L. B. Armstrong, the British missionary at Barcelona, Spain, in a letter to *Word and Work*, says tersely, "Wherever in Spain the gospel, God's gospel, as he gave it, grand, glorious, free, is preached, there do souls accept it and are converted by it."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Legislative and Judicial Bill Prepared for its Fate—The Inevitable Veto Expected on Monday—The Majority Disposed to Let the Army Bill Fall—False Rumor of Cabinet Resignation—Gen. Thomas' Equestrian Statue—Something About the Colossal Bronze Art of Washington.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1879.

It is confidently expected that the President will veto the legislative, executive and judicial bill, the passage of which by the Senate was officially announced to the House yesterday at twelve o'clock. The House at the time was dividing on a vote to order the previous question on the bill to prevent the removal of cases from State to Federal courts, and no action was taken immediately on the bill. It will probably be referred to the Appropriation Committee, and the Senate amendment increasing the pay of Senate employes be non-concurred in and the bill be sent to a Conference Committee. It is expected that the differences between the two houses will be reconciled without delay, and that the bill will be ready to be sent to the President on Friday. The veto is expected on Monday. After it is received a joint caucus of the Democrats of the two houses will be held, and the future line of policy be mapped out. It is evident that the disposition is growing among the Democratic leaders to let the army bill fail. The legislative bill, though, will certainly be passed in some shape. If it is decided to let the army bill fail, it will be sent to the President precisely as it was originally, and the two houses will adjourn on the day the bill is sent to the President. Then the President will call Congress together again, and the struggle will be renewed.

A rumor that the Secretary of War would soon resign his office in order to be appointed to the Judgeship of the Eighth District United States Circuit Court, and that Senator Logan would be given the portfolio of war, caused considerable surprise in official and political circles yesterday evening, but it is this morning authoritatively denied that Mr. McCrary has any intention of resigning. The rumor was absurd at best. Mr. McCrary is young, able, ambitious; his goal, at present, is the United States Senate with ulterior expectations and possibilities; and as for Senator Logan, he has too much sense to exchange a six years' office for one of two years.

Another bronze cavalrman is to be stuck up in Washington, and it is to be called an equestrian statue of General Thomas. In order that posterity may know what it was intended for, it would be well to have its title very distinctly engraved on the bronze. It is almost impossible to conceive how any statue so stiff, awkward and unnatural could be allowed outside of China or a German toy-shop. The horse looks like an unbroken three-year-old grass-fed colt, with heavy head and scant hind-quarters—with mouth wide open, gasping at immensity; while his rider holds him with slack rein, but with stiff uplifted arm, on the brink of a precipice. It looks for all the world as if the artist had got his inspiration from a novice's first attempt in a riding school, or from witnessing a butcher's parade on horse-back. I believe there is no city in the world that can show as many awkward bronze equestrian monstrosities as the Capital of the United States; and the worst of it is that they are durable. The colossal horse which General Winfield Scott bestrides is supposed to be walking, but his feet are in a position never assumed by any horse in any gait. His left hind and left fore feet are under him about eighteen inches apart, while his feet on the opposite side are extended fore and aft. Any one acquainted with a horse knows that he never assumes this position except when steadying himself to scratch the right ear with the right hind foot. It is time to protest against this sacrilege of art. Our art has deserved the contempt of the civilized world, and we go on blindly erecting expensive desecrations—huge bronze toys—to the wonder and admiration of the surrounding villagers, without reflecting that the false and meretricious in art, as well as in morals, extends its baleful influence to posterity.

In 1877, in Bremen, there was 2,562 Sunday-school scholars, and 101 teachers. Now there are 2,761 scholars and 100 teachers, to whom are to be added 400 in mission-schools.

The Scottish United Presbyterian Church raised last year an aggregate of \$1,836,940. It had also a large increase of congregations and members.

Despair his ruined some, but presumption multitudes.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage Vindicated.

After a seven weeks' trial, the Brooklyn Presbytery, as stated in last week's *ADVOCATE*, passed a resolution dismissing the charges against Dr. Talmage as unproved, and recommending him to the increased confidence of the church. The vote was 25 for acquittal; 4 for conviction in part, and 16 for conviction. This result gives general satisfaction to the public, religious and secular; and especially to Talmage himself. At its close, he delivered a characteristic address, from which we make some extracts:

TALMAGE NO SECTARIAN. "I shall go out of this trial with increased hatred for everything like sectarianism. Not only have I had the sympathy of the entire Presbyterian Church—a handful of this Presbytery excepted—but I have had the sympathy of the Methodist, the Baptist, the Congregational, the Reformed, the Episcopal, the Catholic Churches. I never had any sectarianism in my soul, but I have less now. Indeed, though I am a Protestant, in one respect I prefer the Catholic Church. They have only one Pope, while in our Protestant denominations they have a hundred; and, I think, at least one for each Presbytery and Classis and Consociation. Never have I had such full appreciation of the fact that God has his children in all denominations. "I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, and in the communion of saints." Never have I had such opportunity of cultivating patience as during these six weeks.

HIS STYLE OF PREACHING. In the concluding paragraphs of his address he proclaims his adherence to the style which has made the pulpit of Brooklyn tabernacle so famous: "Some of the brethren have said they do not like my way of preaching. I just as much dislike theirs. They do not sanction mine. I could not endure theirs. It is certain that as many people like mine as theirs. My way of preaching is poor enough, but I know theirs will never save the world! God seems to have blessed my work as much as he has theirs; but I will make a bargain with them: I will let them have their way if they will let me have mine. It has been said in this trial I have eccentricities. If so, they are natural. I have never cultured but one eccentricity, and that is never to pursue any one engaged in Christian work. It makes but little difference to me whether a fisherman uses Conroy tackle, with fly of golden pheasant, or a crooked stick which he cut out of the woods with his own juckknife, if he only catches the fish. Get men into the kingdom of God. Who cares how you get them in? Six years ago I went to the Adirondacks with a hunting and fishing apparatus loaned me by a friend—the apparatus worth about \$500. If the trout and the deer of Saranic Lake and John Brown's tract could have understood my baggage, they would have been very apprehensive. Such reels! Such bait-boxes! Such cartridges! Such shooting-tackle! Such Bradford flies! Such pocket-flasks for soda-water and lemonade. Suffice it to say I did not interfere with the happiness of the piscatory or zoological world! While I was laboriously getting ready, a mountaineer, with an old blunderbuss, shot three deer. I found that splendid apparatus did not imply great execution. What is true in the woods is true in the Church. All our elaborate and costly theological apparatus is a failure if we cannot catch souls. On this trial my methods have been criticised because some of you do not understand what my theory of preaching is. When I go into the pulpit I say: "During this hour and a half I am going to see how many people I can help, and help right away." We all want help. Our children are dead, and we want to know whether there is any place this side or the other side of the sun where we can get them into our arms again. To most of us life is a struggle, and we want a Christ to sympathize with us in the struggle. Five hundred thousand people in Brooklyn want help. Twelve hundred millions of a race wanting help. Eternal God, help us to help them! Brethren, I preach the best I can. You could not stand it to hear me preach, and I would not for a salary of \$5,000 a year sit and hear some of you preach. If you want me different you will have to make me over again; but if you do undertake the job of making me over again, like unto which of these presbyters will you make me? Do let me have a choice of models. This is certain: I will hereafter be more intense in my way. I have been stupid long enough in sermonizing; I am hereafter going to be interest-

ing, if such a thing is possible. The brethren say I am orthodox, and I admit they are orthodox; but I give them notice that I am hereafter going to be orthodox in a more interesting way. No more humdrum for me. I have learned this from the newspapers of the country. Why do all the people read newspapers? Because the newspapers are interesting. How are we to get our churches thronged with worshippers? By making our religious services interesting. Hereafter, count me out of the old way of doing things. But I must adjourn most of what I have to say to my own pulpit, where I feel more at home and can have larger audiences. Meanwhile, I pray for you and your families all happiness and prosperity. I commend you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

"I have been asked whether I intend to withdraw from this Presbytery. I might, perhaps, but for Brother Van Dyke's assertion that he should withdraw in case of my acquittal. What would become of the Presbyterian Church if we should both leave it? I think, perhaps, I had better stay and watch the wreck."

The Prohibitionists, of Indiana, propose to nominate a full State ticket.

TEXAS VS. CALIFORNIA.—REV. A. B. Gill, of Southern California, writes rather a discouraging letter to the *Nashville Christian Advocate*. He incidentally draws a contrast between Texas and California. We copy some paragraphs: "Will you allow me to give my individual impressions of California? I have been here eleven years, but I am not home-sick. I expect to live and die here. Wherever I am, I am contented. As our climate is such that a degree of comfort may be enjoyed in most any kind of an old tumble-down shed, I cannot by any means call our dwellings first-class. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. And, take them altogether, I doubt very much if there is a people on the globe more unsettled and in such a state of fermentation as the people of California are. The restless sand-lot movements of San Francisco are in keeping with every thing else. Where one man gets rich, a hundred others become bankrupt. In making the statement I know that I lay myself open to the criticisms of the California press, but I doubt very much if there be a people in the United States who come nearer living from hand to mouth than the people of this State do. In some of our principal cities and valleys the people are doing well, and will grow rich if they remain there long enough, but outside of these the masses are having a hard time of it. Nothing seems to have any foundation. Society, and the church too, rests on a floating base. We have climate, and water, and health; but most persons find them hard things to live upon. Now, I am no land agent, and about three by seven feet in some grave-yard is all the real estate that I lay any claims to; so I have no personal interest in the matter, but I believe emigrants from the States should go to northern Texas. Out there they will find timber and water, and millions of acres of the finest farming land in the world. I traveled up through there eleven years ago, and I tell you there is a young empire out there all uninhabited. You may get a farm there twenty miles square, apparently perfectly level. And there is the place for young lawyers, doctors, preachers, and educators, and editors, to start in log-cabins, and go up with the country. Every young man who can preach, practice law or medicine, or bait a hook or pull a trigger, or lasso a mustang, ought to get a rosycheked maiden to go with him, and emigrate to Texas. I think people make a mistake when they pass by Texas and come west."

GENERAL MINUTES of the M. E. Church, South, for 1878, just prepared for the press, are in brief: Traveling preachers, 3,457; superannuated, 306; local, 5,762; white members, 783,211; colored, 1,428; Indians, 4,698—total ministers and members, 798,862—increase in 1878, 24,120. Infants baptized, 25,049; adults, 38,071; Sunday-schools, 7,262; teachers, 54,867; scholars, 391,293—increase in 1878, 28,130. Collected for Conference claimants, \$60,425 71; for Foreign and Domestic Missions, \$110,551 17—this includes only what was reported in the Annual Conferences—not special donations, nor the collections of the Woman's Missionary Society.

REV. J. W. SIMMONS, who was transferred last fall from the Kentucky to the East Texas Conference, has concluded to remain at home, and has been re-transferred.