



Texas Christian Advocate

Our Postal Cards.

GONZALES, June 25.—Whisky beat in this county by a large majority. We have had a little rain, but crops are very short. Money scarce.

ANDERSON, Grimes Co., June 25.—The members and friends of the Methodist Church at Oakland, an appointment on this charge, have purchased an organ, and we expect to organize a Sunday-school there next Sunday.—P. P. REESE.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, June 25.—In the midst of a revival at Pleasant Hill; only one conversion up to date. The spiritual condition some better. We have been needing rain.—S. H. REXFRO.

FORT WORTH, June 27.—There is a rise of five feet in the west fork of the Trinity river opposite this city. Heavy rains above. Court in session. More convictions than ever known in the history of Texas jurisprudence. Delighted with Judge Hood.—W. H. WELLS.

DALLAS, Dallas Co., June 24.—I was shown a rabbit to-day with thirty or forty horns on it. Some of them three inches long. It was a common cotton-tail rabbit (to us an uncommon one). Some of the horns were on its back between the shoulders and hips.—STUMP ASHBY.

ALVARADO, Johnson Co., June 27.—Camp meeting for Alvarado circuit located by committee on Island creek; will commence Friday before the second Sunday in August; self-supporting plan; ministers will be provided for; plenty of shade, water and grass; all are invited who come to worship. W. R. D. STOCKTON.

HOMER, June 26.—The people generally have been visiting our town for the past few days with more happy and brighter faces than usual and a quickened step that evidently proves they have had rain. Cotton and young corn promise us a living for another year. We have also been visited with showers of religion this year. Our assiduous and never-tiring preacher has received up to date 104 into the band, and a good prospect for more. May God ever attend him and bless us all.—G.

MILANO, June 27.—The religious interest is increasing on Milano circuit; Sunday-schools prosperous at all the appointments; three professions and eleven accessions in four weeks. We expect to have a grand time the 4th of July at Liberty church; all the Sunday-schools meet at that time. This is a new circuit and very weak, but we will come out all right financially; all the collections will be full and running over. W. J. McANALLY.

CEDAR MILLS, June 25.—We have rain in abundance, after six weeks' drouth. Early corn will not make full crop; cotton crop fine. Health good. Religion not neglected so much as in some places. Had a Sunday-school convention at Gordonville lately; fine time; interest in Sabbath-schools increasing; still having some interesting meetings. Brethren, don't wait for protracted meetings—"the fields are white, all ready to harvest;" work and pray and expect fruits; expect immediate results.—J. H. MORELAND.

BRECKENRIDGE, Stephens Co., June 25.—Fine season, thank God; just in time to save the corn crop. Machinery and everything necessary for work on the artesian well; work commenced. Unusual rise in the Clear Fork, and Donald's three-story rock flouring mill gone, and Fort Griffin submerged; some lives lost. Health of country good. Emigration coming; some leaving the country. Religion at a low ebb; suppers and dinners given to build Episcopal and Baptist churches. Council and Band of Hope doing well. Saloons doing a poor business. Several convicts sent to penitentiary. Union Sabbath-school in full blast. O Lord, revive thy work.—W. C. MANLY.

HOMER, Angelina Co., June 25.—The good work is still going on. Closed a three days' meeting Monday night at Jonesville; had 8 accessions to the church; some 50 mourners Sunday night. Had to close to go to the District Conference at Woodville. There has been some 75 or 80 conversions and 104 accessions to the church; 26 infants baptised. Thirty Advocates taken on this circuit. This year 3 Sabbath-schools have been organized. Crops suffering in some parts of the county. Some neighborhoods had a good rain. Half crop corn; cotton looks well.—J. M. BOND.

ELBEE, Burleson Co., June 19.—The robust child, little Luster Dean Garrison, little son of Whitfield Garrison and Acie, his wife, is the finest child of his age I've seen in Texas. He is nine months old and weighs 28 pounds. If any family in Texas can beat that, I want them to publish the fact in the ADVOCATE. All parents should have their children dedicated to God by the rite of baptism.—T. A. GARRISON.

CENTER CITY, Hamilton Co., June 21.—There have been several showers of rain in the last two days, for the first time in several weeks. Crops, with a good rain now, will certainly be good. The wheat in this section of country, it is thought, will average about six bushels per acre. There are some accessions to the church occasionally. The old-fashioned class-meeting proves to be a means of grace. I preach twice every Sunday; none in the week.—J. S. TUNNELL.

BRECKENRIDGE, June 24.—I am still of the opinion that the "postal" man ought to be translated. Pattie's card evinced fine feeling for the little ones entrusted to her care. Oh, how much I think I would love to have Miss Pattie—if she is in the singular number—for my teacher. I read all the "postals." We are having a good meeting; Bro. Goode is conducting it. Bro. Warren preached one good sermon for us. We love our preachers real well; they are doing good work. I am a Sunday-school scholar. I am sorry to say my teacher dances; I do think Sunday-school teachers ought to be religious. I love the ADVOCATE and I love my church.—IDA McCLUSKY.

MOUNTAIN CITY, June 25.—We have had a fine rain. Crops look much better; cotton will, if nothing happens it, make a full crop. Had a meeting on Saturday night for the purpose of appointing committees to arrange for the camp meeting to be held near this place, commencing Tuesday before the fourth Sunday in July. We pray God that we may have a glorious revival of religion at our camp meeting. The advertisement, *Free to all*, in regard to the life of Christ, is a *humbug*. The ADVOCATE should not publish a swindle.—DR. W.

[We refer the good brother, in vindication of the ADVOCATE, to the notice on fifth page of this paper, to-wit: "The ADVOCATE never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character," etc., etc.]

BRECKENRIDGE, June 24.—Good rains; high water. Corn crop nearly ruined before the rain came. No rain from the 5th of May to the 19th of June. Clear Fork and Brazos are taking their regular June rise; Clear Fork within about 10 or 12 feet of the big rise three years ago. Donnell's mill has washed down; cause, poor masonry; it was a stone building; loss heavy. It was in a section of country where it will be badly missed. F. J. Baird, of Graham, wishes to hear from his brother, Milton C. Baird, through postals or by letter. Wheat crop very light.—H. C. TRAMMELL.

WAELEDER STATION, June 26.—As the defeat of prohibition at the recent election in this county is considered by the whisky advocates a great triumph, and no doubt will be published by them with a great flourish of trumpets, I deem it proper to say a word or two in explanation of the cause of our defeat; and first of all, prohibition had carried in the county for two successive years by large majorities, which caused its friends to feel secure and confident of success without making an effort; and in the second place, the whisky men were exceedingly active, especially amongst the negroes, and by their activity, mixed with copious potations of red-eye, they succeeded in carrying that vote almost solid; so that the vote against prohibition does not express the free, untrammelled voice of Gonzales county, but was effected mainly by the power of whisky over the negroes and the too great confidence of success by the friends of prohibition.—WAELEDER.

LONG PRAIRIE, Navarro Co., June 17.—If you will allow me a little space in the ADVOCATE, I will tell you what a good time we had here in this settlement at a quarterly meeting. This work is in the Waxahachie district, Bro. H. S. P. Ashby, P. C., and Bro. Charles Brown, P. E., both at their posts in good time and ready for action. Had some excellent preaching by both these earnest servants of the church. The meeting commenced on Saturday and lasted till the next Sunday night week; had a glorious time; 35 conversions and 26 accessions to the church, and the church wonderfully revived. Some of these converts were old men and much hardened in sin,

but the strong arguments, deep reasoning, and the eloquent appeals to the hearts and judgments that flowed from these two young and ardent preachers could not be resisted, and Satan fled and left the camp entirely to them. Brother Ashby is certainly the right man in the right place this time; his people all love him and will support him both with their means and their prayers. He is doing a great work. May God bless and keep him long in the church.—J. H. SHERRARD.

CAMERON, Milam Co., June 25.—Our first quarterly conference was held, commencing the Saturday before the second Sunday in this month. Bro. Cox, the P. E., was with us, and preached with very telling effect. The interest in the meeting was so great we continued it about a week. The meeting resulted in five conversions and nine additions—all first rate additions—and it is a remarkable fact that we have not received a scrub member this year. What I mean by this is persons who will likely give the church trouble; you know we receive members sometimes who are the cause of trouble to the church. Among all the additions received so far are safe cases. Glory to God on high!—JAS. A. W.

CHRISTMAN CHAPEL, June 25.—As my name seldom ever appears in public, I think it high time that it should, for I think it my duty to announce through your columns the death of our much beloved friend, Religion, who died at Christman Chapel about the commencement of this year, with the disease best known as wickedness of heart, which has become an epidemic in this neighborhood, and it appears to baffle the skill of the most ingenious practitioners. We are sorely grieved at the loss of such a friend; nevertheless we have to bear, and from the present prospects I fear it is becoming more prevalent with the most of us, although we have a few old solid citizens who are trying to arrest the scourge, and I pray God that they may succeed. Now, if you know any remedy please forward immediately. The only remedy that I know of is fervent prayer to God, not only to check the disease, but to restore the dead to life; for we are going to have a camp-meeting at the Buffalo Methodist camp-ground, commencing about the 10th of July, and I do pray to God that there may be a great deal of good done, and unless the malady is arrested by that time, I have great fears in regard to the matter. So pray for us, brethren, everywhere, and ask God to assist us in this our extreme trouble. It may be that your prayers will be heard. I will now close by making a few remarks in regard to the camp-meeting, which is supposed to be a self-sustaining meeting, for we are not able to have any other kind; so those that come will have to bring their own provender, for we are a very poor people in this neighborhood, hardly able to pay our preacher, or at least we have been accused of not being able, which I reckon is correct; but that may be because our preacher don't beg enough, for he is a genteel little man and perhaps better raised—at least we hope so.—METHODIST.

WEATHERFORD, Tarrant Co., June 20.—If my nerves are quiet enough I will pen you a few lines like I can write much. My health still continues very bad. The doctors have been trying for some time to build me up sufficient to travel, but have failed so far. They say it is my only means of recovery, and yet my health will not justify travel. Perhaps, with sufficient company, I may risk it in a week or two. The doctors are not willing for me to try to preach. I made an effort a few weeks ago and it proved quite a costly one. I want to say to my brethren and friends that I find the grace of God adapted to every condition of life I have met. The more I suffer the sweeter are the comforts of religion. I find it the very thing to meet every want. Religiously, this has been the sweetest year of my life. I would like to meet my brethren of the conference once more on earth. What would be sweeter than a conference love-feast? Just a few words to the preachers. They are words of experience. Brethren, don't work your presiding elders to death. Consider their travel from one appointment to another—the time, the labor, in travel. The most of them have families, and if they are worthy of the office, they love their wives and children as do other good men. Their families must be provided for, and with the salary a Texas preacher gets, the wife, without the husband, finds it very difficult to buy food, raiment, fuel, medicines, etc., to meet the wants of the family, especially when moves are to be made every year or two at heavy expense. Add to this a heavy rent bill, for I be-

lieve there is not a district parsonage in Northwest Texas. They must have time to read, time to study. Let us teach the people in these things. I am seldom able to go to church, but I never loved her more. The brethren in the ministry are so kind to visit me. I must not fail to say that preachers of all the churches are kind in this respect. I will close this scroll, praying heaven's blessing upon the church in all her interests. T. W. HINES.

Bishop Paine is expected to attend the Columbus (Miss.) District Conference at Crawfordville.

The Nashville Advocate reports the health of Bishop Pierce improving.

The health of Dr. Pierce is very feeble. His friends have had slight hope that he will again rally.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN. I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen and other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common, valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it, therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hod Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. REV. —, Washington, D. C.

Benson's Capcine POROUS PLASTER. A WONDERFUL REMEDY. There is no comparison between it and the common slow acting porous plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including liniments and ointments, electrical appliances. It contains new medicinal elements which in combination with rubber possess the most extraordinary pain relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any Physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For LAMINE BACK, Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgic, Sciatic and Neglected Colds and Coughs, diseased Kidneys, Whooping cough, affections of the heart, and all ills for which porous plasters are used, it is simply the best known remedy. Ask for Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cts. Sent on receipt of price by post-office order, 21 Platt Street, New York. 40-41

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Dr. Greenville Dowell. RESIDENCE—Twenty-fourth and Market Sts. Office—Lambert's drug store, Market St., corner of 24th street. Consultation in person or by letter.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health. This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will. Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HOME+ARTS. A MONTHLY FOR ALL AGES. Devoted to the Arts. That beautiful Home and make it attractive. And the thousand things all "want to know." One Dollar a Year. Sample for 50 cts. stamp. ALFRED SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. 40-41

CURE BY ABSORPTION WITHOUT DOSING THE BETTER WAY. THE HOLMAN LIVER and AGUE PAD AND AUXILIARIES. MEDICINAL ABSORPTIVE Body and Foot Plasters Absorption Bathing Salt FOOT BATHS. These remedies, which are the sole exponents of the Cured by Absorption as opposed to Dosing, have been proven the cheapest and more effective remedy for all diseases arising from Malaria or a disordered Stomach or Liver, and it is a well known fact that nearly all the diseases that attack the human body can be traced directly or indirectly to these two organs. The Pad exerts a prompt and specific influence upon the system, and removes the poisonous germs which paralyze its action, and restores a normal condition of health in a manner absolutely wonderful. It is known by actual experience that there is no disease which attacks the youth of both sexes, that can even be modified by the use of drugs, but that can be acted upon in a far more satisfactory and permanent manner by the HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO'S REMEDIES. Numerous cases, finally acknowledged to be beyond the reach of medicine, have been saved under the mild action of these remedies alone. Mr. Jonas Johnson, one of the proprietors of the Texas Baptist Herald, says: "I recommend the Holman Liver Pad Co's remedies, believing by so doing, I am assisting to relieve suffering humanity." If questioned, send for our pamphlet, "Nature's Laws," giving extended information and testimonials from the best people of the country. Mailed free. Consultation free and solicited at our office, or by mail, giving full description of your case. The public are earnestly cautioned against imitations and spurious articles. DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST: Infant's Pad, 1 50; Women's Pad, 2 00; Men's Pad, 2 00; XXX Pad, for all chronic cases, 5 00; Absorptive Body or Foot Plasters, each, 25; Absorptive Bathing Salt, (per box), 25; Absorptive Bathing Salt, (6 boxes for), 25. All sent free of postage, except the Bathing Salt—free for registering, 10 cts. per package. Dr. WESLEY TAYLOR, MANAGER, 169 E. Market St., P. O. Box 208, GALVESTON, TEXAS. 40-41

COMMENCEMENT CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE. CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS. June 6, 1879. 7:30 P. M.—JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENT. June 8, 1879. 10:30 A. M.—ANNUAL SERMON, Rev. L. M. Lewis, D. D., A. & M. College, Texas. 7:30 P. M.—SPECIAL SERMON, Rev. F. T. Mitchell, D. D., Brenham, Texas. June 10, 1879. 7:30 P. M.—ANNUAL CONCERT, Mrs. S. J. Pius, Teacher. June 11, 1879.—Commencement Day. 9:30 A. M.—COMPOSITIONS, By Young Ladies. 10:30 A. M.—ANNUAL LITERARY ADDRESS, Mr. Dudley Wooten, Austin, Texas. 11:30 A. M.—DIPLOMA AWARD ADDRESS, Rev. G. W. Briggs, Galveston, Texas. 7:30 P. M.—ANNUAL REUNION, Invitation general. All welcomed. 43-44 Next Session Begins Sept. 1, 1879. E. D. PITTS, President. SCIENCE HILL. This celebrated institution, located at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and founded March 25, 1825, by Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, has been purchased by the undersigned, and will be continued as a SCHOOL FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS. With a comprehensive course of study; a competent Faculty; superior accommodations, and reasonable terms. We invite consideration. For further particulars, address POYNTER & JORDAN, SHELBYVILLE, KY. 43-44

MARtha WASHINGTON COLLEGE. ABINGDON, VA. This is one of the most thoroughly equipped Female Colleges in the South. The grand buildings, course of instruction and Faculty are all first-class. Special attention given to Music, vocal and instrumental. Prof. A. J. Goodrich, Director of this department, has taught with great success in the best conservatories of the country, East and West. His assistants are also thoroughly equipped musical artists. A Normal School of Music, for the special benefit of teachers, will begin on the 5th of July, and will last for five weeks. Baggages of students returning home is checked from the College to any point in the South. Send for circular of Normal School and Catalogue to E. E. HOSS, President, pro tem. 43-44 Southern Methodist Publishing House, NASHVILLE, TENN. If you are not a subscriber, or have never seen the Christian Advocate, the Central Organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, edited by O. P. FITZGERALD, D. D., send for an excellent religious journal full of interesting information. A department specially devoted to Missions. Price \$2 per annum; \$1.25 to preachers. Address J. B. McFERRIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn. The General Conference ordered the publication of our Sunday-school Literature, and elected W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., editor. The supply is complete and attractive, as follows: Sunday-School Magazine, with Expository Notes and one Lesson quarterly, 75 cents; Lesson Quarterly, thirty-two pages, with Music, 15 cents; One Little People, four pages each Lesson, beautifully illustrated, 11 cents; The Infant Class, a new weekly Lesson, suited to the youngest scholars, 6 cents per annum, or one-half cent a month for four Lessons; Weekly Visitor, 14 cents; Send your orders, or write for specimen copies, to J. B. McFERRIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn. If you wish to purchase a Pulpit, Family, or Teachers Bible, Testaments, Commentaries, Bible Dictionary, Concordance, Text, Reference, or miscellaneous Religious Book, send your orders to J. B. McFERRIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn. We have just published a Sunday-school music-book called "New Life," the latest and best work of Prof. R. M. McINTOSH. Also issued in three forms: Lessons, Patent Notes, and Without Notes—all corresponding in numbers, so as to be used together. Single copies of either form, 10 cents; by mail, 35 cents; per dozen, by mail, \$4; per hundred, by freight or express, \$50. World Edition, single copy, 12 1/2 cents; per dozen, by mail, \$1 50; per hundred, by freight or express, \$19. For any of the above, or the Catalogue of our publications, address J. B. McFERRIN, Agent, Nashville, Tenn. 34-3

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Discovered at Last! A PERFECT AND Cheap Protection from Lightning! Dr. B. T. KAVANAUGH, of Houston, has been appointed general agent for the State of Texas, to represent the Patent Chambers' National Lightning Protection Co., of Cincinnati, O. This rod is based upon a new discovery in electric laws. It receives and throws off the electric current from the top of the building, by which means the electric current is scattered and neutralized and thereby rendered harmless. From his office in Houston, Dr. Kavanaugh will answer all letters of correspondence, and give full information to those who may wish to engage in the sale or erection of these new rods, in such counties or territories as may be desired. This rod is presented under the sanction and approval of Prof. T. C. of St. Louis, and all scientific electricians who have examined it, and is believed to be as near a protection as it is possible to accomplish. The State tax is paid by the company for all local agents.

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Texas Christian Advocate

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. BY E. M. MOORE.

THIRD QUARTER—SECOND LESSON—July 13, 1879. Rom. viii: 28-39; Security of Believers; Time—58, A. D.; Place—Corinth; Rulers, Nero, Emperor of Rome; Felix, Governor of Judea; Agrippa II, King of Chalcis and Galilee; and Suetonius, Military Commander of Great Britain.

GOLDEN TEXT.

What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?

The chapter of which this lesson is a part has long been regarded by all students of the Bible as one of vital interest, and they have prayerfully followed the great logician through his masterly argument to prove that the vital spirit of the gospel was given to supplement the dead letter of the law. In the previous chapter it is clearly proven that the law utterly fails to bring peace to a troubled mind, or comfort to a burdened heart. The law was a severe reprob; but it gave no consolation. It revealed man's fearful situation; but only to add to his alarm. About man's pathway the law made manifest deep and dangerous pitfalls; but the gospel has thrown the light of love on the ways of escape, and made them the paths of safety, the highways of holiness. The law condemns—the gospel saves; the law separates from God—the gospel draws us to Christ; the law lays burdens on the heart—the gospel removes them; the law crushes with despair—but the gospel bids us hope. In fact, when we are weighed down with manifold afflictions, the gospel comes in and assures us that "all things work together for good, to them that love God."

V. 28. "And we know that all things work together for good, to them that love God, to them who are called according to His purpose." "We know;" we have positive knowledge. It is not, I think, I believe, I hope; "that all things;" everything that happens; not some things, or certain things, or many things that happen, but all things—good and bad; "work together for good;" co-operate for good. In God's domain of grace, evil, as well as good, must labor for man's redemption. "To them that love God;" to those in harmony with God. All things in God's universe combine in favor of the one that loves God; but when that love ceases, the co-working for good ceases. "To them who are the called;" to them who are invited and have accepted God's invitation; "according to His purpose;" according to His design to save man by the death of Christ.

V. 29. "For whom He did foreknow, He also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren." "For" assigns reasons in this and the next verse for the statement made in the last verse. "Foreknow" means simply to know in advance, not to predetermine. God's foreknowledge in no way effects man's will or acts, as knowledge is never causative. "Predestinate;" predetermine. This expresses God's antecedent will to save all who would accept the offers of life. Knowledge is the vision of the intellect; predetermination is an act of the will based on knowledge; "conformed;" formed like. That is, God's foreknowledge sweeps the future act of man, when he plans in advance that such shall be formed like the image of His Son.

V. 30. "Moreover, whom He did predestinate, them He also called; and whom He called, them He also justified; and whom He also glorified." "Moreover;" besides. The meaning of this verse we take to be as follows: He called those whom He predetermined to save (the predetermination based on His foreknowledge of man's obedience to His will); and He justified (acquitted of guilt) those whom He called; and He glorified (rendered luminous with divine love) whom He justified.

V. 31. "What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?" This is a just conclusion from the previous verses, viz: that all things work together for good to them that love God; and that God, foreknowing such, planned in advance and then called them; justified them, and glorified them. It is not here asserted that no others are called, as many are called but few chosen; or that God was willing that any should perish. The apostle is here speaking only of those who love God. Then he concludes: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

V. 32. "He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things?" Verse thirty-one asserts in strong language that God is for us; here we have the evidence in His es-

teeming man's salvation as dearer than the life of His Son, and in His delivering Him up to die for man. Then He concludes if God so loved those who love Him, He will freely give them all things.

V. 33. "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth." "Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect?" As God acquits all who love Him.

V. 34. "Who is he that condemneth? Who is the judge that would condemn one already acquitted by the death of Christ? It is Christ that died." He paid the penalty. "Yea, rather than he is risen again;" He is not dead but alive; "who is even at the right hand of God;" He is not only alive, but He is where He can make "intercession for us."

V. 35. "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?" The apostle has shown that no one can accuse us or condemn us; and now he goes further and asserts that no one can separate us from the love of Christ (the love He has for us.) If we are in tribulation, distress, persecution, suffering, or danger, He will only love us the more tenderly.

V. 36. "As it is written: for thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter." As it is written (see Psa. xlii: 22). Here is the prophecy of Christian martyrdom. The previous verse asserts what history proves, that no peril or torture could keep Christ out of the hearts of those who love Him; and filled with this spirit, Christians cheerfully died for Him.

V. 37. "Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us." Instead of afflictions separating us from Christ, or martyrdom overcoming us, we are "more than conquerors" through His love.

V. 38 and 39. "For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord." "Persuaded;" convinced; "death;" the terrors of death; "life;" the fearful responsibilities of life; "angels" and "principalities;" spiritual agents; "powers;" forces of the physical universe; "things present;" things to come; "all that is, or is to be;" "height;" things above, or in heaven; "depth;" things below, or in hell; "any other creature;" any other creation. This grand climax includes the extremes of man's existence here; all spiritual powers; the mighty forces of nature; all of creation that is, or is to be; the extremes of space (that is the whole creation), or any other creation.

APPLICATION. 28. It is the Christian's privilege to feel that all things work together for his good. Trials cause him to cling closer to Christ, and blessings to appreciate His goodness.

29. It should cheer us to feel that while the future is yet concealed from us, God has thrown His glance along the paths we are yet to tread, and has designed us to become, in image, like His Son.

30. It should cheer us still more that God will call and justify and glorify all who love Him.

31. It has been well said that one with God is in the majority.

32. To comprehend the heaven that awaits us, we have only to think of the Redeemer who saves us.

33. Those who are guiltless at God's bar, have no accusers.

34. Christ, the risen Savior, relieves the Christian of all condemnation.

35. Christ's love for us is stronger than all of earth's evil agencies combined.

36. Cheered by this love men joyfully die.

37. And in thus losing their lives they gain eternal life.

38 and 39. The Christian need fear nothing in the universe, as it is, or may be, as able to separate him from God. Love is a cord that man for himself alone can loosen.

"Patience."

It has suggested itself to us, occasionally, that there would probably come a time when criticism would reach its anti-climax. It has gone through all the successive stages within the last few months. It has sneered at the preachers who had receptions, and at those who ventured to give items of news, and at those who wrote mirthfully, and at those who had found their respective fields of labor in a bad condition, but hoped that the prospects for a revival were growing brighter, and at those who wrote of their quarterly meetings, and at those who wrote "simply to see their names in print." Some of the things criticised deserved criti-

cism, in a kindly way. Some things that merited criticism were passed by unnoticed; and many things which were written in a religious spirit, and to which no brother should have objected, have been ridiculed, sneered at, turned this way and that, as though no pains were being spared to wound the author's feelings. Tray's bark has always been the signal for Blanche and Sweetheart to begin, and they have kept up a lively chorus around many an unfortunate correspondent for the ADVOCATE.

But "Patience" has handed himself down to immortality by achieving the anti-climax. He does not state whether he is the allegorical patience, that is to have her perfect work, or the historical patience on a monument; whether he is patience personified, or whether he merely intends his *nom de plume* as brief exhortation to his readers. Probably the last is true, as he himself seems to have grown very impatient over things little deserving his maledictions. He writes a despairing "How long, oh Lord, how long?" He is worn out; he can scarcely endure life any longer. "How long," he murmurs faintly, "before the preachers 'are all 'boxed,' 'suited,' 'watched,' 'cowed,' 'housed,' and 'hogged.'" His only consolation is that all things pertaining to this earth will come to an end.

Is it so, indeed? Then we will dare to hope that there will be an end of such criticisms as this—which too evidently pertain to this earth. True, another race of critics will rise in the place of the ones who are now making themselves heard in the land, but "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and we will dare to hope that the coming race will select legitimate objects for criticism.

Have the critics left us any subject on which we can safely write? Can a communication of any kind be penned without incurring censure in some direction? Happy is he who preserves a discreet silence and writes nothing at all. Let him not presume to tell the church in general how his own portion of the work is prospering. Some loving brother will hasten to inform him, (under a *nom de plume*) that he likes to see his name in print. Let him not tell his brethren how his people have met him on his new work. Some brother will politely inform him that he is tired of receptions, and that he doesn't believe much in receptions, and that the brother needn't say so much about it if he happens to have a supper and provisions for a month ahead. Let him not expect congratulations if his people have shown him some peculiar mark of their appreciation. "Patience," and those like unto him, will inquire how long it will be before the preachers get done being "boxed," "suited," "watched," "cowed," "housed," and "hogged." How long, oh Lord, how long?

If there is one thought more unkind than another in the article under consideration, it is this: How long before the preachers get done being "housed?" If we were to reply in sober earnest to the question, we should say that it ought to be a long time. But why should one reply in earnest to such a question? What does he care for the sorrow and annoyance of any homeless preacher, dragging his family around over large circuits, or living in rented houses, and finding most of his limited income taken up in paying the rent? What is it to him that some servant of God, wearied with long years of homelessness, has at last come into possession of a "wee bit ingle, blinkin' bonny," a place that he can look upon as home for awhile, and can surround with home comforts—a small nook, sweet with all the tender associations of home? Let not the preacher write of his paragonage to the ADVOCATE, for "Patience" will be exhausted, and will want to know when the brethren will get through being "housed." Oh, patience! Thou embodiment of justice and discernment!

There is but one refuge for us. We may not write of our homes, or our people, or our church—we may tell nothing of Texas interests; but no one has forbidden us to write of Borriboola gha and the natives. We trust that Patience will kindly give us leave, and will utter no more his despairing "How long, oh, how long?"

CORIANUS, URBILL CIRCUIT, June 24, 1879.

The English Church Mission in Bonny, on the Niger, hopes that the period of persecution is over. The favorite wife of the king, who inspired the persecutions, has lately died. The chiefs are yielding very much, and the attendance at the Sabbath services has increased within two months from 120 to 349, including two chiefs, and the richest women in Bonny. The king and chiefs seem ready to yield what they can presently.

Rev. W. P. Harrison is recovering from a severe illness.

Bible Distribution in Texas by Collectors of American Bible Society in the Month of May.

Days of service, 323; miles traveled on official duty, 4,014; families visited by them, 3,577; destitute families supplied, 473; destitute individuals supplied in addition, 174; number of books sold, 1,413; value of books sold, \$570.71; number of books distributed gratuitously, 267; value of books distributed gratuitously, \$75.62; received from churches and individuals in aid of the Bible cause, \$36.25.

W. B. RANKIN, District Superintendent.

We are sent as ministers for the salvation of the people. Some men seem to think they are commissioned simply to purge the churches. Their first and principal work is to put down any conspicuous men and women who do not at once yield their judgments to the views of the new minister. They have plans of their own. They do not ask any advice about preaching, or "running prayer-meetings." If any persons have other notions, it is all the worse for them. They are accustomed to work on their own lines, and everybody must "look out for the engine when the bell rings!" They pride themselves upon bearing about the scalps of many leading men in the societies where they have heretofore been. They magnify the priestly office, and desire the laymen to attend simply to their own duties. Now the result almost inevitably is that in nine cases out of ten the harmony of a church is broken up, and its temporal and spiritual prosperity periled by such a course. We are to save men, not to destroy them; to learn their peculiarities to meet them where they are, and by Christian courtesy and faithfulness, to gradually shape them into such characters as we would have them bear. It is a comparatively short and easy work to denounce, discourage and drive away men from the church; it is a Christ-like office to bear with them, suffer patiently from them, and win them, by God's grace, to their own salvation.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Milford cir. at Houston Creek 1st Sunday in July. Ennis and Palmer cir. at Palmer, 2d Sunday in July. Renger cir. at Springtown, July 5, 6. Christian mis. at —, July 12, 13. The District Conference will be held at Wade's Chapel, commencing on Thursday, before the 5th Sunday in August, at which time we expect to have a self-supporting camp-meeting. We respectfully invite ministerial brethren generally to attend. We promise to provide for them and their horses.

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HENRIETTA DIST.—THIRD ROUND. West Fork mission, August 2, 3. Deaton cir. at August 16, 17. Deaton cir. at August 23, 24. District conference convenes at Montague, July 17, at 9 a. m. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Zion, at Bellas, 1st Sabbath in July. Willis and Montgomery, at Montgomery, 2d Sabbath in July. Anderson, at Pine Grove, 4th Sabbath in July. Navasota and Millican, at Millican, 1st Sabbath in August. Dooly mission, at Black Jack Grove, 3d Sabbath in July. Anderson, at Pine Grove, 4th Sabbath in July. Navasota and Millican, at Millican, 1st Sabbath in August. Dooly mission, at Black Jack Grove, 3d Sabbath in July. Anderson, at Pine Grove, 4th Sabbath in July. Navasota and Millican, at Millican, 1st Sabbath in August. Dooly mission, at Black Jack Grove, 3d Sabbath in July.

SHERMAN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Bonham cir. 1st Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Emory cir. at Union Ridge, 1st Sunday in July. Gilmer cir. at Soul Chapel, 2d Sunday in July. Sulphur Bluff cir. at Sulphur Bluff, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

JEFFERSON DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Soda Lake cir. 1st Sunday in July. Queen City cir. 2d Sunday in July. Texasville cir. 3d Sunday in July. Boston cir. 4th Sunday in July. Jefferson sta. 1st Sunday in August. Colleville cir. 2d Sunday in August. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

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FORT WORTH DIST.—THIRD ROUND. George's Creek, at Nolan's River, July 5. Texasville cir. at camp-ground, July 12. Fort Graham cir. at Fort Graham, July 19. Covington cir. at Peoria, August 2. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Springtown cir. at Springtown, July 5, 6. Christian mis. at —, July 12, 13. The District Conference will be held at Wade's Chapel, commencing on Thursday, before the 5th Sunday in August, at which time we expect to have a self-supporting camp-meeting. We respectfully invite ministerial brethren generally to attend. We promise to provide for them and their horses.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Georgetown and Round Rock, at Georgetown, July 5, 6. Sugar Loaf, at Pleasant Hill, July 12, 13. Belton sta. July 19, 20. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

TEXARKANA DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Whitesboro cir. July 5. Lavaca mis. July 19. Moulton cir. July 26. The District Conference will convene at Mosser Grove camp-ground, July 19, at 9 o'clock. A. A. KILLGORE, P. E.

CORSIKAN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Marquez mis. at Tacker's School-house, July 5, 6. Inballo cir. at camp-ground, July 12, 13. Thornton cir. at Thorn Hill, July 19, 20. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

BRECKENRIDGE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Bell Plains mis. at South Pecon, 3d Sunday in July. Taylor mis. at South Pecon, 2d Sunday in July. Coleman mis. at South Pecon, 1st Sunday in July. The District Conference will convene at South Pecon, on Wednesday, July 16, at 9 o'clock. J. G. WARREN, P. E.

DALLAS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Grapevine cir. July 5, 6. McKinney and Van Alstyne, July 12, 13. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

SAN ANTONIO DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Kerrville cir. at Brownsboro, July 5, 6. Junction mis. July 12, 13. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Gonzales cir. at Denton's Creek, July 5, 6. Stephenville cir. at Heil's school house, July 12, 13. Mountain City cir. at Wimbler's, July 19, 20. Seguin sta. July 26, 27. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND. The District Conference for Corpus Christi District will convene at Beville Thursday, July 3, at half past three o'clock. Let the brethren all be on hand, and the preachers come in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ. So. B. DUNTON, P. E.

STEPHENVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Jonesboro cir. July 5, 6. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July. Whitesboro cir. at Whitesboro, Thursday at 10 A. M., preceding 2d Sunday in July. Dexter cir. at Belle's, 3d Sunday in July.

VALLEY DIST.—THIRD ROUND. If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take care for Hop Bitters Will Cure You. If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited without knowing why, Hop Bitters Will Revive You. If you are a minister and overtaxed yourself with pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, Hop Bitters Will Restore You. If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters Will Strengthen You. If you are young, and suffering from indigestion, or growing too fast, as is often the case, Hop Bitters Will Relieve You. If you are in the workshop on the farm, at the desk, anywhere and feeling fatigued, Hop Bitters Will Refresh You. Hop Bitters is What You Need. If you are old and your faculties are feeble, Hop Bitters Will Give you New Life and Vigor. Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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## Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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R. T. Nabors, Texas Conference

## Special Notice to Subscribers.

Almost every mail brings us requests about as follows: "My time of subscription is out. I can not well do without the Advocate; so please continue it, and I will send you the money in a short time." We never continue the paper in such cases. Let it be so understood. To do so in all cases would necessitate the opening of several thousand additional accounts in our books. This of itself is a good and sufficient reason. There is, however, another: we are not supposed to know the financial responsibility of our subscribers; and to resort to an indiscriminate credit system would subject us to the just charge of being indifferent business men. Subscribers who wish their paper continued must send the money, unless they subscribe through some of the preachers or specially appointed agents, in which case they, the preachers, become personally responsible to us. This is a rule to which we make no exception.

SHAW &amp; BLAYLOCK.

## ON OUR CIRCUIT.

Feeling unwell, we indulged in the luxury of a sleeper. Luxury does not always ensure repose. The closely drawn curtains, though of rich damask, smothered us. May not the elegant exclusiveness which so often attaches to wealth have the same influence on the soul? The peculiar rocking motion of the Pullman, so like that of a stateroom on a steamship, caused a degree of sea-sickness that was not savory. Can any one determine how much the imagination has to do with our bodily ailments? Our vain effort to sleep recalled the experience of Bret Harte on a similar occasion. He found himself arranging the clatter of the wheels to short snatches of song, and though weary, was forced to keep it up for hours. Our experience was not so poetical, but equally annoying. Each change of the state of the ties, or position of the rails, would suggest some short jerky sentence, and the effort to suspend the operation and court sleep rendered the impression more distinct. Now it would be "here we go; here we go;" next "rattle and bang; rattle and bang." Then it was "two hops and a jump; two hops and a jump." Then came a respite as the wheels struck a smooth track only to resume its chatter of "run along; run along;" "switchet and skip," or something else of equal interest. We tried to stop and sleep, but with the varied clang of the wheels and rattle of the undergearing, some slang phrase or crank sentence would be suggested till, wearied out, we slept. We failed to observe in the wheels any wise suggestion; they seemed only to talk nonsense. Foolishness clings to us more tenaciously than words of wisdom. The profane jests of the preacher are often remembered much longer than his sermons.

We looked out of the car at day break and recognized the new and substantial brick business houses which adjoin the depot at the old town of Corsicana. The old is giving place to the new. Civilization often travels the path of revolution. The old frame buildings of a former generation must give place to the substantial brick of the present day. Some insist that a corresponding change should take place in religion. They are wise when they confine their demand to its outward conditions. Church buildings, parsonages, education, and many of its agencies, must keep step with the material development which marks the advance of civilization; but the Master has said: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." We regard with suspicion all modern improvements in the science of salvation.

The fields along our route were moist with recent rains; and generous showers fell upon us at intervals until we left the cars at Honey Grove, in Fannin county. The crops will be shortened by the drouth, which from all accounts has been more severe throughout the State than Texas has known since 1857. There is, however, a bright side to the picture. The surplus of last year's crop, at many points, will now find a market,

while the grass, which already makes the prairies look like spring, will support the stock through our mild winters until another crop is made. The soil and climate of Texas enables it to endure drouths, which in other sections would parch the fields into deserts. The crops in North Texas would not be considered a failure in many of the older States. In Fannin county, for instance, it is estimated that the corn will average 25 bushels per acre; the wheat from 10 to 12 bushels, and cotton will yield about a bale. Hard times in Texas means that the people are not making money as rapidly as they wish.

Tradition tells that Honey Grove—which is located on the Trans-Continental railroad between Bonham and Paris, is indebted to Davy Crockett for its name. On his way to San Antonio, where, with Bowie and Travis, he closed his career, he camped for some time in the grove near the present site of the town, to recruit his horses and hunt the game that then roamed over the hills. The number of bee trees in the vicinity attracted his attention, and it is said he carved the words, "Honey Grove" on a tree standing near the rude cabin he had built. Could the eye of the adventurous pioneer, while tracing the line of the honey-laden bee across the hills to the tree where its sweets were stored, have penetrated the years which have since gone by, what a wonderful vision would have been revealed to his gaze. On the hill near his cabin he would have seen the white cottages and well filled stores of brick and stone of a thriving and prosperous town. The smoke of the locomotive would have been seen streaming across the distant hills, and the quiet of his camp have been disturbed by the roar of passing trains. The spire of a house where the God of his fathers is worshipped would have pointed his thoughts toward heaven, and he would have seen an institution of learning, costing many thousands of dollars, annually thronged with students and sending forth every year scores of young men and maidens trained for usefulness in all the walks of life. Along the trail he traveled after he left his camp until he took his place among the gallant men who fought and fell within the walls of the Alamo, he would have seen the iron horse rushing with tireless speed across the State, while farms and pastures, towns and growing cities are clustering along its track. Around the walls of the Alamo, where he fell with his body half hidden by the foemen he had slain, the vision would have revealed a city whose stately business houses of stone cast their shadows in the clear waters of the San Antonio. And to the north and the south, the east and the west of that extreme outpost of civilization, there would have risen to his gaze a great commonwealth, numbering its population by millions, and still expanding with all the vigor and hope of early and stalwart manhood. The rugged pioneer had his mission to fulfill. The adventurous spirit which impelled him through weeks of toilsome travel and nerved his arm when swarms of treacherous foemen closed around him, held in it an unconscious prophecy full of promise to his adopted land. One generation often reaps the harvest sowed by another. There is dust and sweat on the brow of the workman who quarries the rock, but unless his task is fulfilled, the skill of the architect will never frame the arch nor place the capstone on the finished building. We venerate the memory of those men who wrested from the wilderness and savage foes this goodly heritage. We also have our work to do. Two score of years to come will work wonderful changes in this land. Towns will grow into cities, our unsettled Northwest will be thronged with a busy population, new lines of travel will map the State, and agriculture and manufacturing and commerce will pour their swelling stream of wealth into the lap of the people. The bee hunter of Honey Grove had other tasks to perform besides

tracking the bee to its hive or marking down the deer on the prairie. He was blazing the pathway of civilization soon to be thronged by the coming multitude. He was laying the foundations of a free and prosperous State. Will our history leave an impress on the days to come?

The Honey Grove High School, located at this point, is under the patronage of the Paris District, North Texas Conference. Rev. I. W. Clark is President, aided by Prof. Kendall and two superior teachers in the female department. The musical department is under the charge of Mrs. Watermire. The school matriculated during the past year some one hundred and fifty students. The examination was thorough and highly satisfactory to the patrons. We were specially pleased with the moral and religious tone that pervaded the instructions. This was specially apparent in the examination of the class in moral philosophy and in the original addresses of the students. All the young men in the advanced classes, save one, are professors of religion. They hold class and prayer-meetings weekly. If we mistake not, this company of young men will ere long send reinforcements to the itinerant ranks. The school building is of brick, two stories in height, 50x70 feet in size, divided into two rooms of 50x50 feet, with four recitation rooms. It cost \$15,000. A small debt still remains, which has been provided for in a manner which relieves the friends of the institution of their fears respecting its safety.

The town of Honey Grove numbers about 1,000 inhabitants. The soil in this country is known as the black wax; a great favorite with farmers, but not so popular with tidy housewives in showery weather. The water supply for domestic purposes is largely derived from cisterns, which are blasted out of the solid limestone. They are walled from the surface to the top of the rock, and are usually filled from the water which flows in after heavy rains from the surface of the rock. Though somewhat impregnated with the lime in the soil and rock, we found it delightfully clear and cool.

The Paris District Conference met at Clarksville, June 26th, with John H. McLean, P. E., in the chair, and an unusually large representation from the several churches. This is a good indication. There is nothing more depressing to a presiding elder or preacher in charge than habitual absence of official members from their posts of duty. When laymen leave their business for days, and manifest a deep interest in the business before a District or Quarterly Conference, we may be assured that there will not be negligence of duty on the part of stewards, or apathy in the church when the pastor leads his people into a revival movement. The reports from the different churches as to their spiritual condition were encouraging. Some already had been visited with gracious revivals, and in every charge the signs of the times were cheering. We heard of prayer-meetings and learned that the class-meeting is not regarded as an obsolete institution in Methodism. The Sunday-school interest meets marked attention; one charge reporting nine schools under the charge of our church. We were glad to find the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in general circulation in the district, and to learn from the preachers that they find their church organ a co-worker with them in their great mission of spreading scriptural holiness over the land. Special emphasis was given by the presiding elder and the pastors to the importance of family prayer. This is a vital point in the piety of the church. If there be ashes on the family altar the fires will go out in the public congregation.

At Honey Grove we met Dr. McKenzie, the pioneer of education in our State, listening attentively to the examination, counseling and cheering on his younger asso-

ciates in the great work, with all the wisdom gained from long experience, with all the ardor of a heart that will never grow old, though his head may be whitened by the touch of time. At Clarksville we again met him in the District Conference, listening to the reports and taking part in the discussions, with the zeal of a preacher in all the warmth of his first love for the church. All over Texas we have met the men who have been trained by this veteran educator. They are in our legislative halls, they wear the judicial ermine, they stand high at the bar, they fill the pulpit, they are among our leading physicians, and prosperous merchants and farmers. They ever speak of their old teacher in terms of veneration. He has built his own monument, more durable than the chiseled marble.

## LAGER BEER.

Two or three weeks ago the brewers of the land held a national convention at St. Louis. There was a great deal of braggadocio and a mighty flourish of trumpets as they held up to view the large amount of tax they pay to the general government. All this, of course, was to influence the next general election in Missouri. At that time the people will vote for or against entire prohibition, the law permitting them to do so having passed the last legislature by a majority of sixty. The voluble Mr. Reuter, president of the convention, during fifteen years, had paid into the Treasury \$109,717,543; but he neglected to state that during the same time the people had wasted and paid out, for the suppression of crime and support of paupers created by the use of beer alone, over five billions of dollars, and for drinks of all kinds nearly twenty billions.

That beer is a prolific source of intemperance and crime, the following statistics will show. The London Times, in an article on "Free Beer," says the opinion obtained at one time, "that free trade in beer would gradually wean men from the use of ardent spirits; but the result of this experiment did not confirm the expectations of its supporters. The sale of spirituous liquors was not diminished." Recorder Hill, in a charge from the bench, said "the beer-shop is universally denounced as a curse upon the land." The Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, in an official report, says: "The direct causes of our national intemperance, one of the foremost and most prolific, is the operation of the act which called beer-houses into existence." In 1872, New Bedford, Massachusetts, tried a free beer law with the following result: After eight months of free beer there was, as compared with a year of strict prohibition, an increase of sixty-eight per cent. in crime, and of over one hundred and twenty per cent. in drunkenness. Dr. John Todd, before a committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and summoned, too, in the interest of the brewers, stated that "beer demoralizes awfully. It makes men cross; it makes their homes unpleasant; it prevents them from rising in civilization; it shuts them out from the influence of everything that is ennobling." All of the above facts, and many more that we could give, the voluble president of the brewers' association neglected to give. He did not neglect, however, to say that prohibitory laws were a failure. We will see if they are. The Attorney General of the State of Maine writes: "Twenty-five years ago the most of our grocery stores, druggists, all hotels in city and country, sold liquors. Poverty, crime, suffering and ignorance prevailed; our jails were full, our farm-yards empty, the landlord rich, his neighbor poor; his house well painted, glazed and blinded; theirs unpainted, the windows stuffed with rags, the rooms full of nothing but sorrow." (How true this is of the brewers and their customers is patent to all observing men.) He also says: "When the law was first enacted at least two-thirds of the people at heart opposed the law;

now they could not be induced to repeal it." There is not a brewery or distillery in the State. In regard to prohibitory laws being a failure, Mr. Louis Shade, at one time special agent for the brewers, and we believe is now, differs somewhat from the voluble Mr. Reuter. Mr. Shade, in an address to the brewers in Washington City some time ago, said: "Very severe is the injury which the brewers have received in the so-called temperance States. The local option law of Pennsylvania reduced the number of breweries in that State from 500 in 1873 to 346 in 1874, thus destroying 154 breweries in one year. In Michigan it is even worse; for of 202 breweries in 1873, only 68 remained in 1874. In Ohio the crusaders destroyed 68 out of 296. In Indiana the Baxter law stopped 66 out of 158. In Maryland the breweries were reduced from 74 to 15, some few of those stopped being in those counties in which they have a local option law." Thus we see that prohibitory laws do reduce the number of breweries, and we are not surprised that the brewers at St. Louis "boldly opposed" them. There is another very important fact the voluble Mr. Reuter neglected to state. It is that very little, if any, lager-beer is manufactured in this country. The stuff sent out by the brewers is not lager-beer at all, but is a vile decoction manufactured from damaged rice and corn, with absinthe, the most deadly of all alcoholics, put into it to give it strength and prevent it from souring in this hot climate. Some time ago the ADVOCATE gave the quantity of the above materials used by the Milwaukee brewers, and in a short time will give the quantity used by those of St. Louis.

We regret to note that the Galveston News, judging from the tone of several recent editorials, has become the apologist for beer. As it has, however, we respectfully commend the foregoing facts to its careful and earnest consideration. We shall, perhaps, touch upon this important subject frequently.

## SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

We are in receipt of the Register and announcement of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, for 1878-9; also the Register and announcement of the Young Ladies' School, Southwestern University. The mechanical execution of these catalogues, by Shaw & Blaylock, is in the highest style of the art.

A report of the commencement exercises appears in another column from the pen of one of the curators. The friends of Christian education will rejoice to learn of the prosperity of this leading enterprise of Texas Methodism. It is attaining the full measure of the hopes of its most sanguine supporters. We expect to report a very large increase of students the approaching session.

The Williamson County Sun has an elaborate report of the commencement exercises. It is evident that the good people of Georgetown appreciate the value of this institution in their midst.

Our well known and much respected friend, Fred. Senior, representing the firm of Hemphill, Hamlin & Co., carpet merchants, of New York, has once more made his appearance among us. His samples have, as usual, been selected with the greatest care from the most popular factories, many of the patterns being peculiar to this house. It is scarcely needful for us to call attention to the personal qualities of Mr. Senior, for the number and position of his friends, both in this and other cities throughout the State, amply testify to his abilities as a man of business and his attractions as a gentleman.

PERSONAL.—Rev. S. A. D. Strickland, of Lipan, Hood county, and member of the Northwest Texas Conference, passed through Galveston during the week, en route to Jackson, Miss. He has been unable, in consequence of ill health, to fill an appointment the past year, and he goes hence to recuperate. His friends will address letters as above, until further notice.

In our present issue will be found several advertisements from Austin. These are the result of only small effort, and show what could be done in any considerable town of the State—if agents would only try. Our good friends could aid us materially by an occasional canvass for advertisements.

## Methodism, Co-operation, Union Sunday-Schools, Etc.

The M. E. Church, South, in her doctrines and economy (in my humble opinion), is better calculated to evangelize the world than any system in existence. Justification by faith only, regeneration and a holy life are the doctrines of the Bible. The ministry of our church should teach these wholesome doctrines both by precept and example. Let our principles be "known and read of all men," for if we preach righteousness everywhere, sinners will be converted.

The laity should be taught and should embrace our doctrines. Their light should also shine before the world. They should understand and co-operate with the ministry in our economy as well as in doctrines, in order to the complete success of the church. The Sunday-school is an auxiliary to the church. We must teach the children in order to succeed. This every preacher promises to do when he enters the regular work. (See Discipline, page 89.) We are required to organize a Sunday-school where ten persons can be collected for that purpose. (Discipline, page 132.) Want of co-operation prohibits us from doing this in many places. What shall the preacher do when even the official members of the church contend for union Sabbath-schools? We could have a Sunday-school in nearly every neighborhood, if our members would act in unison with us; but, alas, they fail to do this in many places. What shall we do in such instances? When we receive persons into the church they promise to attend upon its ordinances and support its institutions. (Discipline, page 238.) How do union Sunday-schools and sending money to other publishing establishments than ours correspond to these vows? We want to teach the children of our members what we believe the Bible to teach, but we can't do it in union Sunday-schools.

Will you please give the readers of the ADVOCATE a history of the American Sunday-school Publishing Company? Has the M. E. Church, South, any representation in it? Has she any money interest in it? Our people need instruction in these things.

GEORGE F. FAIR.

EASTLAND CITY, JUNE 19.

## Sunday-Schools.

I want to say a word to the brethren in this district about Sunday-schools. It is painfully apparent that the Sunday-school interest in this region is in a languishing condition. I know of but one remedy for this moral lethargy. We are told that in "unity their is strength." Then let the Sunday-school workers of this district organize, and make a combined effort this fall and winter for the advancement and spread of the Sunday-school work. Let us have a District Sunday-school convention at the earliest possible date. I would suggest Saturday before the fourth Sunday in July, as the date, and Centre Point, Kerr county, as the place. District Conference convenes there, and then (if I am rightly informed) we can have not only Sunday-school workers in council, but will be encouraged by the presence of our presiding elder and the preachers from the various circuits in this district. What say you, brethren? Shall we have a district Sunday-school convention? I have talked with a number of our best Sunday-school workers, and all agree that a convention would give the Sunday-school cause a wonderful impetus. Laborers will be encouraged, preachers strengthened, and God will be honored and glorified by the ingathering of many children to the Sabbath-school. Let us hear from you, Bros. Thornbury, Hill, Tucker, and others who love the Sunday-school cause.

JOHN W. HUNTER.

CHERRY SPRING, TEXAS, JUNE 14th, 1879.

(We commend the above to the consideration of the members of other districts in Texas. A revival in Sunday-school work is needed by the church.—ED.)

THE Duke of Wellington said: "Great nations cannot wage little wars," and England will appreciate the justice of this remark when the Zululand bill is presented for payment.

MOODY and Sankey's methods have been adapted to politics by Randall and Lurton, who are to work for the Greenbackers in Maine. Randall makes short speeches, and Lurton sings Greenback songs.



## Texas Christian Advocate

## OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

[We regret that the heavy pressure on our columns will not permit more extended notices of our educational interests throughout the State. We give below one notice of each institution. Our friends who have written about the same schools, will understand why their communications do not appear.—Ed.]

## THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The sixth year of this institution was concluded on Wednesday, the 18th June. Five days were devoted to a careful and thorough examination of classes, showing the results of an arduous year's work in a very satisfactory manner and fully attesting the scholarly attainments of the faculty and the patient toil of the students.

The educational standard of the University is very high, and every student is required to measure up to it before he can receive the indorsement of the faculty or be recommended for degrees. Eight young gentlemen having passed through the various schools were graduated with the degree of "Bachelor of Arts."

There were registered during the year, seventy-two collegiate and forty-eight preparatory students, besides the young ladies department in which were registered fifty-four; thus, in all the departments we find there is one hundred and seventy-four, showing an increase over the year before of sixty-five. These figures indicate a very encouraging state of prosperity in the central orb of our educational system in Texas.

The moral and religious advantages of this University are worthy of special mention. The faculty is composed of gentlemen who combine with the highest order of intellectual culture, moral excellence and religious faith. On investigation we found that forty-one of the students are members of the church. Of these eight are licensed preachers preparing for the itinerant work.

There was a "Young Men's Christian Association" and a "Young Men's Prayer-meeting" maintained by the students, and eight conversions occurred during the year.

The disciplinary advantages are very fine. These are secured by dignified example and moral suasion. We have never seen a more polite, respectful or respectable body of students in any institution.

The honorable Board of Curators met on Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., and a quorum answered to their names at the first calling of roll. They were diligent in their labors through several meetings, and adjourned on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M. They expressed great satisfaction at the management of the institution by the faculty; every member of which was retained for the ensuing year, with following changes and additions, Prof. N. T. Burk, A. M., resigned the chair of Mathematics, and occupies that of History, Political Economy and English Literature. The chair of Mathematics was then filled by the election of Prof. C. C. Cody, A. M. And that of Vocal Culture and Music by Prof. W. A. Turner, Mus. Bach.

On Sunday morning the chapel of the University was filled to its utmost capacity to hear the commencement sermon, which was preached by that Apostolic man, Rev. R. Alexander, D. D., of the Texas Conference, from the text "Learn of Me"—Math. xi: 29. He preached like one who had obeyed the injunction of the great Teacher to the letter and in the spirit. For forty-two years this veteran soldier of the cross has stood in the line of the Texas preachers, having on him "the whole armor of God," and after all he still stands "strong in the Lord and in the power of his might." On last Sunday he stood in the pulpit "having his loins girt about with truth and having on the breastplate of righteousness." His feet were "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," behind the "shield of faith," we saw the "helmet of salvation," and the "sword of the spirit, which is the Word of God." His voice rang like a morning bell. His words were quickening and his eyes flashed the light of a soul filled with the "love of God shed abroad therein." All were interested, edified, and all hearts were touched. We think all were agreed that the regent and faculty honored the University by selecting Dr. Alexander to preach the commencement sermon.

According to *Lex loci*, the Sunday-school was assembled at 4 o'clock P. M., and the chapel was again filled. When, after hymns and prayer, very appropriate speeches were made by Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D. and Rev. Wm. Shapard, D. D., of the Texas Conference, your correspondent also had a place on that

programme right in between these two doctors, but his performance *verbam non amplius addam*. At night Rev. G. W. Briggs, of the Texas Conference, who had been selected to preach before the Young Men's Christian Association, was greeted by another, or perhaps the same reassembled, large congregation. His theme was, "Will religion pay?" Text "What shall it Profit?" Mark viii: 36. The sermon showed that the young men, like the faculty, were exactly right in their selection of a preacher for the occasion. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." That sermon is not to be remembered for its beauty only; it was indeed a beautiful piece of work, and he who formed it must be well skilled in the art, but it will be remembered by that audience for more than its artistic beauty; it was true and good. It was replete with practical thought, good to the edifying of those who heard it. On Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., the annual address was delivered before the Alamo and San Jacinto Literary Societies by the Rev. T. R. Pierce, of North Texas Conference. His subject was "A review of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*." The performance was grand. A reviewer was that day reviewed by one who had mastered his wonderful work. For one hour a large and intelligent audience was entertained, amused and instructed. The review by Pierce of Carlyle's work is like a diamond set in a diadem of gold.

At night the public debate of the Literary Societies was ably conducted by four young men who had been chosen by the members of the societies for that purpose.

Tuesday morning was occupied by the young men in delivering the prize declamations. The anniversary of the Alumni was held in the afternoon, and a complimentary concert by the young ladies at night.

Wednesday, commencement day, was devoted to the graduating class, and proved to be a literary treat, consisting of speeches and music, terminating in the conferring of degrees and diplomas, and the Baccalaureate address. At night there was a social reunion held in the university building, which closed the exercises for the year. We have been careful to note every performance in order that your readers may see that the Southwestern University affords a bill of fare at her commencements far superior to the old time theatricals and comic speeches still perpetuated by some of our modern institutions, thus affording great pleasure to the large number of ministers and laymen who were in attendance from various parts of the State.

The material improvement of the institution must be noticed. The University building has recently been inclosed by a substantial fence, and over two hundred trees have been set on the grounds; a new chemical and philosophical laboratory has been secured, and a slightly and commodious building erected for the young ladies' department. This last item is due to the liberality and enterprise of the faculty, who raised the money by the sale of scholarships, to be paid in tuition, and of course amounts to a gift by that noble band of church workers. May God bless them in their noble efforts to establish this great enterprise.

The building of the Georgetown and Round Rock railroad has proved a great benefit to the city of Georgetown and we see improvements on every street. The citizens are enterprising and moral, giving strong support to the University, and their liberality was attested by the free entertainment of all visitors in attendance upon the commencement occasion. JAMES D. SHAW.  
Waco, McLennan Co., Texas, June 20th, 1879.

## CORONAL INSTITUTE.

As one of the visiting committee, I have just returned from the annual examination of the students of Coronal Institute, located at San Marcos, Texas. Not only were the exhibitions and concerts attended, but large audiences witnessed the examinations of the scholars. The patrons and visitors were much pleased at the evident thoroughness of the instruction given. One very noticeable feature, and one that pleased me very much, was the devotion of the president and his assistants to their calling. They did not seem to be teaching till they can do better at something else. This devotion, coupled with untiring energy, is exceedingly gratifying to the friends of the institute, and to us a sure indication of increasing prosperity. This school belongs to the M. E. Church, South; is out of debt; is being constantly improved; is kept in the nearest order; not sectarian, but a promoter of the religion of the Bible; is located in a healthy part of the country, and in a community not inferior in morals to any in the State. R. O. Rounsavall, A. M., is the president. H. C. Pritchett, A. B.; John L. Mitchell, A. B.; Miss

L. M. Smith, M. E. L.; Miss Adelia Duncan and Mrs. Kate S. Pritchett, with Mrs. Ella G. Rounsavall, in the home department, make up the balance of the faculty. If you want an excellent boarding-school for your daughters, write for further information to Prof. Rounsavall, San Marcos, Texas; and if you want to prepare your sons for the university, either at Georgetown or Nashville, I can heartily recommend my friends to the school at San Marcos. W. J. JOYCE.  
SEGUIN, TEXAS, JUNE 19, 1879.

## DALLAS FEMALE COLLEGE.

The days, weeks and months of another year have come and gone, and again the long, bright days of June are with us. Among all the events transpiring within our busy city for some time past, the commencement of our Dallas Female College is indeed the event. The exercises continued through several days of last week, and the visitors who enjoyed the privilege of sitting within the large audience hall of our college day after day could hardly realize that the intense heat of summer prevailed outside these walls, so well is this large hall ventilated, and so refreshingly did the summer breeze enter, while the various classes passed in review before them and went through examinations creditable alike to pupils and teachers. The reading of essays by the graduating class (seven in number) and delivering of diplomas took place on Thursday night, the last night of the exercises. I venture to say that no institution of our State has conferred graduating honors upon a more deserving class than that of the last commencement of Dallas Female College; and no college has witnessed a more interesting scene than that of the closing night of the exercises. The large hall, filled with an intelligent, attentive audience; the young ladies of the senior class clad in pure white, their eyes brightening and cheeks flushing with mingled emotions of joyous anticipations of the future and regretful longings for their school-days, just now passing from them forever, seated upon the ample rostrum, with the faculty seated to their right, and to their left the trustees of the college and members of the legal fraternity of the city, who had been invited to take part in the evening's programme of entertainment. After the reading of the essays by the graduating class, the President of the college—with that elegance of manner which characterizes him—delivered the diplomas to the class, accompanying each presentation with a few graceful remarks, which were so appropriate for the occasion as to win the admiration of those present, and which stamped him at once as a finished scholarly gentleman—well fitted by practice and experience to preside on such occasions. Then came the closing and most exciting scene of the evening: the presentation of the gold medals. These medals had been offered by the board of trustees. One had been offered by our pastor, Brother Bourland, to the most successful student in grammar, and one had been offered by the President of the college, making twelve medals in all offered to the most proficient student in the various studies pursued. The ceremony of presentation was performed by members of the Dallas bar, invited for the purpose, the decision in each class having been previously made by committees of disinterested friends of the college who had attended the examination of the classes, and their decisions were handed to the President in sealed envelopes, in the presence of the audience, on Thursday night. As Prof. McIlhenny broke the seal of each envelope and announced the name of the successful pupil in each class in turn, it was quite interesting to see that young lady step forward upon the rostrum and receive the golden reward of her studious application amid rounds of applause from the audience. The contest for the gold medal which had been offered by the President of the school to the class in elocution was especially interesting, the contest having taken place in the public exercises of the previous night by reading of different selections from popular authors by each young lady who had volunteered to strive for the prize. Their efforts showed training and cultivation, and a proficiency hardly to be expected, considering the short time they have enjoyed the advantages of Professor McIlhenny's services as teacher, he having taken charge of the school last February. As he announced the decision in this contest, one of the young ladies of the graduating class stepped gracefully forward and received the prize, she having been also the happy victor in the contest for the medal in English composition; and another member of the graduating class had received the medal offered the class in trigonometry by one of the trustees—

the seniors thus winning three of the prizes. Taken altogether, from all I can hear, I believe it is considered that since the establishment of this school there has never been a more satisfactory commencement, evincing more progress in studies pursued than the exercises just closed. Prof. McIlhenny, who has had charge of the school for the last five months, comes to the position with the highest recommendations and bringing the experience which years of labor as an educator in some of the leading schools of other States can furnish; besides, he is a thorough scholar, having a finished education, which well qualifies him for the position of President of a college, such as we desire ours to become. The location of our college-building is fine, being removed from the stir and bustle of the city traffic, yet convenient to all within the city limits. Its walls are three stories high, ventilated by large, airy halls, and surmounted by a Mansard roof, towering aloft amid a lovely grove of oaks and cedars; the grounds enclosed with a handsome iron fence, making altogether one of the most attractive pictures upon which the eye can rest in Dallas. Never has the prospect for the future prosperity of our college been more promising than at present, with a faculty of competent teachers engaged for the opening of the next term in September. This school, under the fostering care of the North Texas Conference, holds out superior inducements to you, Methodist parents of North Texas, if you will only consider them. Why go to the expense and endure the separation from your daughters in sending them to schools of other States, when our own State can offer you equal advantages for them? The amount of money expended in traveling expenses to and from the schools of other States would defray the whole expense of a scholastic term in schools of our own State? Why not, then, patronize our home institutions of learning, and assist them on to prosperity by so doing? With such schools within our proud young State as our University at Georgetown, our Chappell Hill Female College, our Waco Female College, our Dallas Female College, is it necessary to send young girls hundreds of miles from home for school advantages which they can find within a few hours' ride of home? We think not; and if we had a half dozen daughters to educate we would most assuredly send them to Dallas Female College, and should not fear the result; and if it should ever happen that a contest for a gold medal offered for superior scholarship in all branches of study in female education were to be entered into by one of our daughters and a graduate from a school of one of the older States—say Staunton, Virginia—we would not fear but that after a rigid examination by competent judges, our daughter would come off victorious in the contest and carry off the golden prize. Think of the advantages of our home institutions of learning, dear friends and supporters of our church, and let them not fail for want of your patronage. FLORENCE E. HOWELL.  
DALLAS, JUNE 24, 1879.

## REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE TO GRANBURY HIGH SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the town of Granbury, in Hood county, and for the last four years it has been under the management of Bro. J. J. Shirly. During the past year three States have been represented—Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas—fourteen counties, with two hundred and thirty students' names upon the roll. Notwithstanding the fact the measles broke out in the school, prostrating some eighty-five pupils—thereby interfering materially with the studies—still the examination was a success, the pupils acquitting themselves in such a way as to reflect credit upon the school and teachers. Monday, the first day of the examination, was taken up with the primary department, under the management of Miss Alice Hightower. It is too often the case that where the school is large, this department is neglected. Not so, however, in this school. The average age of her pupils was about ten years. In spelling, reading, and the definition of abbreviations, they showed an understanding of the different subjects, which proves that their teacher has been untiring and energetic in building for them a sure foundation. Tuesday, and up to Wednesday noon, the time was taken up in the examination of the higher classes, such as arithmetic, grammar, geography, the sciences of arithmetic, algebra, rhetoric, astronomy, latin, etc. In each and every one of these branches the students showed marked advancement, demonstrating the fact that the teachers of Granbury High School understand the art of instruction, and have diligently performed their duty.

On Tuesday evening, Bro. Moore examined a class on the study of good morals and gentle manners. We wish to notice briefly the result of that instruction. During the four years, the time which this school has been in operation under the care of Bro. Shirly, only one case of drunkenness has occurred; and what is a better report still, neither teachers nor pupils use tobacco—the school is entirely free from the weed. The morals of the school are good, their motto being Christianity and culture. As a consequence more than half the school are religious. They have a prayer-meeting weekly, temperance organization, a literary society, and a Sunday-school numbering 130 scholars and teachers, showing that they have the influence thrown around them so necessary to the building up of Christian character. On Wednesday evening we were entertained by the members of the Phaino Literary Society in a debate, in which the young gentlemen displayed talent which promises to be developed in the coming man. On Wednesday night we attended the concert. The musical department is under the management of Mrs. Daniels. We do not wish to pass unnoticed this important feature of the school. The vocal and instrumental branches showed marked improvement, and was executed with an elegance of style that reflected credit both upon class and teacher. Thursday morning was devoted to the declamations by the young men for the prize, which was a gold medal; the reading of original compositions by the young ladies, also for the prize of a gold medal. On Thursday night the services consisted of music, the presentation of the medals—one to Miss Lizzie Dalton, of Young county, and the other to Mr. T. D. Lemons, of Parker county—after which we listened to several short addresses on the subject of education. Then came the usual parting and farewell. One word to the readers of the ADVOCATE, and we are done: Shall we not, as a people favoring education, patronize and support our home institutions? If we do, our young gentlemen and ladies born on Texas soil, will enter the arena of life, casting back reflections of honor upon our Texas institutions of learning. We have those at the head of our schools and colleges that are in every way qualified for the positions they hold; and while you are looking around for a school in which to enter your son or daughter, remember that Granbury High School claims at least a share of notice. Respectfully submitted,

R. J. PERRY,  
CHAS. H. DUFFIELD, *Committee*.  
STEPHENSVILLE, JUNE 14, 1879.

## WOODVILLE COLLEGE.

The closing exercises of this prosperous institution concluded on the 6th of June. The written examination in the collegiate department, conducted by George H. Stovall, the president, continued from the 25th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive. It was not a series of questions prepared and arranged for the entertainment of an admiring audience, but a thorough digest of the various branches of studies pursued during the session. As an ordeal for the students, it was severe; as a test of scholarship, it was searching and impartial.

The oral examination of the primary and intermediate classes, on Thursday, under the special supervision of the accomplished assistant, Miss Eva Crow, reflected great credit on both teachers and pupils, and was eminently satisfactory to all the friends and patrons of the institution.

The concert on Wednesday and Thursday evenings attracted large audiences. The charades, dialogues, etc., were well selected, and the performers acted their parts so perfectly that everything met the most sanguine expectations of all in attendance.

At 9:30 o'clock Friday morning, the college hall was filled to overflowing by friends from this and adjoining counties to witness the exercises of the interesting occasion. After the opening of the religious services by your correspondent, Miss Mary Stewart—the only graduating member for the present session—was introduced to the audience. At the announcement of her name, she was escorted to the rostrum, and read with unusual dignity and composure her graduating essay—a composition of rare merit, filled with information, rich ideas, and much mature and logical thought. After the reading of which, the President of the college delivered to her her diploma. Then was introduced to the audience, by the President of the institution, the Hon. S. B. Cooper—a gifted young lawyer of this place—whom the Board of Trustees had chosen to deliver the "Baccalaureate Address." Any remarks made by your correspondent upon this admirable address, he feels, would but very imperfectly convey an idea of its supreme merit and worth. The speaker, not

unused to such offices, presented himself in a very prepossessing manner before the audience, and announced his subject—"Education of the Head and Heart." His introductory remarks were upon the rise and progress of Woodville College. He seemed to think that almost unprecedented success had attended the institute during the past four years under the skillful management of the present faculty; and made a strong and eloquent appeal to the citizens and friends to push forward the great enterprise; to act with more zeal and greater activity toward the interest and promotion of it. His subject was then defined; and his analysis was classical and logical, giving great prominence to the moral, with a forcible dissertation on the properties and principles of the mind. Then the necessity of moral and intellectual education was shown: First—in individuals. Second—in the nation. That our safety and happiness alone depends upon education. He then showed the blighting results and sad consequences of the neglect of education and the wane of virtue individually and nationally. He then pointed out the inestimable benefits and advantages to be derived from thoroughly developed intellect, and a pure and cultivated heart; dwelling at length upon the advantages and imperative necessity of educating the females, and upon this theme the speaker grew eloquent and brought down protracted cheers. He next addressed himself to the young graduate, Miss Stewart. This part of his address was full of interest, even of a general character. The speaker then closed with a rich and deserved compliment upon the faculty and pupils.

The afternoon exercises were the delivery of four original speeches by young men, pupils of the college, to-wit: Mr. L. B. Pipkin, Mr. L. Crow, Mr. Willie Alexander and Mr. F. P. Crow. They were superior in style, abounding in much strength, reason and good ideas. The subjects were well chosen and delivered in real oratorical style, reflecting great credit upon the young gentlemen.

The evening was spent by a grand reunion of the pupils and friends at the college hall, which was made more than delightful by a concert of excellent music.

D. M. STOVALL.

## MARVIN COLLEGE.

Night before last closed the last term our beloved school at Marvin College. The Methodists have lost a valuable piece of property on account of not being able to pay for this desirable college, which has fallen from the hands of the church to other parties, and many of us deplore its loss. At the close of this last term we had quite an interesting school, occupying seven days in the examination, spending the nights of the last three days in public exhibitions. The first night was set apart for a debate between the Waxahachie and Dallas Colleges, which was decided in favor of the Waxahachie boys, the affirmative, the subject, "Resolved, The country is growing morally better." The second night was the night of contest for a prize which was to be given to the best declaimer. The third was closing exercise, which consisted of two original speeches, compositions from the young ladies and music by the music class, after which the audience was dismissed with the request of our teacher, Prof. Allen, for the pupils who wished to bid farewell to their schoolmates who lived at a distance to remain. Every pupil seemed to leave with sadness.

Then, many eyes were filled with tears. When time did sadly tell That we must take the parting hand. And say, Farewell! Farewell!

Professors John R. and Wm. H. Allen have purchased the Academy in Waxahachie with the intention of starting a male school there next fall. J. D. CROCKETT.  
WAXAHACHIE, ELLIS CO., JUNE 20.

## BIRDSWELL'S SCHOOL.

Prof. G. P. Birdswell's school, at Starrville, Smith county, closed the 20th inst., after a two days' examination. A more thorough, impartial examination I have never attended; reflecting honor on teacher and pupil. The professor is well qualified for the position—untiring in his efforts for the advancement of his scholars. Bros. Thompson and Wages, at the close of the exercises, addressed the audience on education. The remarks were interesting and profitable.

LIZZIE J. SLAGLE.

TEXANA, JACKSON CO., JUNE 25.—The school near Texana closed last night. The exhibition was a pleasant entertainment. It reflected great credit upon the teacher and children. The songs, dialogues and speeches were all neat in style, and chaste in language. Miss Maggie Moore has won golden opinions here as a teacher. Success to her in life.—M. A. BLACK.

Texas Christian Advocate

HONEY CREEK SCHOOL.

In praise of our schools, examinations, exhibitions, etc., what a show of learning some have thought it to annex, "It does well for this (Texas) country."

ADDELLA A. GRAHAM. CARLTON, Hamilton Co., June 19, 1879.

The Austin District Conference.

The Austin District Conference convened in Bastrop, Texas, on Thursday, June 19th, 1879, Rev. E. S. Smith, P. E., in the chair; Rev. W. Wootton was elected secretary.

All the traveling preachers of the district were present, and most of the lay delegates. Rev. E. S. Smith, with his usual Christian dignity and wisdom, giving complete and universal satisfaction.

His examination into the various departments of the church were very thorough and manifested very decidedly a practical knowledge of all matters pertaining to the church.

To-day I received a letter from a commercial traveler, in which he acknowledged that, although for years a church member, he had of late become very skeptical, receiving his first impressions while visiting the family of a deceased minister.

But as he was about ready to be confirmed in his infidelity by that great anti-Christ priest, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll died and Bob preached his funeral. In his discourse (which is a sublime piece of oratory) Ingersoll says: "Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities."

He closed his letter to me with these words: "My cry now is, Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief." Truly, "God moves in a mysterious way."

Rockdale circuit is all right; about forty accessions to the church; sixteen children baptized; two fine Sunday-schools; congregations good and still increasing.

Mr. Huxley, in a recent lecture on the influence of the press, said: "The press is an embodiment of all the wisdom and a good deal of the folly, much of the goodness and a vast deal of the badness, the hatred, and the iniquity which beset man."

R. D. Norsworthy, in the N. O. Advocate of the 26th, announces the death of Rev. H. H. Montgomery at Castillion, Miss., where he had gone to recover his health.

OLD-FASHIONED DRINKING.—The New York Observer is publishing a series of articles upon "New England Meeting Houses, and Worshipers in Colonial Times," which serve by striking contrast with the present to illustrate the marked and gratifying progress of the cause of temperance within the century.

"In 1735 Framingham voted for the raising of the meeting-house one barrel of rum, three barrels of cider, six barrels of beer, with suitable provisions of meat and bread, at an expense of £70, which was then the amount of the minister's salary for a year.

"The records of Medford state that at the meeting-house raising in 1769 'no one was hurt,' which probably means that no one was intoxicated enough to put his life in peril. But in another town near Boston, where a part of the frame fell during the raising, in 1773, there is no doubt that everybody was drunk, for the records say: 'Voted, to provide one barrel of West Indian rum, five barrels of New England rum, one barrel of good brown sugar, half a box of lemons, and two loaves of loaf sugar, for framing and raising the meeting-house!'"

Infidelity.

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He was a veteran in Mississippi Methodism.

ful things the matter with other folks, and would have more time to examine into the condition of their own souls. This postal card is full. JOHN C. S. BAIRD. ROCKDALE, MILAM, CO., June 23.

Obituaries.

DEGOS.—Another aged pilgrim has entered her rest. Sister Degos was born May 1, 1788, in Northumberland county, Va. She was married to John T. Degos at the age of twenty-one. She was a faithful member of the church about sixty years; age, at the time of her death, ninety-one years and twenty days.

DOCKERY.—Lavinia H. Dockery, daughter of W. W. Moore, was born in Bastrop, Texas, July 16, 1841; married to K. Dockery, June 10, 1867; converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Rev. W. E. Thornberry in 1875, at Young's chapel, Lavaca county; and died Thursday, June 12, 1879, in Hays county. She was a happy, rejoicing Christian in life and death. She died with a shout of triumph on her lips, and her blood bought and blood washed spirit took its flight. J. MATTHEWS.

KERSEY.—Died at her home in Goliad county, on June 6, 1879, Sister Lavina Kersey, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. Sister Kersey was born in Gadsden county, North Carolina, was converted to God at about 15 years of age, at an old Salem Camp-ground, near Jackson, Tenn. She was joined in marriage to Bro. Kersey, a faithful and efficient preacher, at the age of 18. Although Sister Kersey suffered intensely for many months, her faith seems never to have wavered for a moment. I visited her frequently during her long confinement, and she conversed about her future prospects. She always expressed herself as not only ready, but anxious to depart; and on being questioned by her husband not more than five minutes before she drew her last breath, she said "all was right," and quietly passed to that rest that remains for the people of God. She belonged to an old Methodist family, and has doubtless met many of her near relatives in that glorified land beyond the river of death. She was the last of a large family except one brother, who is also a useful and active, official member on Clinton circuit. May God bless this afflictive dispensation of His providence, and grant that those friends and relatives who so kindly cared for her in her long sickness. J. F. DENTON.

DEBLER.—Sister S. J. Debler, daughter of Josiah and H. M. Foy, was born in Gadsden county, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1834; came to Texas 1853; embraced religion at a camp-meeting in Burnett county, 1854; joined the M. E. Church, in which community she lived until summoned, as we trust, to join the church triumphant. She died at Salado, Bell county, June 9, 1879. Was buried in Burnett county, June 10, 1879. She awaits the sound of the resurrection trumpet. She leaves behind a father, mother, brothers, sisters, and three children to mourn the departure of a dutiful daughter, an obedient sister, a devoted and self-sacrificing mother. May the affliction be sanctified to the good of all her dear friends; may God save them all in his kingdom; and may the Father give him grace in his hour that he had a hope that entered within the veil. When asked "What did you do in your last illness?" she replied: "For a number of years she had not enjoyed religion as formerly, but blessed be God, a few weeks before her death, she restored the joy of her salvation, and she lived until she was not been as happy for five years. Thank the Lord, that Jesus has prepared a mansion where the weary may forever rest. As the latter part of her illness, she was very comfortable, and shall end." was being sung, her spirit gently passed away. J. W. DICKINSON.

UTZMAN.—Little Malcom Lee Utzman, born July 6, 1876, in Rusk county, Texas, died June 14, 1879, in Grayson county, Texas, aged eleven years and eleven months.

UTZMAN.—Little Edie Frank Utzman, born Nov. 12, 1870, in Rusk county, Texas; died June 15, 1879, aged eight years and six months. Four months ago she was taken with a severe attack of cholera, and died at her home near Sandusky. Their little bodies sleep side by side in their little grave in Mt. Tabor cemetery. May the God of all peace comfort the sorrowing hearts of their grief-stricken parents, and bring us to at last to meet them in the home of the good, my redeemer, Jesus.

LOOKS down, and watches all my dust. Till He shall bid it rise.

We welcome, Lord, those rising tears. Through which thy face we see. And bless those wounds which through our hearts Prepare a way for thee. J. R. CROWDER.

PORTER.—J. C. Porter departed this life at the residence of C. H. Rose, near Schulenburg, Fayette county, Texas, April 1, 1879. He was born in Ohio, and his father was born in the same county, Tenn., 1819, professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1847. He was not a communicant, but very consistent in his walk and conversation. He was much loved and much esteemed for his many virtues. His death was sudden and unexpected to his friends, but he met his God with resignation and without fear. He has gone home to God, and is now at rest. God's blessing of consolation be upon the large circle of friends and relatives. Thos. W. GILLES.

Calendar—July, 1879.

Table with columns for Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Sets, and Moon Phases. Includes dates from 1 Tuesday to 31 Thursday.

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THE KITCHEN receives a full share of attention, and hints, and recipes of the greatest value to every housekeeper are crowded into the pages devoted to it.

CHILDREN.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's article "Something about Babies," has attracted especial notice from the press, and ought to be within the reach of every mother.

MARKETING.—Directions are given which will enable the most inexperienced to buy meats, fish, vegetables, poultry, etc., to the best advantage—a very valuable department.

CUTTING AND CURING MEATS.—Instructions are very full and thorough, and of the greatest value, especially to those living in the country.

THE LAUNDRY.—The chapter devoted to washing and ironing, is so practical and clear that the most inexperienced can follow its directions successfully, and the recipes given for washing fluids, removing stains, etc., are of the greatest value.

HEALTH AND SICKNESS.—Hints to the Well" is crowded with sensible suggestions on the preservation of health, and "Hints for the Sick Room" gives full directions for the care of the sick room, nursing, proper food and best mode of preparing food for invalids.

MEDICAL.—The Medical Department has invaluable recipes for the treatment of such diseases as may be safely dealt with without the advice of a physician.

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

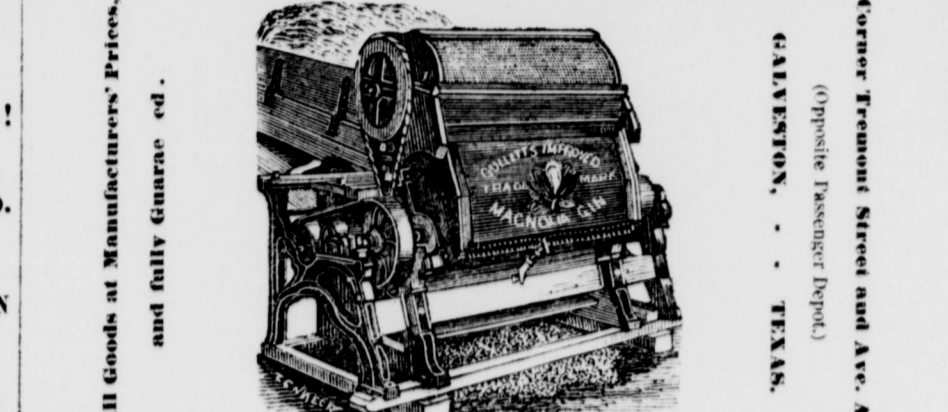
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FLORAL.—A chapter on flowers gives valuable hints on the cultivation of flowers, indoors and out.

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Texas Christian Advocate

News of the Week.

LEGISLATIVE.

On the 25th June the Senate passed bill to fix and change the time of holding the Eleventh District Court so that courts in Ellis county on first Mondays in February and September, in Dallas county the second Mondays in March, May, October and December, and may continue in session until the business is disposed of.

The discussion on the Appropriation bill was lengthy, but the reports of the speeches are meager.

The statement of the Comptroller, in reply to questions, is in substance as follows:

As a finality, if one-fourth of the ad valorem taxes, occupation taxes, and revenue and poll taxes be set aside for school purposes for the two years ending August 31, 1881, amounting to \$800,000, there will be a deficiency of \$429,489. The estimate includes the payment of deficiencies, back sinking fund, and the full amount of \$400,000 per annum for interest, which is too large by \$30,000 annually.

Vote on an appropriation bill stood as follows. The yeas are: Messrs. Blasingame, Brown, Buchanan, Edwards, Ford, Gooch, Hobby, Lane, Lair, Ledbetter, Martin, McCulloch, Moore, Storey, Street, Terrell, Tison—18. The nays are: Burnett, Burton, Davenport, Grace, Guy, Houston, Motley, Patton, Ripetoe, Shannon, Stewart, Swain—12.

On the 27th the following bills were passed in the Senate:

To specify what school property is exempt from taxation.

Bill to permit city and county authorities to unite for enforcing sanitary regulations.

Bill to fix liens in favor of railroad contractors, etc.

Bill to fix times of court in the eleventh district.

Bill to provide itemized account of bills of costs in felony cases.

Bill to attach unorganized counties to Wheeler county for judicial purposes.

The counties of Fort Bend, Waller, Wharton and Parker were stricken out of the list of counties exempted from inspection in the Stock Inspector bill. The bill repealing the two dollar tax on sleeping cars and substituting one half of one per cent. ad valorem tax was passed. Bills to diminish civil and criminal jurisdiction of the county court of Navarro county; to patent land in the order in which fees are paid; to exempt from tax races over 410 yards, passed. On the 20th June, bill describing time of holding courts in 12th District passed. The Senate concurred in House amendment to Senate bill repealing school law by vote of 23 to 3.

Bill to provide for the sale of land that heretofore has or hereafter may escheat to the State amended so as to protect the State against advantages that parties may seek to take of prior improvements, and offering ten per cent. to be paid on the notes; bill amending section 4 of the penal code and code of criminal procedure, and section 22 of the civil code passed in 1879, so that these acts shall take effect and be in force at 12 m. on November 10, 1879, provided, that acts which have been or may be passed by the sixteenth legislature under the emergency clause shall not be affected by these acts. These bills were reported for the original bill embracing both; they having been considered duplex in their object.

An amendment that all parts of said code mitigating penalties shall not be suspended, was adopted, and the bill passed under suspension of the rules.

House bill amending the act authorizing the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of the Penitentiary to contract for carrying convicts sentenced to the penitentiary passed. Act to postpone the collection of back taxes in counties which had no legal collectors for twelve months prior to 1st of March, 1879, to October 1, 1879, passed. Bill to provide for sale or destruction of useless property belonging to the State passed.

The House passed a law requiring druggists to pass an examination as druggists and dispensers of medicine before a board of medical examiners. The bill to transfer civil jurisdiction of Navarro county court to the district court was passed.

The following bills, etc., were passed: Bill changing times of holding district courts in Dallas and Ellis counties.

Bill transferring for execution unsatisfied judgments of county courts to district courts in all county courts the jurisdiction of which, civil or criminal, has been transferred to district courts.

Resolution changing the rule so as to drop the emergency clause

from the laws by enrolling committee when that clause is not vitalized by the two-thirds vote.

The bill amending the law providing for carrying convicts by contract so as to give contractors more time after conviction in which to take charge and convey the same to penitentiary, passed.

Bill requiring penalties in cases where justices courts and city courts have concurrent jurisdiction in latter courts to confirm with penalties in like cases in justices' courts passed. The interest bill was signed by the Governor.

On the 28th the House took up the bill, in the morning session, defining what constitutes the available school fund. Adjourned to 4 p. m. without reaching result. In the afternoon a vote on the school bill was reached and the bill passed by a vote of 50 to 28.

The committee's report on sale of school lands was adopted, which substituted Reeves's bill, remodeled for Forster's bill. The discussion on the engrossment of the bill was over the proposition to reduce the minimum price at which the arable lands may be sold at \$1 an acre and pasture lands at 50 cents. Proceeding section by section, the first was adopted, which provides that all sections of the school lands surveyed or to be surveyed, in organized counties are to be brought into market. Section 2 provides for two commissioners to be appointed in each county by the governor, who, with the county surveyor or his deputy, shall appraise the lands. This board makes oath that they are not interested in these lands in any way, nor related to any persons who are interested. In forty days after making oath they shall proceed to appraise the lands and improvements on them; provided, the value shall not be appraised at less than \$1 an acre; persons having improvements on them shall have six months within which to purchase, having preference up to that time; the appraisers shall get \$3 per diem and not be more than 40 days in making the appraisement in any county.

Bill providing for re-inspection of stock about to be driven out of the State upon demand of any party. Bill providing for re-inspection of stock about to be driven out of the State, upon demand of any party, addressed to the cattle inspector of the county where the drove is, the inspection to be at the cost of the owner of the herd if stolen cattle be found in it, and at the cost of the complainant if no stolen cattle are found in it.

WASHINGTON.

On the 25th June, Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and declaring that the people of the United States would regard with serious inquietude the establishment of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien under the protection and denomination of European powers. Referred to committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Vance read a letter from colored men in North Carolina to show that there had never been intimidation of colored voters in that State.

Committee on Commerce reported favorably on house joint resolution authorizing the survey of the Mississippi river near lake Concordia and Cowper bend, and it was passed.

June 28.—Mr. Vest, by request, offered a resolution calling on the president for correspondence between the State department and Mexico in regard to the proposed survey on the northern States of Mexico for the Austin and Topolovo railroad company. Adopted.

On the 30th the president approved the bill making appropriation for the judicial expenses, but vetoed the bill making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies.

On the 26th the Senate finance committee resumed the consideration of House bill providing for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender silver dollars, and adopted an amendment providing that exchange shall be at a "market value" of the trade dollar, regarded as bullion, and not at par as the bill originally required. The committee also struck out the House proviso that trade dollars received under this act shall not be counted as part of the silver coinage required by act of February 28, 1878. The committee then decided to postpone further consideration of the bill until next December, with the understanding, however, that the bill and amendments shall then be reported to the Senate as soon as practicable. The object of this was to preclude the possibility of the Warner silver bills being moved as an amendment to the present measure in the Senate this session. The vote on the adoption of the amendments and postponement of the report was: Yeas, Bayard, Kernan, Morrill and

Ferry; nays, Wallace, Voorhees and Beck.

On the 25th, Mr. Upson, of Texas, offered in the House a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to Mexican and Indian massacres in Texas since 1878, and the number and class of troops there stationed. Adopted.

The Democratic members of the House and Senate held a joint caucus June 25th, to receive and discuss the report of the joint advisory committee upon the judicial expenses bill. As foreshadowed in the press dispatches, the committee recommended the passage of two separate measures in place of the bill just vetoed, with the provisions of the latter distributed between in such a manner as to include in one of them all the features of the original bill which the president disapproves, and thus free the other from objectionable clauses. The first measure is to be identical with the vetoed bill, except that it omits sections prohibiting payment or incurrence of liability for payment of deputy marshals of elections, and will also omit the item of \$60,000 for fees of United States marshals and their deputies. The second measure will contain the appropriation for fees of United States marshals omitted from the first, together with all the prohibitions contained in the original vetoed bill, referring to payments and liabilities under the federal election laws. It will also contain a clause prescribing a penalty not exceeding \$5000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, for violation of the prohibitions aforesaid, and similar prohibitions now on the statute book.

There seems to be no doubt but that the president will approve the larger of the two bills agreed upon in the Democratic caucus to-night, and veto the smaller. In case both adjourn immediately thereafter, which is also considered certain, it is not likely they will be reconvened, since appropriations for the courts will have been made, and the marshals can be provided for by a deficiency bill next winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Capt. Cumming and two seamen, of the schooner Cumming, which arrived here to-day from Para, died from yellow fever on the passage.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—C. A. Schneider's tobacco factory, New Levee street, and Cochran & Minam's machine shop, adjoining, were burned. Loss estimated at \$75,000.

BUFFALO, June 25.—A fire here to-day destroyed the Empire and Marine elevator and a number of small houses. Total loss \$70,000 to \$80,000; partially insured.

KEENE, N. H., June 27.—Several buildings were struck by lightning during a thunder storm here this afternoon, and Taft's pottery was entirely destroyed by lightning and fire. Loss \$20,000; partially insured.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA, June 27.—A fire at Glendoleon, Wednesday last, destroyed Slater quartz mills office, etc., of Hecla Mining company, the most extensive works of the kind in that vicinity. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

RICHMOND, June 25.—A special dispatch from Charlottesville, Va., says Newton Cook, brother-in-law of Major Mason, railroad contractor, and a negro lost their lives yesterday in an ore shaft in Pittsylvania county. No particulars have been received.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., June 27.—A fire in the mills of the S. B. Blackstone Woolen Company, at Blackstone to-day, badly damaged the interior of the dye-house and destroyed several thousand dollars worth of wool, besides damaging other property. Loss about \$30,000; partially insured.

BUFFALO, June 25.—An accident occurred on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, near Hamburg. A coach attached to the Atlantic express, containing a funeral party, was thrown from the track, owing, it is believed, to the intense heat spreading the rails. Several persons were injured, and two will probably die.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., June 28.—The engine and three forward cars of the east-bound mail train on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, this morning broke through Reid creek bridge, three miles west of this place, falling eighty feet. The express messenger, Langhorne, was killed; conductor Fairfax and two mail agents injured. No other deaths reported, but several passengers said to be hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Adolph Sutro to-day telegraphed from Sutro to superintendents of mines on the Comstock lode, requesting them to pump into the tunnel tomorrow for the purpose of testing the boxes and notifying them that on Monday morning next the tunnel will be prepared to receive water from all mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—A dispatch from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, says: The steamer California arrived here this afternoon from Wrangel, Alaska. Capt. Beardslee, of the Jamestown, fully investigated affairs in Alaska, and in his report to Washington fully confirms the statement of the threatened danger, and urges the necessity of a man-of-war being kept in Alaska waters for the protection of citizens.

AUSTIN, July 1.—Adjutant General Jones received the following dispatch from Capt. June Peake: I have received from Corporal Douglass, at daylight to-day, the following: Head of North Concho, June 39.—Had a fight with Indians at sunset. They dismounted to fight. We charged, killed one and wounded several Indians. We lost two horses and two pack mules killed. We captured all their horses. Will take their trail at daylight. Indians well armed.

The Speaker of the House has signed the judicial expense bill.

Senate bill, exempting from license and enrollment fees, vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own, was taken up.

Mr. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the word "wholly." Adopted.

Mr. Kenna, of Virginia, offered an amendment, providing nothing in act or existing laws should be construed to require enrolling or licensing of any floatboat, barge or like craft, not propelled by sail or internal motive power of its own. Adopted and bill passed.

Joint resolution authorizing the president to appoint one or more commissioners, not to exceed three, at a salary of \$5000 each, to take steps with a view of entering into further treaty with Mexico, was passed.

The speaker, June 28th, signed the last appropriation bill, that for marshals' fees.

The following is the text of the quinine bill which passed the Senate and became a law to-day: "Be it enacted," etc., that from and after the passage of this act, imporation of salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine shall be exempt from customs duties, and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

On the 1st of July, after complimentary resolutions to Vice-President Wheeler, and also thanking Mr. Thurman, as president, the Senate adjourned. The House, on information that the President had no further communications, also adjourned, and congressional gladiatorial conflicts are deferred to the regular session.

FOREIGN.

The Times Cairo correspondent says the foreign consuls visited the Khedive and informed him that his deposition in favor of Halim Pasha had been decided on by the Porte.

LONDON, June 26.—A Reuter's Cairo dispatch says: The Khedive received the Sultan's order to abdicate in favor of Prince Tewfik, and expressed compliance with the demand.

The Standard's dispatch from Cairo states that Tewfik Pasha was proclaimed Viceroy of Egypt with a salute of 101 guns.

CAIRO, June 30.—Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive, departed. He will probably go to Smyrna.

The British troop ship Orontes, with the body of the Prince Imperial, is expected to reach England July 9th.

Great distress is reported in West Ireland on account of continued rains.

A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says the Pope has abandoned for the present the idea of diplomatic relations with England.

A Protestant school-house in the parish of Moyrus, Connaught, county of Galway, Ireland, has been sacked by a gang of thirty persons, who came from a distance. Bibles were thrown into the sea. This is a revival of a series of disturbances which it was thought had been quieted, after occasioning some alarm in that district some weeks ago.

PARIS, June 25.—The Temps says the insurrection in Algeria is ended, and 4,000 insurgents are in the hands of the French.

ROME, June 28.—The pleadings in the Antonelli will case have been closed and judgment will be rendered in ten days. The defense pleaded that the suit of Countess Lambertini, who claims to be the daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli, should be rejected, because sacrilegious children, that is to say, children of priests, have not even the right to claim parentage.

VERSAILLES, June 25.—The committee to which the divorce bill was referred has pronounced in favor of re-establishing divorce in France.

BERNE, June 27.—At the Catholic synod of the canton of Berne, on Monday, Roman Catholic delegates for the first time participated in voting. They outnumbered the

old Catholics by 65 to 35, and elected office-bearers and synodal council, to hold office for the next four years, entirely of the Roman party.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Reed, who has been spending some time in our city, refreshing himself with the salt breezes which play on our island, returned this week to his charge in Sherman. The Doctor preached, while here, in several churches, to the edification of the congregations and will, we doubt not, resume his labors recruited by his brief vacation.

His Heart On His Right Side.

The physicians of this city are very deeply interested in the treatment of a man whose heart has in some way been shifted from its natural place to his right side, and has been doing duty in an inadequate fashion in this novel location for two years past. The patient is Iathrop G. Warford, a native of West Troy, who was forced to give up his place as Cashier in French's Hotel two years ago on account of his malady. His first seizure, and the first serious illness of his life, began early in the Winter of 1877. He contracted a very severe cold, which baffled medical skill, and must have been pleuritic. The cold ran its course with great violence, and the physicians agreed that the patient was well advanced in the first stage of rapid consumption. Late in the Spring of 1877 Warford had become emaciated to a skeleton, and so weak that he was sent home to die.

In West Troy he put himself under the care of a physician, who was at a loss to account for the absence of some of the most characteristic symptoms of consumption, and made a thorough sounding of the chest of his patient. He soon found that the left lung was so withered that it performed no function whatever, but, singular to say, he could find no disease therein to account for its atrophied state. He was dumfounded when, extending his auscultation to the right side, he found the heart of his patient beating there quite regularly, and with all the strength that was to be expected in a person weak as he was. Warford himself was ignorant of the change in the location of his life-pump. He was of such robust constitution that his attention had not been called to it by any morbid symptom, but when he had last felt for it he found it in its right place. This was proof enough that the displacement had been forcible, and not congenital, so the doctor set about finding the cause.

Dropsy of the thorax sometimes produces displacement of that organ, but no recorded case told of any such radical change of location. Many of the most characteristic symptoms of dropsy were wanting, but physicians in consultation finally agreed that Warford's disease was dropsy, and located the spot where the dropsical effusion was poured into the thoracic cavity. But Warford was so far gone that they did not think he could bear the knife. Unexpectedly he rallied, and one day they fortified him with brandy and began to operate. The primary incision, about eight inches from the spine, between the fifth and sixth ribs of the left side, fortunately struck the very centre of the diseased portion. Through a rubber tube, in five minutes, nearly a gallon of purulent serous matter was drawn off. For a month after this Warford improved, but then he began to sink again. Six weeks after the first tapping the operation was repeated, and seven pints of matter were removed. Then his improvement was so rapid that for the first time his physicians began to think of permanently curing him. He has now been tapped six times, and 39 pints of the dropsical matter have been drawn off. The last tapping was done three months ago, and his physicians hope that another will not be needed for three months to come. The patient is so much better that he has returned to this city, and is about to engage in active business again. Whenever it shall become necessary to pump him out again, his physicians intend to try to introduce active inflammation in the diseased part, hoping thereby to cure it up radically. There is no active disease in the atrophied lung, which exhibits some signs of returning activity. Should it become inflated again and go to work, they hope that the heart may be induced to return to its normal place.

The only recorded case at all similar was described in the English medical journals a short time ago. The patient in that case was a contortionist who managed to displace the organ once too often. His natural constitution was inferior to Warford's, and he died.—New York Times.

THE SLY CHINAMAN.

His Extraordinary Method of Evading Nevada State Law.

The law passed by the late Legislature forbidding, under heavy penalties, the disinterment of human bodies buried in this State without first obtaining permission from the County Commissioners, was suggested by and aimed at the well known custom of the Chinese of digging up the bones of their countrymen and shipping them home to China. This custom has prevailed not only from religious duty, but through the contracted obligations of the companies to which they belong or by whom they are brought to this country, to return them to China alive or dead. Returning the bones suitably boxed up, labeled and certified to, fulfills the contract. For every Celestial not so returned, or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for, the company has to forfeit three times the amount of the contract money to the relatives of the deceased, or to the government.

For this reason it is that at a suitable time, a few months after burial, the graves were reopened, and the bones taken out for shipment. The new law would apparently discourage and prevent in a great measure the emigration of Chinese to this country; but John is too cunning to be caught out or kept out on any such arrangement as that. Since the law went into effect not one Chinese corpse has been buried with any bones in it. Skillful practitioners, employed by the companies, remove all the bones from the body as soon as convenient after death. The corpse is laid upon the operating table face downward. Some aromatic joss paper is burned in a censer suspended from the ceiling, three teacupfuls of sanctified rice-water are sprinkled over the body and around the room, and a priest repeats the sacred Chinese proverb, "Koong hee fat choy," which signifies, "Peace and good will to us all." This is the religious formula for the occasion.

The two skilled surgical operators now step forward to their work with keen, glittering knives. An incision is made from the top of the head down the spinal column, branching off down each leg to the heel, and along the back of each arm. The skin and flesh is then carefully and speedily peeled and trimmed away each side from the skull, shoulders, back, ribs, hips, arms, and legs, and, in less time than it takes to describe it, the fleshless skeleton is drawn forth, leaving the boneless corpse lying there. Then the clothes which deceased wore during life, often comprising all his worldly possessions, are carefully stuffed in to supply the place of the bones removed, and the body being neatly sewed up and washed, it is wrapped in a plain shroud and delivered to the friends for burial. The skeleton is now unjointed, and the bones are subsequently baked in an oven and packed for shipment.—Gold Hill (Nev.) News.

DR. AZAM has given an account of a remarkable case of double consciousness and scission of personality at a meeting of the Bordeaux Society of Sciences. The patient has been under his observation for several years. She seems to live two distinct lives, each separated from the other by a short sleep or torpor. When she wakes to her normal state she has no recollection whatever of what may have taken place during her abnormal condition, however prolonged the latter may be. When in the abnormal she remembers what has occurred in the normal state, and is more cheerful then than at other times. The case presents some perplexing problems, as the faculty of speech seems never to be affected during either phase of the double consciousness.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Compiled by Johnson Foster, Livestock Commission Merchant.

MONDAY, June 30, 1879. RECEIPTS.—Bees and cows, 210; Calves and yearlings, 191; Sheep, 174; Hogs, 200. SALES.—Bees and cows, 209; Calves and Yearlings, 191; Sheep, 175; Hogs, 60. ON HAND.—Bees and cows, 22; Calves and yearlings, 71; Sheep, 243; Hogs, 200. TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JANUARY 1.—Bees and cows, 757; Calves and yearlings, 349; Sheep, 621; Hogs, 234.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS. Bees and cows, good to choice, 15c @25c. Bees and cows, common and ordinary, 13c @ 15c. Two-year olds, choice # head, \$10 00 @ 11 00. Two-year olds, common # head, 8 00 @ 9 00. Yearlings, choice # head, 8 00 @ 9 00. Yearlings, common # head, 6 00 @ 7 00. Calves, choice # head, 6 00 @ 7 00. Calves, common # head, 4 00 @ 5 00. Sheep, choice # # head, 3 @ 3 50. Sheep, common # # head, 2 @ 2 50. Hogs, choice # # gross, 10 @ 11. Hogs, common # # gross, 8 @ 9. Corn-fed bees and cows, choice, 15c @ 16c. Corn-fed bees and cows, fair to ordinary, 13c @ 14c. Corn-fed bees and cows, rough, 11c @ 12c. H. gross, 10 @ 11. REMARKS. Bees and Cows.—With moderate receipts during the coming week, a fair market may be looked for. Yearlings and 2 year olds.—Demand light. Calves.—In full supply. None wanted for four or five days. Sheep.—Market overstocked. Hogs.—Weather too warm to sell. Don't ship at present.