

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—BY SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

VOL. XXVI.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUGUST 16, 1879.

NO. 49.

## Texas Christian Advocate

OFFICE: No. 73 STRAND.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GALVESTON, TEXAS, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

### Subscription Rates.

Per annum (in advance) \$2.50  
Six months " 1.50  
Three months " .75

### The Advocate's Circulation.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
GALVESTON, Aug. 11, 1879.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your esteemed favor, I beg leave to state that during the last six quarters, you have mailed, and paid for at pound rates, in postage, at two cents per pound, on your paper as follows, viz:

FOR QUARTER ENDING:  
March 31, 1878.....5223 pounds—\$104 66  
June 30, 1878.....5015 " 100 30  
September 30, 1878.....5008 " 100 16  
December 31, 1878.....5077 " 101 54  
March 31, 1879.....5001 " 100 02  
June 30, 1879.....5006 " 100 12  
Total for eighteen months.....\$666 69

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
C. B. SABIN, Postmaster.

### Our Postal Cards.

LANCASTER, Dallas Co., August 11.—We have just closed the Bluff Springs camp-meeting. God was with us in great power. There were 64 conversions. Fine rain on the 9th; health good; cotton is looking well; corn short. The preachers all hard at work. God bless them.—M. D. FLY.

RICHMOND, Fort Bend Co., Aug. 9.—I notice that many of the brethren say, substantially, in speaking of their meetings: "I had a fine meeting in progress, but had to close it to commence a meeting at another appointment on my work." I think this wrong; we ought to give more time between our meetings; a great many persons are kept from becoming penitents because the meeting is to last only three or four days. I know there is much stress laid on the words, "don't let the meeting die on your hands;" but where we find one carried on too long, we find ten stopped too soon. Let us improve.—O. T. HOTCHKISS.

EAGLE COVE, Callahan Co., July 27.—Our district conference and camp-meeting is over, and our hearts rejoice because God was with us in the conversion of sinners, and the reviving of our own souls. On Saturday night there was 12 tents, 4 small brush arbors and 45 covered wagons encamped on the ground. If some of our friends who live back in the limits of civilization, and suppose that the frontier is full of cut-throats and rowdies, had been here, they would have seen for themselves that we can beat them for good order. Weather dry. Country settling up rapidly. Seven or eight tracts of land taken up this week.—D. B. ERWIN.

LINK FLAT, Nacogdoches Co., Aug. 6.—Several weeks have passed since I sent a postal. Am in the midst of my protracted meetings. Have had some very good meetings. Have just received my Advocate of the 2d inst. Am glad it fired into the News on the Sunday law. If the News is going to be the champion for infidels, Jews, Germans and Catholics, it is high time Protestants should withdraw their support, and let those for whom it labors support it.—J. T. SMITH.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—Sea-Side Camp-Meeting.—A camp-meeting has been appointed to begin Aug. 21st, on the Fair Grounds, Galveston. Ministers and people are invited. It will be conducted on the self-supporting plan. We invoke an interest in the prayers of God's people that the church may be revived and souls converted.  
B. D. DASHIELL,  
A. E. GOODWYN,  
G. W. BRIGGS,  
I. G. JOHN.

LIVINGSTON, Polk Co., Aug. 8.—I write to tell of the good work God is doing for us here. On Wednesday night a week ago, Bro. Thos. Wilson commenced a meeting here. The church is thoroughly revived, altar crowded with penitents.—E. C. FINLEY.

FLATONIA, Fayette Co., Aug. 9.—Camp-meeting at Pine Spring commencing Aug. 29. Weather dry. Crops poor. Health good. Town improving. Hope for good times in religious matters.—KENNOR.

OAKVILLE, Live Oak Co., Aug. 8. A revival in progress here. Up to date, two conversions, and four accessions. Good rains here the last few days.—A. R. S.

CHATFIELD, Navarro Co.—We have just returned from the camp-meetings at Oak Branch and Bluff Springs, Ellis county. Both were good meetings, aye, happy meetings! like the camp-meetings "of long ago," when the people all rejoiced together—sect, station and religion in life, in that "dear moment, quite forgot." We love to attend such meetings, where the glory of God comes down and crowns the mercy-seat. The altar service is a delightful service; it is the life of the churches. We left both meetings progressing finely, after Bro. Cummins discharged and sent away the P. L. F. B., (palm leaf fan brigade.) The too free use of the palm leaf fan among penitents is not only objectionable, but injurious. Who, when a seeker of religion, broken-hearted and penitent, feels like being fanned furiously.

Bro. Cummins is meeting with considerable success in taking subscriptions for the Advocate on the fifty cent proposition. Success to him and you. I think the cotton crop here will not be as good as expected; corn is good.—STUMP ASHBY.

EAGLE LAKE, Colorado Co., Aug. 7.—On the night of the 26th of July we commenced a meeting in the town of Eagle Lake. Members of the different denominations greatly revived. Never before in the history of this country has such a religious feeling prevailed. Many members of the church told us they could date their conversion from this meeting. Although they had been members of the church for years, they never before knew what heartfelt religion was. The result of our meeting was sixteen conversions, five additions, five adult baptisms, and the membership of the Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian churches greatly revived, and a wonderful religious feeling prevailing all around this place. Had the efficient help, during the meeting, of Bros. M. S. Hotchkiss and C. H. Bruce.—H. B. STOCKISS.

VELASCO, Brazoria Co., Aug. 4. Error in postal card of July 25th, \$150.00 should have been \$125.00. The officer employed by the county court has possession of this part in quarantine matters. He seems to enjoy the perquisites and honors of office, as well as braced lemonades, etc. This will do us no damage, as it is believed that his assistant is abstaining entirely, and there is nothing for them to do. Thursday, one week ago, a posse undertook to break a house and arrest a negro. The deputy sheriff was to have been with them, but on the road he excused himself and came not. It is said they were authorized by a writ. The negro, when the door opened, began firing, killing Mr. Morris Bates instantly and wounding four others; then, rushing out, escaped. He was subsequently arrested and an attempt made to lynch him, but all is quiet now.—S. X. WILLIAMS.

WOODS, Panola Co., Aug. 4.—Bro. D. S. Watkins has just closed a protracted meeting at Rural Flat. Result: twenty-three conversions, twelve or fourteen accessions to the M. E. Church, South. He was assisted by the Rev. H. Twomey. The church was most powerfully revived, and many sinners who had learned to hate Bro. Watkins, because he plainly told them of their sins, became awakened and were converted, and they now say that their love for him is unbounded. Some few of the apples, however, from this Methodist orchard fell over the fence into the water, and were taken up out of the water by our Baptist brethren.—J. B. ARMSTRONG.

CLINTON, De Witt Co., July 31. Please permit me to say to those interested, that owing to the state of my health, it will be necessary for me to recall the appointment for the camp-meeting which was appointed for the third Sunday in August, on the Coletto. I am now and have been for more than two weeks, very sick; and there is no probability of my so far recovering as to be able to conduct the meeting. This will also explain my absence from any appointment that I may miss.—J. F. DENTON.

CENTERVILLE, Leon Co., Aug. 10. Great excitement here over the escape of the prisoners from the county jail. Sheriff and posse after them. No tidings from them yet. Camp-meeting still continues. Many are turning to God.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

PALESTINE, Anderson Co., Aug. 6. The Lord has been with us. I closed a series of meetings of eight days at Elkheart, which resulted in twenty-five accessions to the church. We had no organization when we commenced the meeting. I left the Union house believing that God would not bless the people in it, and went to a beautiful grove and planted the sign of the cross of Christ—calling upon sinners to look to Him and believe and live. All things considered in the midst of hard shell element, I never before saw such a move as we had on the last night of the meeting. All praise be unto Him who liveth and reigneth forever and ever. Bros. Huddleston and Kyle, and others, did good service, for which we are glad.—J. F. HENDERSON.

MOSCOW, Polk Co., Aug. 6.—The Lord is blessing us on every side. I have recently assisted at three meetings near here, and the power of God has been present to convict and convert. Two of these meetings are largely the result of the labors of an exhorter, and show what may be accomplished by earnest work. Last Sunday, at Pine Ridge, six miles southeast from Moscow, we had a large and attentive congregation, and at night four professed to be "saved by grace." When penitents were called they filled the benches allotted, and we were compelled to ask them to kneel where they were. Every person in the house knelt and we had a good meeting. Services still going on.—E. P. ANGELL.

WOODLAND, Brown Co., Aug. 4. Our third quarterly meeting was held at Albion, on Red river. This place was noted for its irreligion for many years, but has now become one of the best appointments on this circuit. The little vine planted here a few years ago is flourishing and bearing fruit to the Master. Closed the meeting last night with seventeen accessions to the church and nine children baptized. Peace and prosperity on the Robbinsville circuit. Crops good, and extra good. Just heard of the fifty cent proposition three days ago. Send eight subscribers now, with many more to follow, I hope.—S.

SOMEWHERE IN TEXAS, Aug. 6. Yesterday at 11 o'clock preaching on the camp-ground, two old brethren sitting near each other were *wedding*. The sermon was excellent, but they were *wedding*. When one opened his eyes a little and discovered the other *wedding*, he called to him in a harsh voice: "You are not hearing that sermon; wake up and listen." I have written this and it don't look as funny on this card as it was to see and hear in the congregation. I have a notion not to send it. Well let the editor do what he pleases with it.—OBSERVER.

WOODS, Panola Co., Aug. 5.—Bro. Watkin came from Rural Flat to our church, Belamy's chapel, and began a meeting, Saturday, a week ago; continued five days; he had the efficient assistance of Bros. B. A. Tomasson, H. Twomey, and J. M. Mills; we had five conversions, and four accessions to the church; adults baptized, three, and at the close of a lecture on infant church membership, delivered by Bro. Watkin, he baptized seven children. Bro. Watkin is doing all he can for the Master, and the outlook is very encouraging. The Advocate is not forgotten among us.—J. B. ARMSTRONG.

BEAUMONT, Jefferson Co., Aug. 6. The third quarterly meeting for the Beaumont and Orange charge convened at this place last Saturday, and closed Sunday night with two accessions, by faith, to the church. Bro. Morse was with us in due time. One member of the Baptist Church to the Lord's table and another wept, it seemed because her church denied her the privilege.—W. T. BURK.

PITTSBURG, Camp Co., Aug. 4.—I closed a protracted meeting at Leesburg Friday night, resulting in nine conversions and thirteen accessions to the church. The membership was greatly revived.—D. P. HAGGARD.

TRIPS COUNTY, July 23.—Just closed the second protracted meeting at Winn's school-house. In our labors we were blessed. Bros. Ledbetter and Heddic assisted. The result was 20 or 25 conversions.—J. W. GARDNER.

CENTER POINT, Kerr Co., Aug. 1. Have you thought how many boys may be induced to chew tobacco by the postal of July 7th, Advocate July 19th, in which such arguments as these are used in its favor, viz.: "They are doing away with tobacco by chewing away at it. The conference was a wonderful help to them in that direction. Our P. E., whom we all love so well, destroys every cigar that he can get hold of;" and, to cap the climax, it is said that one of the faculty of the University is taking the "Havanas" out of the way of the young men. Now, Bro. John, as one who feels a deep interest in boys, generally, and having three to bring up in the way they should go, I solemnly protest against the spirit of said postal. We all know that example goes further than precept, and if "Our P. E. whom all love so dearly," and who is our pattern, chews tobacco, the boys very properly say: "We may squirt a little amber, too;" and think of the whole conference—is there an exception?—setting the example. As to the harm in it, it does seem to me that Christians ought to admit that it is pandering to a vitiated taste and useless habit.—W. E. PARFORD.

GIDDENS, Lee Co., Aug. 7.—Camp-meeting held at old Buffalo camp-ground, Burleson county, closed last week, with a grand triumph for the blessed Master. Between fifty and sixty professed, with great joy, to have found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ. About, or nearly, the same number joined the M. E. Church, South. As to the whole number of conversions, that will never be known till "that day comes." \* \* \* New cotton coming in very rapidly for this early in the season. New Methodist church in this place nearly completed. It will be as neat, comfortable and commodious a church building as can be found in any inland town. It reflects credit upon this good people. Married: July 22d, at Buffalo camp-meeting, Burleson Co., Texas, by Rev. W. A. Bowen, E. W. Lee, Jr., and Miss Fannie Tate, all of Lee county.—W. A. B.

BELTON, Bell Co., August 5.—Protracted and camp-meetings all around. Not attended with as much revival power as should be. Christians are being revived and sinners converted, and much good being accomplished. Rains are once more visiting this dry region—not in time for corn, but will help cotton. This country is astir, loaded wagons with men, women and children, are going hither and thither, this way and that, up and down on the earth. I have just returned from the Grand Council, W. F. of T., held at Corsicana. Had a pleasant session. Officers for ensuing year: W. D. Jackson, G. W. P.; A. Rainy, G. W. A.; H. Haynes, G. Scribe. Next session to meet at Waxahachie. Bell has more temperance councils than any other county in the State.—J. S. CLOWER.

HOWTH STATION, Aug. 10.—This place is almost devoid of religion, and I would be glad if some good preacher would volunteer as missionary and come to our assistance. We have no preaching, no Sabbath-school, no moral meetings. We have numbers of thefts, drunkenness, and every evil that could be thought of. Hope you will try to induce some one to come and try a protracted meeting, and see if our people can't be rallied.—J. W. R.

COOK'S POINT, Burleson Co., Aug. 8.—Have had quite an interesting prayer-meeting going on at old Elizabeth Chapel, for several nights. Closed last night, the church greatly revived. Several penitents requested the prayers of God's people. Hope the feeble efforts put forth will be blessed of God in the conversion of some precious souls.—C. R. RUNKLE.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT, Williamson Co., Aug. 5.—We have just closed our third quarterly meeting. Nine conversions and nine accessions to the church, and a good feeling generally. Glory be to God. No rain yet. Prospects rather gloomy, financially. Pray for us.—SAM'L MORRIS.

HAMILTON, Hamilton Co., Aug. 8.—Times hard; scarcely enough bread made to meet the demands of the people; grass dried up. It is raining to-day. Great revival around my work: 74 additions to date, and 15 infants baptized.—R. V. GALLOWAY.

CLARKSVILLE, Red River Co., Aug. 9.—Embracing the third Sunday in July, we held a meeting at Pine Springs. Result: 14 conversions and eight additions to the church. Embracing the fourth Sunday in July and first Sunday in August, we held a meeting in William's Chapel. Result: 16 conversions, and 19 additions to the church. At the former place I was assisted by brother Johnson, of the Protestant Methodist Church, and by brother Gaines, of our church. At the latter place I was assisted by Dr. McKenzie, and Rev. E. Hayes. I feel grateful to these brethren for their assistance. We protracted the meeting in Clarksville a week after the district conference closed, assisted by Bros. McKenzie, Lamb, and A. C. McDougald. These brethren did good service in our Master's cause. Result: 11 additions, and the church encouraged and revived. At all of these places the congregations have been very large and attentive. A deep spiritual conviction seemed to pervade at nearly every service. The work of salvation is a grand work. No doubt an angel would like to tread the winding paths of the minister of the Gospel, and proclaim in tones of thunder, as well as in strains of eloquence, salvation to fallen man, which the angels desire to look into. To the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be all praise.—D. J. MARTIN.

CENTERVILLE, Leon Co., Aug. 7. The camp-meeting continues at this place, with increasing interest. Some 35 or 40 conversions up to date. The powerful influence of the Holy Spirit seems to pervade the entire community, and the most inveterate sinners are yielding. Night before last about 20 penitents were converted at the altar; but the altar was crowded again last night, with about forty weeping penitents. We will continue until Sunday night, and expect still greater conquests for our precious Saviour.

BLIND. An excellent young lady, who has been blind for twelve years, was gloriously converted, and united with the church, at the Centerville camp-meeting. She has been at the asylum, at Austin, and given a raised letter Bible for the blind. I learned while in conversation with her after her conversion, that she greatly desired to possess a Bible and hymn-book, with raised letters, and I told her I would make an effort to get them for her; the cost will be about \$10; and I hereby request every one who reads this to contribute a mite, mailed to my address, Groesbeck, Limestone county, that I may procure the books for her.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

MONTAGUE, Montague Co., Aug. 6.—I have just closed a protracted meeting at Esq. Waggon's school-house, with very happy and glorious results. The church greatly revived. Many slain of the Lord; eight or ten conversions; twelve accessions to the church; eleven baptisms; nine infants baptized. Methodism fully planted in Bro. Waggon's neighborhood. We begin another protracted meeting Thursday night on Farmer's creek. Crops are cut short in consequence of drought. Health very good, especially during such excessive hot weather.—S. C. CRITCHFIELD.

LAZY HOLLOW, July 31.—We have one or two hyfalutin' preachers in stations who are two dignified to ask people to take the Advocate on any conditions; but when it comes to approaching a "city member" on as small a matter as the fifty-cent proposition, the thing becomes absolutely absurd. As the cities are generally the place where members are starving for the bread of life, and as the Advocate is a revival preacher, I appeal to such pastors to induce some zealous member to canvass their works on this proposition, and get the paper circulated.—PUTT.

CENTER CITY, Hamilton Co., Aug. 5.—Our third quarterly conference was held on the 26th ult. Presiding elder and lady were present and did much work. Stewards report was \$2.95 paid to the preacher in charge. Collection on Sunday for foreign missions, \$4. Organized a Sunday-school at the close of the meeting, with 25 names. Several mourners, but no conversions. Church much revived. Some people talking about starvation.—J. S. TUNNELL.

GROESBECK, Limestone Co., July 28.—I have just returned from Bro. Gilmore's camp-meeting at White Church, near Springhill, in Navarro county. Meeting commenced last Friday night. The camp-ground consists of seven acres in a nice grove, deeded to the church. Plenty of shade and water. We found the ground covered with tents, and a large concourse of people present. The meeting soon became interesting, penitents crowding to the altar. Sabbath was a high day for Israel. Five adult persons united with the church at 11 A. M. Bro. Gilmore baptized five infants at 3 P. M. The meeting continues. The people are an intelligent and a church-going people. They have in the vicinity of the camp-ground three good church houses, at which they have fine schools the most of the year. The county is well watered, and is very thickly settled. Good fruit and wheat county. Crops, except corn, are fine. There was a fine rain Saturday—enough in places to put the creeks' banks full. The soil is sandy, and almost red; has a red clay foundation; is delightful to work, and produces abundantly. I have seen the best orchards here, that I have noticed since I left old Missouri. Some farmers made a hundred bushels of oats per acre this year. The county is prairie mostly, and very rolling. During the meeting, tho' the congregation was very large, there was not a single disturbance. As evidence of the healthfulness of the county, I will just say that I have not seen more robust men and women, or a greater number of babies, at any one meeting since I have been in the State.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

JIM NED, Brown Co., Aug. 6.—There are some good crops on the Jim Ned; but crops are generally sorry. Cotton needing rain. Financial interest rather dull. We have preaching sometimes, and we expect a revival at our ensuing camp-meeting, which will embrace the 4th Sunday in August. We are now making preparation for the erection of a new Methodist church, school-house and Masonic hall; and we expect to organize a Sunday-school by the middle of September, and a literary school soon. We want a good teacher, and one that will aid us in the dissemination of religion in our day-school as well as our Sunday-school. We have a good singing class.—R. A. ALLEN.

GROESBECK, Limestone Co., July 28.—Bennett, Sims and Avery, the murderers of Wm. Sims, of Personville, in this county, were found guilty of murder in the first degree. T. Eubanks, who killed Brown at Prairie Grove, was acquitted. The case of Johnson, for the killing of Rawls, in the depot at this place some two years ago, was set for to-day, but was laid over until next term of court. In the suburbs of Groesbeck, on the 27th inst., two negroes had an altercation, in which one was stabbed in the neck, from which he died. The trial of the murderer to-day. The cause of this affray was whisky.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

ELWOOD, Fannin Co., Aug. 7.—Bro. Bush has just closed a glorious revival at Pleasant Grove. The meeting increased in interest from the time it commenced until it closed. Bro. Bush is doing everything in his power to advance his Master's cause. He is working for the Advocate. Nearly every family takes it. Sunday-school every Sunday. Trying to increase the interest. We have prayer-meeting regularly. Crops good; health good; plenty of pure water; land good, and any who wish to come here can find comfortable homes among us.—J. W. DAFF.

ROCKWALL, Rockwall Co., Aug. 9.—I have just closed the fourth protracted meeting this year. Result: 98 conversions, 121 additions and 20 infants baptized. Acknowledge with pleasure valuable assistance from traveling and local preachers, whose names I cannot give for want of space.—JAMES McDUGALD.

PARIS, Lamar Co., Aug. 7.—I closed a meeting a few days ago, conducted by local preachers, three miles east of Paris. It lasted seven days; resulted in 21 professions and 14 accessions to the church. The church greatly revived. Good crops; good meetings; good people all over this county.—JOHN A. GUTHRIE.



Our Postal Cards.

ROCKWALL, Rockwall Co., Aug. 3.—During the past week I have had seventy-two conversions and eighty-six accessions to the church.—JAMES McDUGALD.

CENTERVILLE, Leon Co., Aug. 4.—Glorious camp-meeting here; 25 conversions last night. The kingdom of darkness yielding. Bros. Mackey, Samuel P. Wright, and Vaughan, are in the van battling for Jesus.—R. H. H. BURNETT.

HANDLY, Tarrant Co., Aug. 9.—Fine rain this morning. Health of this section good. A glorious revival going on at this place; conducted by O. S. Presbyterians, and assisted by the Methodists. Several conversions.—MAUD.

FORT GRIFFIN, Shackelford Co., Aug. 5.—My camp-meeting will embrace the fifth Sabbath in August, at or near Albany. I want all the ministerial help I can get. Come one, come all. Spiritual interest of the church looking up. Looking for and expecting a good time.—L. W. HARRISON.

CALVERT, Robertson Co., Aug. 6. There will be a camp-meeting two miles from Corsicana from Aug 26 to Sept. 6 inclusive, under the auspices of the State Holiness Association. The object of the meeting is to "spread scriptural holiness over these lands." One and one-fifth fare secured on the Texas Central from Hempstead to Denison. The ADVOCATE force cordially invited. Everybody welcome.—JAMES A. GRAVES, Pres't T. S. H. A.

MONKSTOWN, Fannin Co., Aug. 4. Our meeting at Pleasant Grove closed yesterday, with good results. The Lord was with his people, and they were abundantly revived. Many sinners convicted; many penitents converted, and twenty fine, good, solid Methodists added to the church. Still they come. Sixteen dollars missionary money, all collected by Misses Bell and Lizzie Peeks. God bless the young ladies. Will commence a meeting at New Hope next Saturday.—S. B. BUSH.

TEXARKANA, Bowie Co., Aug. 4. Closed a meeting Saturday last at Springdale. Want of strength to proceed caused the close, many penitents being left in the altar. Three accessions. The prospect for a revival in Texarkana I think is good. Allow me here to say, my last postal, or "ye knight of the stick and rule," is wrong. I do certainly hope no reason may be found why Texarkana shall not become a station next year, though I was made to say the reverse.—D. F. FULLER.

MILAM, Sabine Co., Aug. 1.—Last night I closed at Rock Spring a protracted meeting, which began on the 25th ult. There was a great revival among the members, and many backsliders were reclaimed. Ten joined the church, and about as many professed religion. We look for a more glorious revival yet—one that will spread all over the country. In the reorganization of the church at the place mentioned above, 26 names were enrolled. Fine showers are falling every day.—G. D. WILSON.

MARQUEZ MISSION, Leon Co., Aug. 7.—Bros. Sandford, Groves and myself closed a meeting of ten days' duration on the 3d, at Box church, Freestone county. Result: 29 conversions. I organized a class of 19 members. Bro. John Groves and Bro. Kennon, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Bro. A. Davis, of Fairfield circuit, rendered us valuable service.—J. R. WHITE.

BRECKENRIDGE, Stephens Co., Aug. 4.—God has blessed us. The church is wonderfully aroused, and true religion deepened and strengthened in the community. We are standing by our colors. We have some earnest Methodists here, and the time will be when we will take this land. I am under many obligations to Sister Josie Taylor for moral and financial aid. A few such Methodists at different points are the army of occupation for the Son of God.—W. M. GODDE.

GRANGE HILL, Upshur Co., July 29.—I am glad to hear our revivals in middle and western Texas are in such a blaze, and may they still continue, until a general conflagration prevails, and the devil is whipped with his own weapon. Please whisper in our "Elder's" ear, that in giving out his appointments in your columns, to state also the place where his quarterly meetings will be held. Hitherto he has failed to do so. Crops in this section very poor, not enough made to do; rain would do no good now—rather harm.—J. R. C.

HOMER, Angelina Co., Aug. 7.—I wrote you the meeting was going on at Bodon; there were 23 accessions after I left; 42 at that place

in nine days. Bros. Warner, Odum, and Wright carried on after I left; there have been 72 accessions at this place this year; we organized it in April. I commenced last Saturday at Calhoun; there were several conversions; 14 accessions. This is something more; 165 conversions, 207 accessions, 45 children baptized. Commenced another Saturday. Some rain.—J. M. BOND.

NEW BETHEL, Guadalupe Co., Aug. 2.—Prospects some better for rain; showering all around. Cotton picking will commence next week in good earnest. Mexicans coming in from all sections wanting work. Work very scarce. People give only 45c. per hundred, and hands board themselves. That looks like hard times to us. Murders in every direction—two last week. Our lives are not insured. Shall the people be tormented with desperate characters, and nothing be done towards catching them?—GEO. M. JONES.

WACO, McLennan Co., Aug. 7.—Our camp-meeting at Mastersville was a glorious success. We continued four days and five nights; had 20 converts and 14 additions to the church. The membership was greatly revived. The Lord has been with us in reviving power at another place—a prayer-meeting near Robinsonville—held by laymen exclusively, had 30 converts and 17 additions to the church. We return thanks to Bros. J. S. Lowe, W. L. Harris, H. L. Taylor, and John Dickerson, for faithful pulpit and altar services.—W. T. MELUGIN.

KICKAPOO, Anderson Co., Aug. 1.—Very dry in this neighborhood. Crops much injured. Health very good. Bro. L. M. Fowler is on this work, and fully alive to his work, and doing good. Sunday-schools in full life. Miss Lillie Miller, daughter of W. A. Miller, of Kickapoo, committed to memory, and repeated in six Sundays, thirty-nine hundred and eighty-six verses of the Bible, beginning at St. Matthew. One Sunday she repeated twelve hundred and seventy-six verses. She is an accomplished Christian lady. The Lord is reviving his work.—W. H. ARDIS.

UNION GROVE, Brazos County, August 4.—Just closed a meeting at this point of eight days' duration. No ministerial aid. One lay brother from an adjacent circuit to help; but the Holy Spirit was present. Hence the young converts, being born of God, exhorted with telling effect, and efficiently assisted in leading their friends and neighbors to Christ. It was good to be there. Result of the meeting: Organized a church of 26 members—4 by letter, 22 by profession of faith. Others will join. Five of the families connecting with the church, on the last Sunday service, presented their children for baptism; thus, you perceive, we commenced in true primitive style. We need a church house and church literature. Must have a few ADVOCATES, anyway.—J. A. DUNCAN.

BURKEVILLE, Newton Co., July 29.—Area, 1200 square miles. Soil: black stiff and black sandy. Timber: pine, long-straw, oak, hickory, cypress, walnut, cedar, ash, chinquapin. Range good; water good—better than San Jacinto. Distance to market, railroad, from 20 to 75 miles. Religious and educational facilities: Methodist churches, 3; Baptist churches, 2; school communities, 6. Price of land unimproved, 50c. to \$1 per acre, and lots of white sandy land. Cattle, \$4. Hogs from \$1 to \$2 per head. Products of the county: corn, cotton, potatoes, sugar-cane, oats, and rice. County officials, democrats. Game: bear, deer, turkey, and wild cats plenty. One Masonic lodge. Lawyers, 4; doctors, 5. County seat has two stores; no bar rooms, but local option badly defeated by about 130 majority. The health of the county generally good. The county has river navigation six months in the year. The Sabine river is the eastern boundary of the county. Water-mills, saw and grist, plenty, and society good.—E. T. BRASHER.

STEPHENSVILLE, July 22, 1879. As we have had nothing very good to report from this Northwestern field this year, you have not been troubled much with communications from us; but as the Lord has been visiting this quarter of his great vineyard recently, I feel like reporting that our brethren may know that there is amongst us more than a "name to live." First in order I will speak of the Stephensville circuit, Rev. C. H. Duffield in charge. This is the first year for this young brother in the itinerant ranks, but his ability, zeal and success are such that his friends have no fears of failure in his case. He has had some rough sailing, however, the Campbellites, in some parts of the work have assailed him bitterly, hoping to drive the young circuit rider in-

gloriously from the field, but right gallantly did this young knight of the cross raise the standard of Methodism and plant it firmly in their very midst; and armed with the mighty sword of the Spirit, he defended it until God blessed his labor and drew the hearts and hands of the people to him. It was my good fortune to go out on Monday after the first Sunday in this month to one of those points where he had commenced a meeting on the Saturday before, and aid him three days. The meeting resulted in thirty-five conversions and twenty-eight accessions to the M. E. Church, South. That you may be able more fully to appreciate the importance of this victory, I will state that the opposition to Methodism in this community was so strong a few months ago that it was publicly threatened that the Methodists should not worship in their little school-house. At the beginning of this conference year, Bro. Duffield went to the community and began the work with four members; now we have a live church with a membership of sixty. At another point on the same work, where last year a Methodist Sunday-school was organized in a Union house because among other reasons a Methodist preacher has no authority to organize any other kind, there have been ten conversions in the school recently, and the interest increases. Now, Mr. Editor, this is not on a postal card, (reason why, I have none; hope you will forgive some,) but I have tried to forward postal card regulations and state "facts, not comments."—W. R. ROBINSON.

A DONATION.—I have received from a brother in Kentucky a draft for \$6,000, of which \$4,000 is to be appropriated to the erection of a church in Soochow, China, and \$1,500 to the erection of a boarding-school so much needed in the same place. The \$500 is added to avoid the possibility of debt at the completion of the two buildings, and any surplus to be applied to the uses of these enterprises as occasion may require. May the blessing of the Lord be upon the donor and attend his offering.

How many there are in our church who might do like liberal things and find a blessing in the doing. To many it would be a source of incalculable gain to their souls thus to make an offering to the Lord. May he put it into their hearts to do such things for his name. Our missions need this sort of liberality, as well as the constant flow of smaller contributions. Bring your gifts to the Lord's treasury.—A. W. WILSON.

A TRULY HARD CASE.—Why are good men persecuted in this day of religious liberty? I know a man who was once a Methodist in practice as well as by persuasion; he was a man of prayer in church and in his family; in fact, he manifested a great zeal in the performance of his duties as a Christian; but, alas! the storm of persecution arose; his persecutors began their work by charging this good man with all manner of evil. Such as drinking whisky, using profane language, dealing unjustly with men, violating the Sabbath, bearing false witness against his neighbor, and various other things that were unchristianlike, were charged against this man of God. Why all this without any cause? His persecutors pressed their cause so earnestly that they have made quite an impression on the public mind. The result of this good man's troubles are, that instead of drawing nearer God, and holding on to the cross, he yielded to the will of his enemies, and his seat in church, prayer-meeting and Sunday-school is vacant; he no longer gathers his wife and little children around the family altar and asks the blessing of God on them. Oh, when will the wicked cease from troubling and the weary be at rest? Blessed thought; there is a rest that remaineth for the people of God. Brethren, pray that God may yet save the backslider.—C. L. WILSON.

SUBSTITUTES.—When a drafted soldier employs a substitute to take his place, the substitute is expected to perform all the services of a soldier that the law would have exacted of the original. The dance is an offering to the god of this world, and consequently idolatrous. In its practice God is robbed of the service that belongs to him from his creatures. A Christian who joins or encourages the dance becomes an idolater, and commits the sin of robbing God. A substitute for the dance must fill the place of the dance. It must have the spirit and design of the dance, or it is not a substitute. Satan and his emissaries have fixed up many of these substitutes. Giddy children and weak-minded parents by thousands have been slain by these substitutes. These substitutes have pleasant names and are well calculated to fool the thoughtless. Religious parents have

fixed up these substitutes, hoping thereby to keep their children from loving the dance. It is like giving strychnia under the name of sugar, expecting the name to neutralize the poison. It is not substitutes for the dance the church needs, but the death of the dance and all its substitutes. A religious social gathering, where God is honored; a gathering whose amusements would not be upset by the singing of "Jesus, Lover of my Soul" in its midst; a gathering where the lovers of Jesus are chosen to lead the exercises, is not a substitute for the dance—is not idolatrous, because God is honored. Let God be worshipped and honored in all our gatherings, and we are safe.—M. B. R.

Rev. U. C. Spencer on Baptism.

Our preacher, Rev. U. C. Spencer, has preached us a sermon on baptism—not for controversy, but for the special information of our own people.

I propose to give the readers of our ADVOCATE a synopsis of his line of discussion.

1. He says that *baptizo* is not the root of *baptizo*, but is itself a derivative from *phos*—light. To attempt, therefore, to define *baptizo*, is to attempt to define a definition. As *baptizo* and cognates are derived from *phos* (pronounced *fose*) he assumes that the leading idea in baptism is light, intelligence, information, leadership. Hence the Israelites were baptized into the leadership of Moses. The disciples of John were baptized into the leadership of John. Christians are baptized into the leadership of Christ, and so on. Our Lord's baptism was to induct him into his priestly office, according to the law. But he also went under the leadership of the Holy Ghost, by whom he was led up into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.

2. Bro. Spencer agrees with Dr. Fisher that the wilderness of Judea was not in the valley of the river Jordan, but was forty miles southwest of its mouth, and lay between the Dead and Mediterranean seas. He proves from Josephus that there was a town in the wilderness of Judea, called Jordan; and it was this town in which John baptized. He does not agree that the words "river of" have been interpolated in Mark i: 5. He draws a distinction between "the river of Jordan" and "the river Jordan."

According to his criticism, the Colorado river might, with propriety, be called the river of Austria, but not Austria river. So the river of Jordan was a stream near the town of Jordan, in the wilderness of Judea.

3. He claims that Christian baptism can only be administered by affusion. Hence immersion; for baptism ought to be expelled from the church.

4. He, with Dr. Harrison and others, denies that water baptism is meant in Rom. vi: 4, and Col. ii: 12. Herein he differs from Watson, Summers and others. It was the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

5. Bro. Spencer reads some extracts from the new version, by the American Bible Union, from which it appears that the Savior was immersed three times. First, by John in the river Jordan (Matt. iii: 16, Mark i: 9). Second, "Ye shall indeed drink the cup that I drink, and endure the immersion that I endure." (Mark x: 39.) And third, "I have an immersion to undergo," etc. (Luke xii: 50.) Thus giving the Savior three immersions, when, in fact, he was never immersed at all.

Finally, Bro. Spencer seems to be well established in his positions, and to be willing to fight it out on this line. I think he would accept a challenge from any educated Baptist, but, of course, he would not notice the silly effusions of a numbskull.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that I have not given my opinions in this article. I may say, however, that with some of his positions I agree; with others, I do not; with others, I reserve judgment. WESLEY SMITH.

WEIMAR, Texas, Aug. 9. There are in America 311 colleges with 25,670 students. These 311 colleges are divided as follows:—Methodist, 49; Baptist, 37; Roman Catholic, 37; Presbyterian, 33; Congregationalist, 15; Lutheran, 15; Christian, 11; Episcopal, 9; United Brethren, 7; Reformed, 6; Friends, 5; Universalist, 4; Advent, 1; Evangelical, 1; Reformed German, 1; New Church, 1; Non-sectarian, 79.


PROFESSOR BRUCK, a Protestant, has just been elected "Rector Magnificus" of the six-century-old University of Vienna. He is the first Protestant who has held that office.

**\$25.00 REWARD!**  
ONE DARK CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, (11) eleven years old, (15) fifteen and one-half hands high, bald-face, two white feet, crooked tail, branded M.  
ONE LIGHT SORREL HORSE, (15) hands high, streak in face, collar marks, branded ZI.  
The above reward will be paid for information leading to the above described property.  
Address **J. J. DAVIS,**  
Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas.

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
I am seeking a position as  
**Teacher of Music—Piano, Organ and Vocalization,**  
for the ensuing year. Five years of experience. Testimonials unimpeachable. To heads of institutions needing a superior teacher, or parties desiring to establish a class of music in their town, I invite correspondence. Address—  
Miss L. C. E. FEW,  
Columbus, Ga.

**M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,**  
CHURCH REGISTERS,  
DISCIPLINES, HYMN BOOKS,  
—ORDER OF—  
**SHAW & BLAYLOCK,**  
P. O. Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

**CURE BY ABSORPTION WITHOUT DOSING THE BETTER WAY.**



**HOLMAN LIVER and AGUE PAD AND AUXILIARIES.**  
MEDICINAL ABSORPTIVE  
**Body and Foot Plasters**  
—AND—  
**Absorption Bathing Salt**  
—FOR—  
**FOOT BATHS.**

These remedies, which are the sole exponents of the **Cure by Absorption as opposed to Dosing**, have been proven the simplest and most 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** and its **REMEDIES.**

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

**DR. P. H. CALLAHAN, DENTIST.**  
705 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas. Full Set of Teeth, \$30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**WELL AUGERS**  
ARTESIAN WELL  
And Mineral Prospecting Tools  
at reduced prices. Also, a prepared list of contract for drilling Artesian Wells, or prospecting for Coal or Mineral. Can go any depth—through earth or rock. Agents wanted. Write for catalogue. Address—  
CHALLENGE WELL AUGER CO.,  
Office, 1000 N. Main St. Box, 2739, St. Louis, Mo.

**St. James European Hotel**  
COR. FIFTH AND WALNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.  
This hotel is centrally and pleasantly located. Street cars pass the door to all points of interest. Rooms large, cool and airy for 50 cents, \$1, and \$1.50 per day. An excellent restaurant at moderate prices in the hotel.  
L. D. WATSON, THOS. P. MILLER, MANAGERS, PROPRIETOR

**HOLLINS INSTITUTE**  
Botetourt, Springs, Va., (P. O.)  
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT:  
GEO. P. TAYLOR, Esq., President of Trustees.  
MAJ. JNO. W. JOHNSTON, Vice-President.  
CHAS. L. COCKE, Superintendent.  
MRS. ELIZA S. CHILDS, Associate Principal.

WM. H. PLEASANTS, Latin and Natural Sciences.  
WM. TAYLOR THOM, M. A., English, French and Composition.  
CHAS. L. COCKE, A. M., Mathematics.  
H. L. PAULI, German.  
MISS BETTIE D. FOWLER, History and Ethics.  
MRS. JULIA A. SLAYTON, Italian and Spanish.  
MRS. PROF. TURNER, English.  
MISS ROSA P. COCKE, Latin and English.  
MISS L. M. COCKE, Mathematics, English and French.  
MISS SALLY B. REYNOLD, Preparatory School.  
H. L. PAULI, Director of Music.  
MRS. JULIA A. SLAYTON, Vocalization.  
MISS JULIA FORCHER, Piano and Singing.  
MISS ROSA P. COCKE, Piano and Singing.  
MRS. EMMA PAULI, Superintendent of Practice.  
MRS. S. V. COCKE, Domestic Department.  
MISS LATRA WHITE, Matron.  
MRS. POWELL, Matron.  
CHAS. H. COCKE, Business Agent.  
JNO. S. TOMPKINS, Resident Physician.

The facilities of this Institute are better than ever before during the thirty-seven years of its existence, four of the teachers having spent several years of study in European institutions. The charges remain the same. For every item of board, tuition in all literary studies (including both Ancient and Modern Languages) and medical fee, a single charge of \$20 is made. Payments are made in three equal installments, in advance, at intervals of ninety days. This Institute enjoys the advantages of a salubrious mountain climate, free from malaria at all seasons, and of highly medicinal mineral waters. The session of 1879-80 will open on the 17th of September. Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT.

**MARtha WASHINGTON COLLEGE,**  
BRINGDON, VA.  
This is one of the most thoroughly equipped of colleges in the South. The grounds, 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. His assistants are also thoroughly cultivated musical artists. A Normal school of Music, for the special benefit of teachers, will begin on the 9th of July, and will last for five weeks. Baggages of young ladies remaining home is checked from the College to any point in the South. Send for circular of Normal school and Catalogue to  
E. E. HIGDON,  
39-121 President, pro tem.

**AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,**  
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.  
Miss Mary J. Baldwin, Principal.

The session of 1879-80 will open the first Wednesday in September, and close the corresponding time in June following.  
**TERMS.**  
The Session of Forty Weeks, payable one-half on entrance, and the balance in February. Selection the First—For Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Physician's Fee, Seat in Church, Calisthenics, and full English Course, including Elocution and Contingent Fee, are \$250. For full particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogues.

**TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE,**  
AUSTIN, TEXAS.  
Twelfth Annual Session Opens September 3, 1879.  
Course of Study: Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Literary, with Military Instruction added. Catalogues and Circulars now ready. Address: Col. JOHN G. JAMES, Supt. P-52

**University of Virginia**  
Session begins on the First of October, and continues nine months. Apply for catalogue to the Secretary of the Faculty, P. O., University of Virginia, Albemarle Co., Virginia.  
JAS. F. HARRISON, Chairman of the Faculty.

**UNIVERSITY SCHOOL**  
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.  
Thorough preparation for University of Virginia and other colleges; highly recommended by faculty of University; location healthy; pupils uniformly successful. For catalogue, address W. GORDON McCABE, Principal.

**THE SOUTHERN METHODIST,**  
A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,  
—Published in—  
**LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.**  
In the Interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.  
A. H. REDDICK, D. D., EDITOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Subscription, One Year, \$2 00  
Subscription, Six Months, 1 00  
Subscription, Three Months, 50  
To preachers, local and traveling, 1 25  
There are many Kentuckians in Texas who would be glad to hear from their old home every week. The Southern Methodist will give full accounts, not only of the progress of the church, but of all matters of interest that may occur in Kentucky.  
To any person who may desire to examine the Southern Methodist before becoming a regular subscriber, we will send the paper for three months on receipt of Twenty-Five Cents.

**DESTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION!**  
Personal Experiences of the Late War.  
—BY—  
RICHARD TAYLOR,  
Lieut. Gen. in the Confederate Army.

A large octavo volume, handsomely bound in cloth, 274 pages; consisting to a great extent of personal reminiscences of Session, War and Reconstruction, which the author was a prominent actor, forcing him exceptional advantages for an interior view. Price \$1. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of price.

**CHURCH REGISTERS.**  
—ORDER OF—  
**SHAW & BLAYLOCK,**  
GALVESTON.

This Register is just issued, by the Publishing House, at Nashville, and is adapted in every respect to the needs of the Church under the disciplinary changes made by the late General Conference.  
For Register adapted to large congregations \$2 50. (We will also send it for seven subscribers to the ADVOCATE, accompanied by the money, \$17 50.)  
For Register adapted to small congregations, \$1. (We will also send it for three subscribers to the ADVOCATE, accompanied by the money, \$7 50.)  
Every charge in Texas should have one.



Texas Christian Advocate

Sunday School.

Prepared for the Advocate. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS. BY R. M. MOORE. THIRD QUARTER—FOURTH LESSON—AUGUST 21, 1879.

PHIL. II: 1-13: The Mind of Christ; Time—A. D. 62 or 63; Place—Rome; Rulers, Nero, Emperor of Rome; and Albinus, Procurator of Judea.

GOLDEN TEXT. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.—Verse 5. Philippi, a city of Thrace, a province of Macedonia, was named for Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

V. 8. "And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross." Found in fashion as a man; found in form like a man, in body and soul. His kinship was shown in His growing in wisdom and stature like others.

V. 9. "Wherefore God also hath exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name." "Wherefore;" on account of His self-humiliation; "hath exalted Him;" hath raised Him in the resurrection. The name which is above every name is Jesus the Savior.

V. 10. "That, at the name of Jesus, every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth." That is, every angel in heaven, every man on earth, with all who are dead, and every demon in hell must sooner or later, willingly or unwillingly, bow in submission to Jesus.

V. 11. "And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." The confession to be made by all by bowing the knee is that the crucified Jesus is Lord of Heaven and earth. This confession will redound to the glory of His Father, who sent Him, and exalted Him as the Judge of the whole earth.

V. 12. "Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." "Wherefore;" hence from reasons given Paul appeals to their uniform obedience as a reason why he now appeals. The emphasis of this appeal is found in His command to them to work out their salvation with fear and trembling.

God and took the form of man, eating His "bread in the sweat of His face."

V. 8. "And being found in fashion as a man, He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross."

V. 9. "Wherefore God also hath exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name."

V. 10. "That, at the name of Jesus, every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth."

V. 11. "And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

V. 12. "Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."

V. 1. "If there be therefore any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies."

V. 2. "If God has forgiven our sins, and if there is any gratitude in us, we should gladden our pastors' hearts by exhibiting the fruits of love by living loving lives."

V. 3. "Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem others better than themselves."

V. 4. "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others;" each one should not be wholly engrossed in his own selfish interests, but should have some regard for the interests of others.

Fort Worth District.

A district conference is a district compressed. So far as bulk is concerned it is multum in parvo; and yet the character of details is easily traced. Here you get the final analysis. Go to one with two good eyes and ears and a tongue shaped for asking questions, and you may learn all about men and their methods. It is about the best place I know of to learn what Methodism can do, and what a man is fit for.

From every stand point and on all sides the Fort Worth District Conference was a success. From opening to close it was a religious ovation. Like Peter, we felt and said: "Master, it is good for us to be here!" Peter wanted that meeting protracted, but it soon closed. This one continued, and all who could, remained. Facts and figures presented showed progress in all departments. It was by emphasis a Methodist meeting and displayed the wealth and variety of our resources. To me it is an ever-increasing marvel that our church can produce so much preaching capacity.

Then look abroad upon our laymen! How they can sing, pray, shout and deliver addresses! Every hour the remark would pass round the circle: "I never knew that man's worth before!" One layman created a small jubilee by a prayer, and many wanted to know the how and why about it. The P. E. knows all about his district, and furnished a solution, saying: "That brother paid a round and even hundred dollars for ministerial support at his third quarterly conference!" That was done away down yonder in the quiet of a quarterly conference, and God rewarded him in the presence of the multitude. Another layman by certain addresses and prayers compelled some to say that this district has in him the equal of the brother who goes from the Corsican District to Congress.

To say that our P. E. gives satisfaction everywhere, is putting it mildly. I want another word, and shall say that the district is in admiration of him. The remarkable adjustment of materials conducting so symmetrical and lovely a state of things, is mainly attributable to the robustness and mobility of his moral character. Not a jar, or note of discord marred the beauty and harmony of this occasion. The district is at peace, and we love each other, as only Methodist people can. We have agreed to warn Bishop McTyeire not to lay the weight of his Episcopal fingers on these appointments. We praised God together at the recital of each others success, and have consented together that we can stand all the "boxing," "pounding," and "house-warming" our dear people can project.

The conditions were all present, and the Holy Ghost sealed the work divine. Multitudes gathered about the seat of the conference, heard profitably the transaction of business, and listened attentively to the preaching. At last accounts the meeting continued, and many souls had been saved. Arlington has the praise of all the district for its generous hospitality. If you knew Jerome Annis and wife, you would know the secret. Where their spirit gets abroad no one will suffer for food and shelter.

Blessings on all who helped to make our district conference a success. M. H. WELLS.

Rev. John Mark, Colored.

This remarkable colored man died at his home near Independence, Washington county, June 14th, 1879, in his seventy-sixth year. He professed religion in his fourteenth year, and at seventeen began to exhort his fellow-servants to turn from their sins. He was brought from Alabama to Texas in the early days of the Republic. So exemplary was his deportment, and beneficial his preaching among people of his color, that several prominent citizens of Washington county proposed to purchase him, and to permit him to devote his time to the moral and religious improvement of his race. It being necessary, under the laws of the Republic, that some one should hold a legal deed of him, the Masonic Fraternity proposed to become Mark's owner; but he said, as he belonged to the church, he preferred that the church should become his owner. Consequently the Texas Annual Conference, aided by several generous gentlemen, purchased him and held the deed. From that day to the day of his death, he controlled his own time and labored faithfully for the religious good of his people. After the close of the war he would not withdraw from the M. E. Church, South, till advised by the fathers of our Conference to unite with the African Methodist Church. Mark was a genuine specimen of the negro, without any phrenological indications of intellect, his forehead being uncommonly low and receding, but he was gifted with superior sense and speaking ability. Intelligent white people often heard him preach to their edification. Since the war his labors have done much to promote peace and good will between the two races. He enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him to the day of his death. When taken sick, he said, if the Lord wished him to live longer He would raise him up without the aid of physicians, and declined all remedies, except the simplest. Gentlemen of his neighborhood visited him and ministered to his wants. To Bro. Thos. Willie, he said that the Jordan of death grew narrower as he approached it, and when he should reach its banks he expected to step over without any trouble. Bro. Willie having sung several of our inspiring Sunday-school songs, Mark rejoiced and said the singing was heavenly. Shortly thereafter, he died in peace, and was decently interred by friends who felt that in the death of John Mark, both races had lost a faithful servant, and Christ a true witness. History informs us of one instance in which the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased a negro, viz.: "On the 10th June, 1783, the old mother of churches, John Street, N. Y., bought of Mr. Aymar and paid to him £40 for his negro man Peter; and they continued to own the said Peter, and to use him for sexton during the space of sixteen years." B. D. DASHIELL.

[NOTE.—John Mark was ordained deacon many years ago by Bishop Paine. I have known since him 1838, a devoted servant of Christ and His church, a good, successful preacher. Died as, would have expected, in holy triumph.—R. ALEXANDER.]

THE TEXAS ADVOCATE until January, 1880, for fifty cents. Think of that and send us a big club.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation, 1879. W. TEXAS CONF.—Oct. 15—Gonzales, German Miss'n Conf., Oct. 23—Houston, N. W. Texas Conf., Oct. 29—Fort Worth, South Texas Conf., Sept. 6—Bertram, East Texas Conf., Dec. 3—Palestine, Texas Conf., Dec. 10—Austin.

Church Notices. BRECKENRIDGE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Clear Fork mts. at Donald's mill, 3d Sunday in August.

WACO DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Waco cir. at Mooreville, 3d Sunday in Aug. Resqueville cir. at Evergreen, 4th Sunday in Aug.

WACO DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Waco cir. at Mooreville, 3d Sunday in Aug. Resqueville cir. at Evergreen, 4th Sunday in Aug.

WAXAHACHE DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND.

Waxahatche cir. at Center Point, 3d Sunday in August. Roman cir. at Onion, 4th Sunday in Aug.

PORT WORTH DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Fort Worth cir. Aug. 23. Cleburne sta. Aug. 26. George's creek, Sept. 6.

PALESTINE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Larissa cir. at Larissa, Aug. 23, 24. Tyler sta. Aug. 29, 31.

DALLAS DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Lamar Street, Sept. 6, 7. Floyd Street, Sept. 13, 14.

COMANCHE DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Hamilton, at Farmer's Chapel, Aug. 23. Plant Creek, at Lankford's Cove, Aug. 29.

TEXANA DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Lavana mts. Aug. 30. Lessville cir. Sept. 6. Boxville cir. Sept. 13.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Bolton cir. at Genaville, Aug. 23, 24. Bolton st. lot at—, Aug. 30, 31.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Collette mts. at Hoard's school-house, Aug. 23, 24. Oakville, at Lagarto, Aug. 30, 31.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Bryan circuit and Welborn mission, at Rector. Bryan station, August 30, 31.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT.—FOURTH ROUND. Weatherford and center, at Jacksboro, Aug. 23, 24. Weatherford cir. at Harmony, Sept. 13, 14.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Garden Valley cir. at Ashburn camp-ground, Aug. 23, 24.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Shely, at Ashbury chapel, Aug. 30, 31. Milam, at Milam, Sept. 6, 7.

BEAT MOUNT DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Moscow cir. at Providence, 3d Sunday in Aug. Mt. Hope cir. at Cook's Meeting House, 4th Sunday in Aug.

PARIS DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Clarksville, Aug. 23, 24. Cooper, Aug. 29, 31. Blossom Prairie, Sept. 6, 7.

TERRELL DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Elmo cir. 4th Sunday in August. The district conference will convene in Rock-well Thursday before the 30th Sunday in June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Rosston cir. August 23, 24. District conference convenes at Montague, July 17, at 9 A. M.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND. Spring Creek 3d Sabbath in August. Prairie Plains, 4th Sabbath in August.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Sulphur mts. at Wisdom, 3d Sunday in August. District Conference at Sulphur Springs, June 26, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters." "A Little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness." "That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

Established in 1845. M.W. Shaw & Bro. GALVESTON, TEXAS. Agents for the Celebrated Waltham Watches. The cheapest and most accurate time-piece used in this country.

PIANOS and ORGANS. BEWARE OF BOGUS INSTRUMENTS. Make your purchases from a reliable Home House. Send for Price List to THOS. GOGGAN & BROTHER, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LONGCOPE & CO., COTTON FACTORS. Commission Merchants, No. 22 MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON COTTON.

Dr. Greenville Dowell. RESIDENCE—Twenty-fourth and Market Sts. Office—Laudrean's Drug store, Market St., corner of 21st 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 marvelous 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.

NEW RICH BLOOD. PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one each night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter stamps.



**Texas Christian Advocate**

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

**SUPREME COURT AND THE SUNDAY LAW.**

Persistent efforts are being made by the Galveston News to possess the public mind with the idea that the Sabbath law is a relic of that puritanic spirit which was dominant in New England some generations ago. In order to bring the law into contempt, the News gave, in its last Sunday edition, some extracts from the Blue laws of Connecticut in order to associate our present law with that intolerant code of a past age. In answer to this *ad captandum* argument, we give below the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, in which the Sunday law is set forth in its true light by men whose minds were certainly under no puritanical bias:

Under the provisions of its charter the city of Houston enacted a Sunday law. Peter Gabel, in 1867, a brewer and keeper of a beer saloon, decided to test it in the courts. Trial by jury was waived, and, on the evidence presented, Judge Peter W. Gray, of the District Court, sustained the law. The case was taken up to the Supreme Court, then consisting of George F. Moore, Chief Justice; Richard Coke, Stockton P. Donley, Asa H. Willie, George W. Smith, Associate Justices; William M. Walton, Attorney General. If any of these gentlemen were afflicted with puritanical proclivities, their friends failed to find it out. The decision was rendered by Judge Smith. If he was puritanical in sentiment, his "speech never betrayed him."

The ground taken by the appellant was thus stated: "The constitution forbids the passage of any law on the subject of religion, other than to protect its free exercise, or public worship from interruption. If, in favor of Christians, a Sunday law can be passed, by parity of reason a Saturday law can be passed in favor of the Jews; and so of other sects."

Judge Smith, in his decision, says: "That all people of this country have the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, or not at all, if they prefer; and that the government shall not establish any religion for the people to obey, or prohibit the free exercise thereof, appears to be now the settled American doctrine, well established in the organic law of the nation and the States. None shall be compelled to observe the Jewish, Mohammedan, Catholic or Protestant form of religion, or to embrace any at all. All are free to embrace any religious denomination, civilized or pagan, that his judgment or taste may dictate as the best or preferable for him."

When we consider the attributes of the Deity, and of the future rewards and punishments, and the temporal welfare of society, government can hardly consider itself entirely free from the fostering care and protection of religion as connected with the personal, social and domestic virtues of its people; and to what extent government may go in the support and protection of religion, with safety and propriety, may be a subject of much contrariety of opinion with statesmen and publicists.

The vast majority of our people profess a belief in the Christian religion, and its existence has been recognized by the constitution framed by them. The followers of that faith have, from its earliest existence and foundation, regarded and kept Sunday as a day of rest, free from labor and devoted to religious worship. And those not attached to any religious denomination have habitually kept that day as one of rest from secular pursuits; and its observance as a day of rest, and holy, has for centuries become more than a habit or custom: it has become a sentiment engrafted into our very social organism, to be observed and respected by all, without the sanction of law or decrees of courts. And as a civil regulation, it has been considered important for the physical well being of society that Sunday be observed as a day of rest from labor, in order that the mind and body may repose—that the former may recover or retain its wonted elasticity and vigor, and the latter may recuperate and be prepared for more arduous and protracted exertions in manual labor. And in this view the observance of Sunday, by a suspension of all secular pursuits, may

with great propriety be enforced by civil law.

The observance of Sunday we believe essential to a full enjoyment of religious exercises by the various denominations in the spirit of the constitution of the State. How could a set of people worship in a city crowded with a busy population, and in the midst of the confusion, noise and bustle of worldly business, and the practices deemed by them unholy and a sacrilegious desecration of that holy day?

The ordinance complained of does not deprive any inhabitant of the city of Houston of any of the religious rights and privileges guaranteed to him in the Constitution of the United States, or of this State. The mayor and council did not attempt to fasten upon the people of the city of Houston any particular form of religion—Jewish, Mohammedan, Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Pagan; nor has the free exercise of the rites of any religious denomination been forbidden or prohibited in any way. The right to worship God, according to the dictation of the conscience has not at all been interrupted; nor is it enjoined upon any inhabitant of the city to attend the religious exercises of any denomination; and he may decline to attend any, and amuse himself with the metaphysical reflections and deductions of the infidel. He is not required to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, directly or indirectly, contrary to his conscience. His rights of conscience, his religious principles and practices under them, are not at all infringed or impaired; nor does the ordinance pretend to give any preference to any religion or mode of worship.

The latter clause of the recited section of the State Constitution, it will be remembered, provides that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of their own mode of worship. This ordinance of the council of Houston is believed to be of the character embraced in this clause. It does not in the least interfere with the religion of any person, or the exercise thereof. It does not enjoin upon any person the duty of conforming his conduct to the rites of his church; but it does prevent him from following a tippling occupation in the city on Sunday, by which crowds of persons may be congregated at a public house, and, under the influence of intoxication, may commit riots and breaches of the peace, to the great annoyance of others, who feel their religious duty to desist from labor, attend worship and keep the day holy; and we see a propriety and due respect for the sentiment and custom of our people manifested in the rule that compels a cessation from labor on Sunday, in order that not only man and beast may recuperate and be restored to health and mental and physical vigor, but that those who, in good faith, may desire to keep that day holy, for the worship of God, may remain undisturbed in the exercise of their religious duties; and any law that tends to this result cannot be considered repugnant to the constitution.

That there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States or of this State to prevent the Legislature from forbidding the pursuit of worldly business upon Sunday, has been decided in a number of States. The judgment was affirmed.

**LAW-BREAKERS.**—Nothing more clearly reveals the lawless spirit which is developed by the liquor traffic than the readiness of the liquor-dealers to resist or evade the laws of the land. All good citizens respect the laws, even when many consider their provisions unwise, and will seek redress not in open violation of the law, or in the evasion which shrewd lawyers may suggest, but by an appeal to the authorities at the proper time and place. The fact that liquor-dealers are now combining to defeat the Sunday law, proves that the peace and good order of society will weigh nothing with them when placed in conflict with the interests of their class. While the saloonkeepers are organizing anti-Sabbath law associations, good citizens had better organize an anti-law breaking association, and see to it that the laws of the land are enforced.

WIGGIN & SIMPSON, proprietors of the Phoenix Iron Works, engineers, founders and machinists, Preston street, Houston, Texas, are prepared to fill orders for any work in their line. Superior skill in the various branches of their business, prompt attention to the orders committed to their trust with building, machinery, etc., necessary for the successful prosecution of the business, afford ample pledge to their patrons that satisfaction will be given.

**"LIBERTY IS NOT LICENTIOUSNESS."**

In the report of the proceedings of the "Anti-Puritan Sabbath Law Association" we have the following:

Mr. Plimley spoke at some length in regard to the necessity of perfecting an organization that would be effective in defeating a law which undertakes to prescribe for the regulation of the stomach. He stated that the law, as promulgated, had not even the merit of novelty, but was simply a re-edition of laws passed thirty years ago. He said the people held the power in their own hands in the future to control legislators by their own franchise. When legislation can suspend appetite during Sunday, it will be early enough to resort to such measures. He averred that he was not speaking in favor of liquor dealers or any other class, but simply in defense of personal freedom.

Without suggesting a doubt as to the accuracy of the speaker's assertion that "he was not speaking in favor of the liquor dealers" when doing his best to promote their interests, we would suggest that his argument has not the merit of novelty. The plea that all laws which restrict in any way the sale of liquor are arbitrary restrictions of our personal freedom is an old one. Restrictions on the sale and use of liquors by Sunday or prohibitory laws have frequently been branded as sump-tuary laws, wrong in principle and oppressive in operation. It is claimed that the privilege of the individual to drink what and when he pleases, and to dress, or otherwise regulate his living according to his own taste, are sacred and inalienable rights which can not be restricted without robbing him of his freedom. We admit that all laws which needlessly and impermissibly obtrude into the private affairs of the individual are invasions of natural rights which no just or thoughtful man will approve. At the same time, we must remember that the power vested in the government is made up of the partial surrender of individual rights for the general good. The peace and good order of society may demand the partial restriction of natural rights even in matters of "what we shall eat, or what we shall drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed." Let us illustrate:

A law which attempts to fix the cut of a man's coat, or the style or cost of his pantaloons, might be an absurdity so bald that no one would own its paternity, and yet the law may and does interfere so far as to compel each man to appear in public decently clad. No sensible man complains of ordinances which require those who bathe in public places to cover their nakedness in decent attire. No matter how hot these August days, the man who should assert his right to consult his comfort and parade the streets in his night shirt, would soon learn that his notions about dress must be adjusted to the laws of decency. During epidemics the law often enters the household and compels the destruction of infected clothing and the fumigation of infected rooms. Individual freedom is wisely restricted when it endangers the health or lives of others.

Every man may choose his own bill of fare; but if a butcher should offer a sheep that died of the rot, or if decayed fish or rotten fruit or vegetables are sold in the huckster's stall, considerations of public health may justify the prohibition of their sale and the punishment of the unprincipled vendor.

Each man may choose his doctor, and patronize his own druggist, yet the law may very wisely prohibit the sale of certain drugs and compounds, unless the purchaser bears in his hand the prescription of a physician. When a husband forbids the sale of opium to his wife, or the parent makes the same demand respecting a child which has fallen under the dominion of a terrible habit, the law may justly sustain the demand, and the druggist who disregards it may be reminded of his responsibilities by heavy penalties.

Restrictive laws interpose in many relations of life to protect the rights, or to ensure the peace and safety of communities. A notice on a gate guards a man's premises from intrusion, and locks and doors restrict our locomotion within circles which will not be invasions on the privacy and privileges of others. The law furls the sails of commerce at the gates of harbors, and compels the vessel to drop its anchor at the quarantine station. The rights and interests of the ship-owner, and the freedom of the sailor, are restricted by the rights and obligations of communities to protect people against the approach of a fatal plague.

No one will dispute the right of a citizen to slaughter beeves and offer the meat for sale, or to make soap, or powder, or dynamite, yet the restrictions of the law may be gathered around each of these lawful industries, and remove them from crowded centres where comfort, health, or lives of others, will not be disturbed or endangered.

The question whether restrictions placed on the liquor saloons, either in the shape of Sunday or prohibitory law, are unjust invasions of

the personal rights of the vendor, resolves itself into this simple issue: Does the sale of spirituous liquors disturb the peace and good order of society, and endanger the health and lives of men and women? If it does, we claim that it is clearly the right of the government to place the traffic under such restrictions as will protect society from the evils it entails, or, if the voice of the people demands such a law, to prohibit its sale altogether. Will any man of ordinary intelligence deny that the intoxicated man, reeling from the saloon, often violates the decencies of life until women flee from his presence with loathing? Will they affirm that the flesh of beeves which have died of murrain is less destructive to health than many of the compounds which are sold for pure whisky in the saloons of our land? Will any physician risk his reputation by the assertion that the liquors sold on Sunday, and week days, do not contain some of the most deadly drugs that are found on the shelves of druggists? Will any man who reads up the daily record of crime question the assertion that whisky is the prime cause of the affrays and murders that disgrace our land? Will any man affirm that liquor does not every year slay its thousands? Has society no right to protect itself against the evil? Have parents no right to demand that a vice, which may lead their sons to ruin, shall be restricted in its baneful influence over the thoughtless or unwary? While every other business, which in any way interferes with the comfort, disturbs the health, or endangers the lives of citizens, may be placed under restrictions, shall the liquor vendor claim exemption, and when laws are enacted bid defiance to their authority?

**THE CAPTIVE JEWISH MAIDEN.**

Many of our readers will remember the beautiful poem under the above title, which appeared in our columns last year. Its design was to show the superiority of the moral and spiritual forces in our nature over brutal passion and appetite. A Jewish maiden, in the camp of Attila, stands amid a group of captives before the savage victor.

"Whom his strong arm beheld,  
 Each at a single blow?"

As his eyes rest on the maiden, whose spirit has not quailed at the approach of the dripping sword, his arm is arrested by the moral and spiritual power which lifts her above the dread of the brute force he commands. His amazement changes to admiration, and he not only offers to spare the life of his captive, but would make her queen:

Still calm and clear she answered:  
 "Ah! that shall never be:  
 None here, by the cruel Attila,  
 None living, loveth me:  
 'His power, and pride, and passion,  
 Were dead ere I saw him,  
 He trade is human slaughter,  
 'His pastime is to kill:  
 'The law, his savage will,  
 'Mate with the Red Destroyer."  
 "Follied by his breath;  
 'Betters, in chill and silence,  
 'To be the bride of death."  
 "Lo! here am I, a captive,  
 'And in thy iron hand;  
 'But in the awful presence  
 'Of Mightier Power we stand:  
 'Loos upward, to the heavens,  
 'To that celestial show;  
 'Behold the 'Sign of Promise,'  
 'In yonder shining bow—  
 'A promise to my people,  
 'In ages long ago:  
 'Our God, the great Jehovah,  
 'Bends to His child below,  
 'With lightning and with thunder,  
 'Thou shalt not strike the blow!"

"Up sprang the kingly savage,  
 'And waved his sword on high,  
 'The scattering blood-drops sprinkled  
 'The Jewess, standing high,  
 'Now, by the awful above me,  
 'And by the stars that roll,  
 'Oh, what is might of body  
 'To majesty of soul!"

"Great is thy courage, maiden,  
 'And much thou say'st is true:  
 'Go to thy tribe and people,  
 'With thee thy treasure, too!  
 'Ho! hearken, all our captains!  
 'Give conduct to the Jew,  
 'For safely through our armies,  
 'Bear thou our Royal ring;  
 'Go to the race of heroes,  
 'From whom such matrons spring,  
 'Go, let thy Hebrew fathering  
 'Be honored in his line,  
 'For never hath thy captor  
 'Met spirit like to thine,  
 'Say, to the King Destroyer:  
 'Who spared thy tender youth,  
 'Hath mercy, yet, for courage,  
 'And honor, yet, for truth."

Did the author of these lines have in his thought another tyrant, who is crushing out the moral and spiritual forces of man's nature, to bring it under the dominion of brutal appetite? The "Red Destroyer" spared the heroic maiden, but lawless appetite knows no pity for age or sex; it stalks remorselessly over blighted homes and bleeding hearts, and in answer to the voice of mercy, smites down the captives that are covering around its throne. Its followers share its cold relentless nature. The reeling form of the infatuated victim, the deep agony of the broken-hearted wife, the desolation of orphanage, the voice of the mother pleading for her son, make no impression on these un pitying men. Society would interpose to shield these wretched ones, and stay the moral

slaughter. Each effort is met by the rallying cry of these destroyers of their race, asserting their right, as one sacred and inalienable, to debauch the moral nature of their fellow-men, until conscience, honor and love are brought under the dominion of brutal appetite. Stranger than all else in this sad story, unlike the Jewish maiden who defied Attila, and chose rather to be the "bride of death" than to share his throne, there are slaves to a fatal appetite who eagerly "mate with the Red Destroyer," and when society would restrain the moral and spiritual carnage that attends his triumphs, their voices are heard clamoring in the name of freedom against any restrictions on that pernicious vice that is blasting their happiness and slaying their souls.

There is no sight more sad than the wreck of a noble manhood. How many we have seen helplessly drifting on the sea of life, or stranded on its shore! We often meet such a man in our walks. God gave him a regal intellect, which has been cultured in the finest schools, but his powers have been obscured until the light of his genius flames out only when the stupor that follows indulgence is succeeded by a lucid interval. We have often been charmed by his wit, or instructed by his thoughtful discourse, yet now and then we have noted a deep undertone of sadness in the words or acts which suggested his consciousness that his nobler nature was surrendering itself to the dominion of appetite, and that his soul was surely dying beneath its pressure. We have read the productions of his facile pen and been thrilled by the fire that flashes through his poetic measures, and then looked upon his flushed face and realized that the sad story is again told of a man whom might have been a peer among the noblest of his race, but, overmastered by appetite, he is gravitating to a moral level from which in his thoughtful moments he must recoil with horror. There is something peculiarly sad in the presence of such a man in a crowd which are banded together in the interest of a vice which is blighting the brightest hopes of his own life. It would seem that he is the last man who would plead in behalf of an unrestricted license to the appetite which has waged such pitiless war against his own moral and spiritual nature. Did no vision of the grand aspirations of his college days—the lofty ideals he then reared before his memory as his voice mingled with those who are seeking to smite down an institution which represents the moral and spiritual forces designed to redeem man from the dominion of passion and appetite? Did not the men whose names are blended with a nation's history, and greeted with generous sympathy the impulses of his early ambition, appear in contrast with that motley crowd, and remind him of what he might have been, and suggest to him what he is?

"For, of all sad words by tongue or pen,  
 The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

It is not strange that he should recoil from his unseemly surroundings, and seek to persuade himself that he was pleading for personal freedom while he championed the rum-sellers' cause. We wonder that the slave should hug his chains, or that the leper should toy with the ulcers that feed upon his flesh; but it is stranger still that men of brains, whose lives have been blighted by a fearful curse, should willingly wind its fetters around them, and nourish with diligent hand the plague that preys upon their souls!

**SUNDAY AN AMERICAN SENTIMENT.**

The subjoined is the closing part of the report in the News, notice of the Anti-Puritan Sunday law association:

Mr. W. H. Sells was nominated and elected president of the association. Mr. Sells addressed the meeting, urging organization, and dwell upon the incongruity of the law permitting bootleggers to transport liquor, which a person authorized to follow a lawful occupation was debarred from. Mr. Waag was elected secretary; Fritz Bohle, treasurer. Upon motion of Mr. Languille a committee of twelve was appointed to solicit material aid for the organization. Their names are: Fred Wolff, Matt Lawson, William Crohier, Contergras, Frank Williams, Chs. Kory, Frank Mitchell, Chs. Kivler, Ernest Wagner, Wm. Wurzlou, Mr. Wessendorf, Mr. Elmors.

These names are suggestive. Judge Smith in his decision on the Sunday law, which we give in another column, says that the Sabbath is "more than a habit or custom; it has become a sentiment engrafted into our social organism." It is not only sacred to the Christian, but dear to thousands of men who make no pretensions to religion. The effort to associate the Sabbath sentiment of the land with the Blue Laws of New England reveals great ignorance or forgetfulness of Southern life. During the days when slavery was in existence, the Sabbath was sacredly observed, and the slave-owner who worked his negroes on Sunday, was a speckled bird among his neighbors. To assert of any man-

ter that he worked his slaves on Sunday, was another form for asserting that he was a close-fisted Shylock. The anti-Sabbath sentiment is a late importation. The names of these men who are moving to resist the Sabbath law tell us where it comes from. The question that confronts our people is simply this: Shall we surrender the Sabbath of our fathers and accept the Sabbath of Germany?

Nearly all these names are well known in the liquor traffic. Mr. Sells is the leading importer of Milwaukee beer. They are nearly all, without exception, engaged in the same business. No one need doubt what they wish to grind.

There is one lawyer—Mr. Languille—in the crowd. Having secured the jackal's share of the practice furnished by houses of ill-fame, which have been brought before the courts under the efficient enforcement of the law by the chief of police, he is ready now to champion the cause of the saloon-keeper. Who doubts the doctrine of the "fitness of things?"

**Notice.**

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE TO THE public that, being an Israelite, and the law compels me to close my business on the Sabbath, from Friday sundown until Saturday sundown, the other six days of the week I will remain open.  
 WM. WURZLOW,  
 August 8, 1879.  
 Wurzlou's Garden.

Protestant Christendom has been the refuge of the Jews from persecution. Robbed by the Turks, oppressed by the Russian, persecuted by the Spanish inquisition, the land where an open Bible is read and the Christian Sabbath is observed, has welcomed these outcasts from the land of their fathers, and guaranteed to them every right that the Christian claims for himself. The conscience of the Jew is as sacred as that of the Christian; and while seeking to secure to the laborer one day of rest in seven, according to the law first formulated on Mount Sinai, the utmost care is taken to avoid any invasion of the conscience of the Israelite.

The right of Mr. Wurzlou, if he be a Jew, to select the day set apart under his religious faith will not be disputed, and yet the inquiry is very naturally made why has the conscience of this man been so suddenly aroused respecting his obligations to the Sabbath of his fathers? He has kept open every day in the week. His conscience never troubled him on Saturday till now. By this sudden attack of piety he can at once secure a lion's share of the business of the Sabbath day, and at the same time help to make odious the day of worship of those Christian people who have sheltered from oppression these outcasts among the nations.

We are very sure that thoughtful and intelligent Hebrews in our land will show but little sympathy for these men who make their consciences a cloak for their greed.

By the way, is Mr. Wurzlou a Jew?

It is our wish to publish reports sent us in full respecting revivals and district conferences, but unless we condense, there would be room in our columns for but little else. We suggest that our "postal card" brigade ponder the three words at the head of each card, "facts, not comments."

For instance, in revival reports it is well to report the names of all preachers who aided in the meeting, but special reports of the able or eloquent sermon of some brother not only takes up the space, but might leave the impression that other preachers did not preach eloquent sermons. The reward of the preacher should be the salvation of souls.

Give us the number of conversions, accessions, baptisms, etc. Let the church know the true spiritual condition of the people, the number of churches and parsonages built or projected. The state of the Sunday-schools, prayer and class-meetings. These mark the advance of the church.

RETURNING from church last Sunday, our route led us along Market street. For the first time since the war it has presented a Sunday appearance. Three houses were open, all liquor saloons. Liquor sellers, Sabbath breakers and violators of law are in the same boat.

LEON & H. BLUM, importers and wholesale dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, hats, boots and shoes, etc., have one of the largest and best assortments of merchandise which has ever been offered in the market in this State. They are now in their new buildings, on the corner of Mechanic and 24th streets, which are filled from the first floor to the roof with merchandise in the different departments. Merchants from the interior can here find all that the Texas market demands. Ascertain their terms, and examine their stock before going abroad.



Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers. Mr. E. H. Quick is general traveling and advertising agent of THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

REMEMBER

In Each of the Five Texas Conferences - WILL GET A -

Fine Gold Watch

Larger Number of Subscribers to THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE Than any other member of his Conference.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

READ THIS.

The regular subscription of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for six months is \$1.50. Arrangements have been made by the publishers, WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE HELP, by which they agree to send the ADVOCATE to any address until January 1, 1880, for FIFTY CENTS.

Under this proposition, we want ten thousand new subscribers.

By extending the ADVOCATE'S circulation, its sphere of usefulness will be enlarged. With this increase of patronage, the publishers will be able to enlarge and otherwise improve the paper.

The design of this offer is to introduce the paper into households now destitute of a religious journal.

Ministers and church members, and all persons willing to aid in circulating a journal devoted to the spread of religion and engaged in a war against vice, are asked to co-operate in this effort to increase the circulation of the ADVOCATE.

This is no hoax, no humbug; but a sober reality, and one of the best offers ever made. (And with no outside help.)

Many persons will, because of the extremely low price named, contribute their five or ten dollars, and have the paper sent to friends in different parts of the country. (Perhaps.)

Books - Will the brethren please bear in mind that the money should accompany orders for books. We are compelled to this course because we must pay cash for books.

CURED OF DRINKING.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any kind of work. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it. - From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

CHURCH STATISTICS - A CARD.

I hereby express my thanks to the press of Texas for the favorable notices which have appeared of "The Pictorial History of Texas." So far as I have observed, the only unfavorable criticism of the book have related to the "church statistics." I deeply regretted the failure to receive the latest reports from some of the leading religious denominations. It was not because I failed to try to obtain such statistics. I addressed letters to prominent ministers of all the churches soliciting such information but received but few responses. In the absence of such reports I gave such as I could procure, stating the times and places of the organization of churches and ecclesiastical bodies and brought down the figures to as late a period as I could procure them. The publishers are still willing to correct those figures and bring them down to a later period if the facts can be had. At all events the data given furnish a basis of comparison with future reports, to show the growth of the different bodies. If the facts connected with the different churches are meager, and the history merely an epitome, let the reader remember that the book is a pretty complete Texas Cyclopaedia, in which a vast amount of information is in a condensed form given to the public.

But one object of this card is to give notice that the publishers of the history propose this fall to issue an Illustrated Texas Almanac, for 1880, for which I am now preparing the matter. A very large edition will be published, to circulate not only in Texas, but in the older States in the interest of immigration. It is their wish to present all favorable facts, especially in reference to the churches of the State. The writer would esteem it a very great favor if any one who is posted, or can get the information would send to him, at Corpus Christi, the statistics of any denomination of Christians, as well as any other facts on any subject that will be of value to the immigrant seeking a home in Texas. - H. S. THRALL.

RACE LINES.

As we expected, we are admonished not to elect men to the episcopacy "as niggers." (We quote the phrase from a distinguished ex-professor of ethics.) "If you find that men of African descent are the biggest and best, then elect them, but please don't choose men just because they have an African lineage" - that is the substance of the argument. We reply that: 1. There are 1000 competent men from whom to select, say, three. 2. The selection will be made by delegates on certain theories of representative character. We have always done that. Even now we hear of electing a western man, and it is not a novelty. If we had 300,000 white men as isolated from the other members as our colored brethren actually are, we should find a bishop among them without delay. Our own judgment is that the colored people ought to be conceded two bishops, and the Germans one. We should take pride in receiving an appointment from Bishop Revels, and should be inclined to knock at a conference door to secure a chance for such an appointment - to Hard Scrabble Circuit. Were we a young man, we should reckon it an honor to be ordained by a bishop whose face should show that Methodism does not stop at race lines. - N. Y. Methodist.

A more timely and judicious admonition could scarcely have been given. The assertion that there are one thousand competent men from whom to select three bishops appears to be intended to suggest the competency of one or more negroes. Among a thousand, or any other number of competent men, all are not equally so. The part of wisdom is, other things being equal, to select the most competent. What may be gained or lost by "new departures" on "certain theories of representative character," let the future determine. Candor requires us to say that the M. E. Church, North, and the M. E. Church, South, have given, "individually and collectively," ample proof "that Methodism does not stop at race lines." As our esteemed cotemporary is not young enough to be ordained by Bishop Revels (?), we only regret that he is not wise enough to receive the timely admonition given him by one who evidently does not believe that the ground chuck ought to be the rider - "the bottom rail on the top of the fence."

We are ready to admit that consistency requires the M. E. Church not to reject "the man and brother" as unworthy of episcopal honors, provided he be "biggest (not brightest) and best;" but in case he be found not to be one even of a thousand, then it is consistent, at least (whether expedient or not), to simply not elect him in preference to white men otherwise his superiors. We confess to a growing admiration for Dr. Wheeler, and had rather see him bishop than Revels. Neither R. nor any one of the competent thousand will ever send him to "Hard Scrabble Circuit" - with our consent. That circuit adjoins our own, and we like him for a neighbor "across the line!"

WILLIAM T. SMITHSON is dead. He is known to our readers as the publisher of the "Methodist Pulpit South." The Richmond Advocate says: "He was a good man, and had wrought well for his church, and suffered much in the cause of truth and right. He rests in peace."

VERY IMPORTANT TO LAND OWNERS - Many parties are much perplexed respecting the way their taxes in distant counties shall be paid. This is the occasion of no little labor and loss. J. E. Foster, the oldest land agent in Houston, has perfected a system of paying taxes for non-resident owners, which is at once economical and reliable. Address him at Houston, Texas.

A FRIEND of law and order from Flatoria, sends us a good letter on the Sunday law. It is working well there. The News, and other papers, are echoing the complaints against the law. Will our postal column brigade send us the sentiment of the law-abiding citizens from each section on the subject.

JACOB F. WEITZEL & Co., dealers in stoves and tinware and manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices, and agents for the Charter-Oak stoves, solicit orders from the country. They guarantee prompt attention and satisfaction to their customers.

THE NEW SUNDAY LAW.

We have watched with no little interest the effect of the law for the more rigid observance of the Christian Sabbath, which went into operation July 27. It has met with nearly universal condemnation on the part of the secular press of the State. It is denounced as an infringement upon personal rights; as impracticable, puritanic, fanatical, etc. In some places the officers of the law have enforced it with a rigor that would have done honor to the Blue Laws of Connecticut of two hundred years ago. This was done to bring the law into disrepute, and force a speedy repeal. In other places, if the press correctly reports, officers have announced a determination to pay no attention to the violation of its provisions, and let it remain a dead letter upon the statute books. So far as we have observed, the press refers to no higher authority for such a statute than the Sixteenth Legislature, and that body comes in for liberal abuse. They seem to forget that the observance of one day in the week is one of the fundamental institutions of our Christian civilization. Its constitutionality has been solemnly affirmed by an elaborate decision of the Supreme Court of Texas. In the estimation of a large proportion of the people of the State the obligation to keep the day holy rests upon authority much higher than any merely human court or legislature. It is a merciful divine interposition in behalf of the toiling and molling masses of men - a day in which the body may rest, and the soul find comfort in divine worship.

After all, this is not a new law, but an amendment of a former law on the subject, intended to secure a better observance of the holy day. Article 184, of the revised statutes, prohibits all labor on that day - with some exceptions in cases of necessity, such as foundries when in blast, sugar mills, all kinds of transportation, carrying the mails, etc., ferries, keepers of bridges, keepers of hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, livery stables, and labor necessary to save crops; and further exempts those from the observance of this law who keep any other day as a Sabbath. Article 185 prohibits all mercantile sales, except in the market house and by provision merchants before nine o'clock in the morning. There is no question but that the legislature intended the exceptions noted in Article 184 should also apply to this one, but the law does not exactly say so, and in some cities over zealous administrators of the law have arrested milkmen, and closed restaurants, and prohibited the sale of newspapers; and, in general, done all in their power to render the law odious. In the main the law is a capital one, and a great advance upon any that Texas has ever had before; but, to make it a good law, future legislation will have to amend it in several minor particulars. Let the friends of the Sabbath and a pure morality stand by the law, and propose such modifications as will make it practicable to enforce it.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS' PARTY.

Two weeks ago the ADVOCATE expressed the conviction that there would be but little complaint against the Sunday law outside the proprietors and the patrons of the liquor saloons. In its report of a meeting of what it styles "The Anti-Puritan Sunday Law Association" the Galveston News says: "About 250 people, comprising all nationalities, with a decided preponderance in favor of liquor dealers, assembled yesterday evening at Wardlow's garden with the intent of concerting measures to form an association in opposition to the Sunday law."

With all the efforts of the News and liquor dealers to arouse public sentiment against the law, it seems only 250 people were present, and these showed a "decided preponderance of liquor dealers." If every other line of business were to poll a full and fair vote, of both employers and employees, we are satisfied that a majority in nearly every case would be in favor of observing one day for rest in seven. The liquor dealer reaps his harvest that day. The laborer has received his wages, and though his family may sorely need them to purchase food and clothing, they go into the liquor dealer's till. Young men are more easily attracted by the open doors of the beer saloons and gambling halls on the Sabbath than on the days they are held to the counter, shop, and desk; and the salaries which might be the beginning of an honorable business, float freely into the coffers of the liquor dealer. No wonder he complains. He makes more money on that day than any other, and, when willing to enrich himself in a trade that entails misery, poverty and death on its victims, he cares little for the sanctities of the Sabbath day.

We give large space this week to the Sunday law. The News informs us that the secular press is, with few exceptions, against it. There is good reason why the Sabbath sentiment of the State should be represented. While the German papers are endeavoring to array a solid German vote against the law, and while the liquor dealers, backed by the secular press, are organizing resistance to its enforcement, the ADVOCATE, if it stands alone, will send forth no uncertain sound on the question.

MOODY & JEMISON. - This is one of the solid houses in Galveston. For years they have held high position in the business community as cotton factors and commission merchants. Their branch house in New York appears under firm name of E. S. Jemison & Co., where they carry on an extensive banking and commission business. In addition to their commission business, they have opened one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in this market. Their stock will embrace everything in that line of business, and with their large resources, will always be able to present their patrons with a stock well chosen, and from first hands. See their advertisement.

REMEMBER THE 50c. proposition.

CORNICIANA DISTRICT - FOURTH ROUND. Corstiana station, August 16, 17. Presler et al. at Drosch, Aug 22, 24. Corstiana et al. at Story's chapel, Aug 20, 31. Mt. Calm et al. at Battle creek, Sept 6, 7. Fairfield et al. at Lakes chapel, Sept 13, 14. Buffalo et al. at Hart's chapel, Sept 26, 27. North Leon et al. at Liberty, Sept 27, 28. Groesbeck et al. at Groesbeck, Oct 4, 5. Pittsburg et al. at Redland, Oct 11, 12. Margue's mission, at New Prospect, Oct 14, 15. Thornton et al. at Hornhill, Oct 18, 19. Mexia et al. at Mexia, Oct 25, 26.

SHERMAN DISTRICT - FOURTH ROUND.

Sherman station, 4th Sunday in August. Bonham station, 4th Sunday in August. Bonham et al. 1st Sunday in September. Dexter et al. at Rocky Mount, 2d Sunday in Sept. Bonham et al. at New Hope, 2d Sunday in Sept. Sawyer et al. at Via Point, 4th Sunday in Sept. Whitteboro et al. at Salem, Sept 13, 11. Salado and Davilla et al. Sept 29, 21. Sugar Land et al. at Pleasant Hill, Sept 27, 28. Georgetown et al. Oct 1, 2. Liberty Hill et al. at Florence, Oct 11, 12. Georgetown and Round Rock et al. at Round Rock, Oct 13. San Gabriel et al. Oct 18, 19. Rockdale et al. Oct 21.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT - FOURTH ROUND.

Belton et al. at Oenaville, Aug 23, 24. Belton station et al. - Aug 29, 31. West Falls et al. at Front Chapel, Sept 6, 7. Cameron et al. at Salem, Sept 13, 11. Salado and Davilla et al. Sept 29, 21. Sugar Land et al. at Pleasant Hill, Sept 27, 28. Georgetown et al. Oct 1, 2. Liberty Hill et al. at Florence, Oct 11, 12. Georgetown and Round Rock et al. at Round Rock, Oct 13. San Gabriel et al. Oct 18, 19. Rockdale et al. Oct 21.

HAMILTON FEMALE COLLEGE, Lexington, Kentucky.

We call the attention of parents who are apprehensive of danger from the yellow fever, and wish to place their daughters out of reach of the fatal scourge, to the offer of President Patterson, of Hamilton Female College, Lexington, Kentucky. He will receive and board at very reasonable rates during the summer, all young ladies not in infected districts who may desire to attend college the ensuing school year. The advantages of this college are unsurpassed by any college in the Middle West, and location as healthy as any in the United States. Every attention will be paid to those entrusted to President Patterson's care. The best of references are given of this school. This is an opportunity that should not be neglected. For further particulars, terms, and catalogues, address President J. T. Patterson, Lexington, Ky. - A. C. Review.

Two Letters of Interest.

Dr. Wesley Taylor - My wife, suffering from liver complaint for a number of years prior to November, 1876, at which time she got a Pad in Cincinnati, Ohio, which gave instant relief, and for about eighteen months we thought she was entirely well. Last July she began to chill, and has kept it up at intervals of from two to four weeks ever since. Recently the old symptoms of chronic liver complaint have fearfully redeveloped, and her suffering is at times intense. Inclosed find postoffice order for \$5, for which please send me two Pads - one for my wife and one for my self. Yours truly, FELIX WOOD.

PAISO PISTO, April 19, 1879.

Dr. Wesley Taylor - One month since, I ordered from you two Holman Liver Pads, which I received on the 1st inst., and, my wife and I, have been wearing them ever since. They have done their work faithfully. My wife has gotten up from her bed of chronic liver complaint, and is able to do her house work. My health is good. I believe the pad is the greatest blessing ever offered to the diseased and suffering, and that in helping to introduce it I will help to alleviate the pain of the afflicted. I therefore desire to act as your agent for this section of country. Please send particulars. Yours truly, FELIX WOOD.

The genuine Holman Pads have his picture on the box and Pad. All others are worthless imitations. Ask for the Holman Pad, and take no other. Sold by druggists.

Address all correspondence to Dr. Wesley Taylor, Box 269, Galveston, Texas. Prices: Infants Pads, \$1.50; Women's, \$2; Men's, \$3; XXX Pads, for chronic cases, \$5. Absorbent, Body or Foot Plasters, 50 cents each. Absorption Bathing Salt, 25 cents per package. All except salt sent free of postage; 10 cents per package for registering. Give symptoms.

COTTON.

At New York, the market opened steady and closed steady. Sales to-day 677 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows:

At New Orleans, market is quiet. Sales 175 bales. Quotations are as follows:

At Liverpool, market for spots opened dull and closed dull. Quotations are as follows:

The market here opened dull and closed quiet. Quotations are as follows for all grades:

Low Ordinary..... 9 1/2  
Good Ordinary..... 10 1/2  
Low Middling..... 11 1/2  
Good Middling..... 11 8-10c

At Galveston, market is quiet. Sales 175 bales. Quotations are as follows:

Low Ordinary..... 9 1/2  
Good Ordinary..... 10 1/2  
Low Middling..... 11 1/2  
Good Middling..... 11 8-10c

Net Receipts..... 5130  
Stock on hand..... 5130

WOOL.

Market steady; demand fair. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 1 lb. @ 26c. Western, Fine to Medium..... 19 @ 23 Improved Mexican..... 16 @ 18 Mexican..... 14 @ 16 Burry, 3c. each lower.

Exchange-Gold and Silver.

Sterling, 60 days..... 48 1/2  
New York Sight..... par  
New Orleans Sight..... 1/4 prem  
Gold..... 107  
American Silver..... 99 1/2  
Closing gold rate N. Y..... 101  
Closing gold rate in N. O..... 100

Those who seek relief from the distress of Asthma find a potent remedy in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The boy stowed on the burning deck. Whence all but him had fled: And when they shouted "leave the wreck!" He turned and hotly said: "I'll goin' down with this 'ere ship - Hull, mast, rib-noon and sparker!" And when I've made my briny trip You'll find Casa by anchor.

IMPORTANT TO LAND OWNERS.

J. E. Foster, the oldest Land Agent in Houston, Texas, has perfected a system of paying taxes for non-resident owners on lands in every city and county in Texas, for a mere nominal fee. Try him.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and using in German, French or English. Sent by mail addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 44-609-26.

Benefit from Liver Pads.

Rev. J. G. Gurly, Pike county, Missouri, writes to a friend, stating that he has become a strong convert to the use of Liver Pads for all diseases of the Kidney, Liver, Spleen, etc., especially to cure Chills and Fever, Malaria, Dyspepsia, etc. This great Absorption Remedy, Dr. Chaplin's Liver Pad, is now worn by thousands of people everywhere, both to prevent and cure diseases. Parties wanting one can get them by sending one dollar to N. J. ALEXANDER, Dist. Agent, Austin, Texas, or to Chaplin Liver Pad Co., No. 611 W. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Arrangements have been made to send the St. Louis Christian Advocate, a large eight-page paper, edited by D. E. McAnally, D. D., to any person who has not heretofore been a subscriber, six months for the nominal sum of fifty cents. Address all orders to Local D. D. DAMBROS, Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

F. EVERETT, Notary Public.

Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas. Collections made, contracts drawn, and a general agency business conducted.

A. K. HAWKES.

Persons desiring a pair of Hawkes' Celebrated Spectacles, can send for catalogue containing price list and directions for insuring a perfect fit and have them sent by mail. Address A. K. HAWKES, Austin, Texas.

WHICH IS CHEAPEST.

A package of Dr. E. S. Jemison's, containing twenty pipe-puffs of the best smoking tobacco made, or one common cigar? Each costs 75 cents.

T. E. THOMPSON,

The old Established and Reliable JEWELER. Cor. Tremont and Market Sts., Galveston, Texas. Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at low rates.

BLESSING & BRO.

The old Established and Reliable Photographers of Texas. Are still at their old stand, 174 Tremont Street, Galveston, where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. All kinds of pictures executed in the finest style of the art and at reasonable prices. PHOTO-CHROMO-MATERIAL, and CONVEX GLASS - sale. Send for price list. 34-17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. W. JALONICK, Commission Merchant Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest cash price.

WIGGIN & SIMPSON.

Phoenix Iron Works. ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The BRYANT & STRATTON Business And Telegraph College, 3th cor. Market St. St. Louis. Send for circular.

A good handwriting and thorough knowledge of business qualities young men for real life students fitted for positions as telegraph operators and short hand writers, penmen, etc. Board \$5 per week. 49-508.

EDUCATE! EDUCATE!

Send for catalogue of WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE, BROOKHAVEN, MISSISSIPPI. Superior advantages in Music, Normal training, English and Classics, at very low rates. Tuition in English or Normal course, terms, washing and fuel one scholastic year, \$125 00. H. F. JOHNSON, D. D., Pres't.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS for the following goods:

Coffee - All grades from cheap colored (or doctored) to the most choice, including Cordova, Laguyra, Java and Mocha. Sugar, Syrup and Molasses - All grades New York and Louisiana. Teas - Imported Oolong, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, etc. Have some cheap imitation or colored Teas. Mostly pure qualities which we can recommend, and are not injurious. Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Canned Goods - Fruits, Vegetables, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, etc. Pickles - Imported and Domestic, Sauces, Catsup, Olives, etc. Vinegar - White Wine and Cider, we can recommend. Soap - Laundry and Toilet, general assortment. Candles - Adamantine, Paraffine, Green and Red, etc. Starch - Burry's Satin Gloss, Fox's, Ercell, etc. Soda, Lye, Potash, Bluing, (Dry and Liquid), Stove Polish, Blacking, etc. Cream Tartar, Baking Powder, etc. Gelatine - Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc. Spices - Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, ground and whole. Mustard - Ground and Prepared. Jellies - Preserves, Candies, Lemon Sugar, Preserved Fruits, etc. Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff. Very large assortment, comprising many of the most choice qualities. Wood and Willow Ware - Brooms, Tubs, Seives, Baskets, Field Cans, Pails, Washboards, etc. Axle Grease, Bath Brick, Ink in Stands - Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Bar Lead, Copperas, etc. Rope, Twine, Wrapping paper, Paper Bags. Flour - Biscuit, Lard, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Peas, Beans, Dried and Evaporated Apples, etc. Orders solicited, and we assure our friends that their orders by mail will be filled at as low rates, and just as promptly and carefully as if they were present in person.

MOODY & JEMISON,

LEON & H. BLUM,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HATS

BOOTS, SHOES AND NOTIONS.

Cor. Mechanic and 24th Sts., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Jacob F. Weitzel & Co.,

DEALERS IN

STOVES and TINWARE.

MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.

AGENTS FOR THE

CHARTER OAK STOVES

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED. Tremont St., (24 door South from Market St.) GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Moody & Jemison

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

E. S. JEMISON & CO.,

Bankers and Commission Merchants.

No. 19 OLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

P. C. TAYLOR,

LIME! LIME! LIME!

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Manufacturer of Lime, makes and sells twice as much Lime as all other manufacturers put together in the State, and keeps the largest and best assorted stock of Cement, Plaster, Hair and Lathes in the State. Prices, low as any, and satisfaction guaranteed. When you send your order, please state where you saw this advertisement. 43-8.

Texas Land Titles.

The undersigned, owners of ABSTRACTS OF TITLES OF TRAVIS COUNTY AND TRAVIS LAND DISTRICT, are prepared to investigate titles, pass on land claims, and pay taxes in all parts of the State. Refer to State Departments. SHANDIS, ZIMPELMAN & BERGMAN, 43-124 AUSTIN, TEXAS.

JAMES B. GOFF,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

W. S. HOTCHKISS & CO.,

Land, Collecting & Gen'l Agents,

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

W. S. Hotchkiss, late Commissioner of Claims. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to us. REFERENCE - Any business man or bank in the city. 43-121

The New Map of Texas.

PRESSLER & LANGERMANN'S

New Map of Texas, is now for sale in three different editions. It contains all

Railroads, County Roads, Postoffices, County Lines.

LATE EXPLORATIONS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE, AND KUEHLER'S SURVEYS IN COAHUILA.

The Map is certified to by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and recommends itself by its correctness and execution.

The Prices are \$20, \$1, \$1, 75c., respectively. For descriptive circulars, address the publishers, at Austin, Texas.

Messrs. WM. TERRY & CO., sole Agents for Galveston.

\$10 to \$500. ALL wishing to make money in Wall St. should deal with the undersigned. Write for explanatory Circulars, sent free by HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 42 Exchange Place, N. Y. Enjoy the confidence of their patrons. - See our Post.



Texas Christian Advocate

Training For the Ministry.

I went to the country the other day to preach. I was not a little impressed with the conversation of some of our friends on the subject of the ministry. It was not flattering to us ministers. They were speaking of the little knowledge the people generally had of divine things—their incapacity to judge of sermons and the like, and then remarked that it was well it was so, as so many preachers are incompetent. They cited the names of many who would be surprised to know that they were placed in that category. I said little, but thought more.

I thought: no wonder, seeing with what precipitancy we hurry young men into the ministry. I have been amazed at the licensing of men who can scarcely read—who never learned their catechism, who never studied the horn-book of theology. We prescribe a course of study for them, but for the most part they do not know how to study—they do not know how to read a book so as to profit by it. Some, by force of great native intellect and diat of energy and effort, overcome their disability, and make able ministers—but they are the exceptions.

How piteously do some of our pastoral charges beg and pray for competent ministers. Romish priests are trained for years to prepare them for the priesthood. The various Protestant communions donate large sums to this interest—putting candidates for the ministry "under tutors and governors," and keeping them there for years, to fit them for the sacred calling; and does not common sense demand some such course as this?

The times have changed. What would do a half century ago will not do now. I have no controversy with any one on this subject. I state facts, and shall not argue the question with any one.

When miraculous endowments ceased, the primitive church saw the necessity of training men for the ministry, and it has been done by nearly all branches of the church ever since. I have been noticing with what care the Puritans trained their ministers. They were denied access to the universities and other national institutions. They were persecuted and annoyed beyond measure, and yet they were determined, cost what it might, to have a "Godly learned ministry." In the appendix to Neal's history of the Puritans may be found "a brief sketch of the efforts made by the Non-conformists to educate their rising ministry." The Rev. Mr. Woodhouse had a seminary at Sheriffsalls in Shropshire, which must have been of a very high character. The students were instructed in logic, anatomy, mathematics, physics, ethics, rhetoric, law, theology in all its branches—in short "all the knowledge fit for man to know." "In all lectures the authors were strictly explained and commonly committed to memory, at least as the sense of them. On one day an account of the lecture of the preceding day was required before a new lecture was read; and on Saturday a review of the lectures of the five days before was delivered. When an author had been about half gone through, they went that part over again, and so the second part passed under a second perusal; so that every one author was read three times, and after that they exercised one another by questions and problems on the most difficult points that occurred. Practical exercises accompanied the course of lectures, and the students were employed at times in surveying lands, composing almanacs, making sundials of different constructions, and dissecting animals. On one day of the week Latin, Greek and Hebrew nouns and verbs were publicly declined in the lecture room; disputations, after a logical form, were held on Friday afternoons; they were accustomed to English composition under the form of letters and speeches, and the students designed for the ministry, according to their seniority, were practiced in analyzing some verses of a psalm or chapter, drawing up skeletons or head of sermons, and short schemes of prayer and devotional specimens, according to Bishop Wilkin's method, and were called on to pray in the family on the evening of the Lord's day, and to set psalms to two or three tunes. On Saturday evening a didactical or polemical lecture on divinity, either on Wallebius' Compendium Theologicum, or on Ames Medulla Theologicum, was read by the tutor to the senior class, and the class was required to give the literal sense of the author. On the Lord's day morning, at the time of family prayer, another lecture on divinity took place, when the junior class gave an account of some portion of Vincent's Exposition of the Assem-

bly's Shorter Catechism, representing the sense of the author, on which the tutor enlarged as the occasion dictated and subject required. Once a year there was a repetition of all the grammars, especially of the Oxford Latin grammar, by all the students."

Now, what do professors and students of the Southwestern University and the Vanderbilt University think of that curriculum? They may smile at some of the studies prescribed; but is it any wonder that there were giants in those days? There were other renowned Puritan Academies such as those of Warren, Morton, Frankland, Doolittle, Shuttlewood, Cradock, and others, at which eminent ministers were prepared for the Puritan pulpit. Then it was a throne of thunder, John Ball, who died in his 91st, in 1745, at Honiton, where he had exercised his ministry for over half a century, spoke Latin and Greek like his vernacular. He generally carried the Hebrew Psalter in to the pulpit to expound from it. "He could repeat the Psalms by heart, and seldom passed a day without hearing or reading six or eight chapters in the Bible. It was his usual custom to pray six times a day." And yet he was not a secluded and morose monk. "His quiet affability and good temper endeared him to persons of all parties, and for his general knowledge of the world and facetious conversation, his company was esteemed and courted. He was liberal to the poor. In his pastoral duties he was peculiarly diligent and active in catechising, and had at one time over two hundred catechumens."

I am no Puritan, though I was trained among the non-conformist descendants of the Puritans. I smile at some of their crudities—I revolt at some of their doctrines—but how can I help speaking of them with respect when they bred such moral heroes? They were not a race of theological mollusks; not the Mantons, Owens, Howes, Baxters—no, nor the Wesleys, (who sprang from their loins) nor Watts and Doddridge, who, by the way, did so much to keep up the Puritan standard of the ministry.

The Non-conformists have now better methods—that is methods better adapted to our times; and so have we, though they and we have yet to learn not a little from our Puritan ancestors. I have been deeply interested and greatly edified by the perusal of Van Osterzees Practical Theology, recently published. It is peculiarly gratifying to see him so heartily endorse the essential features of our Vanderbilt system, especially the co-education of secular and clerical students. We do not want to breed monks, but men. Such have already left our halls. You will have some of them in Texas. Send us on more material, and we will work on it!

All who want information in the premises can get it in the new Register, copy of which will be sent gratis to all applying for it. I must beg your permission to emphasize one point: Let no candidate for admission into the Biblical Department come here without due preparation. He must be recommended to the University by a Bishop or quarterly conference, or some other ecclesiastical body. He must come here to study; we want no drones—we will not have them. We want good, honest, hard student; young men who put their conscience in the business; devout, zealous, consistent Christians—those or none. The expense is trifling. No worthy young man has been excluded for want of means. No suitable applicant has ever been rejected.

I hope the yellow fever will not scare away students, as it did some last year. We were exempt from the scourge then—we expect exemption now, though "the scourge" is "overflowing" in Memphis, and will probably visit other places. Thank God for our exemption!

Chancellor Garland and Professors Humphreys, Buchanan, and Doggett are rustivating in Virginia. Professor Lepton is expected home this week from the Republic of Mexico, whither he went (as also last year) to assay ore in silver mines. I have had a prejudice against silver mines ever since I read what Bunyan said about Demos' going into one, and the old dreamer saw him no more!

The other professors are calm and quiet at Vanderbilt—a better place than any springs I wot of, and I have been to several; not for health, but to preach, mind you. Thank you for printing and speaking kindly of my last communication. If in this, as in that, the printer's types should slip a little, (as I have not time to furnish better copy) you may feel tolerably easy, for I have long since been developed into a pachyderm. God bless you!

T. O. SIMMERS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23d, 1879.

Dallas Notes.

On Friday, the 25th of the month, a party of us, consisting of our presiding elder, Bro. Hughes, Sister Bourland (our pastor's wife) and a number of brethren of Lamar street church, delegates to the district conference, Dr. Howell and myself took seats in the early morning train for Plano, a flourishing little town on the Central railroad, about eighteen miles north of us, where the Dallas district conference had convened the day before.

After a pleasant little ride over the beautiful country intervening between Dallas and Plano, we arrived at our destination. As we alighted from the cars, one of the first familiar faces we saw was that of our friend Dr. John, of the ADVOCATE, he having just arrived in a private conveyance from the west of our State, where he had been attending district conferences and doing other useful work for the cause of Methodism. After a general hand-shaking among brethren and friends, we all went immediately to the Methodist church, where the morning session of conference was opened by Bro. Hughes.

The conference was well attended by the official members from different parts of the district, all of whom seemed in good health and spirits; and although I was permitted to hear only such reports of churches as came up before the conference on that day (as we returned home on the evening train), yet we heard sufficient encouraging reports during the two sessions of that day to convince us that we have a presiding elder who understands the duties of his office, and that Dallas district is not behind other districts of our State in efficient workers for the cause of Christ. We were gratified to hear Bro. Bourland, in making his report of his pastoral charge, speak in such high terms of the aid which the ladies of his church had rendered in securing so comfortable a parsonage as that which he now calls home. We were pleased also to hear him speak of the flourishing condition of our Sabbath-school at Lamar street church, giving the credit of its prosperity to the exertions of the superintendent, who, though a young man for so responsible a position, has thrown such energy and zeal into the work that he has been the means of increasing the interest of the Sabbath-school to a remarkable degree.

Conspicuous among the visitors at the conference we noticed a gentleman whom we found upon inquiry to be Dr. Hendrix, of Marvin fame, from Missouri, visiting our State. We had already some acquaintance with him through his writings, and had entertained a peculiar respect for his name, he having been chosen the traveling companion of our beloved Bishop Marvin in travels through heathen lands; and our pleasant impressions were increased after enjoying a personal acquaintance with him. Dr. Hendrix visited our city after the close of conference at Plano, and preached for us at Lamar street church on the Sabbath at eleven o'clock, and lectured for us at night of the same day on the subject of the condition of women in heathen lands. Oh! if our sisters of our church in Texas could, one and all, have heard him describe the deplorable condition of women in China and other heathen lands which he visited, they could not fail becoming seriously impressed with a sense of their duty as women, in this land of Christian light and liberty, to do all they can to aid in sending the glad tidings of salvation to the poor benighted creatures of heathen lands; those lands of spiritual night, where a woman is deemed no better than beasts of burden, and is regarded as not possessing a soul. May God grant that we women of Texas may become aroused to a full sense of our duty in discharging the responsibilities resting upon us in aiding our missionary work in foreign lands! May we discharge our duty in this respect by organizing and sustaining missionary societies all through our State, and by this means contribute our part, small though it may prove to be, to the general missionary fund of our church, for the support of women's missions in China and other foreign lands! Dr. Hendrix remarked, in conversing with him on this important subject, that he could not see how any well-informed, reflecting Christian woman could remain indifferent to her duty, and sit in passive inactivity, when there is so much she can do in aiding to elevate and enlighten the heathen women. The peculiar customs of China prevent our ministers ever having an opportunity to do anything in behalf of the women of that country, since the women are never permitted to see any of the opposite sex except their own family; therefore it rests with the missionaries of their own sex to endeavor to elevate them to Christianity.

It depends upon missionary women to speak to them of Jesus, who came to save all—women as well as men; and it is for women to unfold to them the glorious truth that they possess immortal souls, and are destined for a heavenly world beyond this life. Let us, then, Methodist women of Texas, throw aside our indifference on the subject of missionary work, and may the voices of woe coming from the down-trodden benighted of our sex, coming to us from a far distant land across the ocean, arouse us from our lethargy, and may we yet do noble work in assisting to rescue them from the oppressive tyranny to which idolatry subjects them.

We had thought here in our church to have done much toward assisting our Bro. Patterson in his Mexican mission, but for want of assistance and co-operation from the sisters of our church, our missionary society, consisting of only seven ladies, has not done the work we had anticipated. But we certainly cannot refuse to give a helping hand to aid the missionary work for the benefit of heathen women; we certainly cannot remain indifferent when the destiny of thousands of our own sex are so vitally concerned in the success of the enterprise.

I cannot close without speaking of a pleasant little visit we had to the country not long since. We had several times been invited to visit a farmer friend of ours living about fourteen miles west of Dallas, who is a good Methodist brother. So by agreement we took the cars on the Texas and Pacific railroad about noon one day and went out to Grand Prairie, the second station from our city going toward Fort Worth, where our friend met us with his buggy, and took us to his house, about a mile and a half from the depot. Judging from the name of the station, Grand Prairie, we were prepared to see a prairie country around it, but I was not prepared to see quite such lovely scenery as we had on all sides while driving out to the residence of our friend. Dallas county can boast of some lovely stretches of landscape, and here we found a lovely country indeed—the vast prairie stretching out for miles, with gently undulating hills and little belts of timber relieving the monotony, while to the south of us, several miles distant, was to be seen Cedar Hill Ridge, which in the distance loomed up like a chain of mountains, the summit covered with a luxuriant growth of cedar. We found our friend's farm, of about seven hundred acres, lying upon a slight eminence in the midst of this lovely country; and his house is certainly one of the coolest summer retreats we have found during the heated term. The house is built of stone, a sandstone almost as hard as granite, procured from a stone quarry about six miles distant. The walls are two feet thick, and therefore the heat of summer's noontide blaze cannot penetrate to any too ardent a degree; and with large halls running through, and with galleries extending entirely around the first two stories, and each room having six large windows, you can imagine how cool and delightful is such a home. The house is three stories high, surmounted with an observatory, which, being a complete little room within itself, might be considered a fourth story; and from this observatory the view is lovely. Standing upon this elevated point with an opera-glass in hand, we looked abroad over the beautiful country, thickly dotted with comfortable farm-houses and flourishing farms; while coming over a neighboring hill, we saw the express train of the Texas and Pacific railroad steaming along a half mile from us, going toward the east, bound for the metropolis of North Texas, the queen city, lying just across the Trinity river, the heavy timber of which stream is discernible in the distance.

We spent the following day (the Sabbath), at Grand Prairie, where Dr. Howell (who is a local minister of our church, aside from his profession as physician and druggist), preached by invitation at eleven o'clock; after which we took dinner with our friend, Dr. Haskell, a merchant and postmaster of the place. The cars from Fort Worth came along about five o'clock that afternoon, and we went aboard for our return home. As the train whirled along bearing us homeward, my eyes wandered over the beautiful country through which we passed, and a silent prayer of thankfulness to God arose from my heart that my lot was cast in a Christian land. And now, while thinking of those far off, goddess ones, wrapped in the shadow of heathenish darkness, how my heart throbs with gratitude that I am in a land of Christian liberty, where all who will may bask in the light of the redeeming love of Jesus. And as I reflect upon all the blessings I enjoy, I can but exclaim: "My lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places!"

FLORENCE E. HOWELL.

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster. Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press. The manufacturers received a special award and the only medal given for porous plasters at the Centennial Exposition, 1876, at the Paris Exposition, 1878. Their great merit lies in the fact that they are the only plasters which relieve pain at once. Every one suffering from Rheumatism, Lame Back or Weak Back, or on the chest, coughs, or any local pain or ache, should use Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster, and be relieved at once. Price 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

Northern 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 a specimen copy. You will find it 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. McFERRIS, 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. Our Little People, four pages each Lesson, beautifully illustrated, 11 cents. The Infant Class, a new weekly Lesson, suited to the youngest scholars, 5 cents per annum—one half cent a month for four Lessons. Weekly Visitor, 54 cents. Semi-Monthly Visitor, 27 cents. Monthly Visitor, 14 cents. Send your orders, or write for specimen copies, to J. B. McFERRIS, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

If you wish to purchase a Pulpit, Family, or Teachers' Bible, Testament, Commentary Bible Dictionary, Concordance, Text, Reference, or miscellaneous Religious Book, send your orders to J. B. McFERRIS, Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

If you wish Sunday-school or Juvenile Books or Libraries, Singing Books, with or without notes, Reward Cards, Maps, Blackboard Illustrations, or any Sunday-school Help, send orders to J. B. McFERRIS, 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 adapted to prayer meetings and social occasions. Issued in three forms—Round Notes, Patent Notes, and Without Notes—all corresponding in numbers so as to be used together. Single copies of either Note Edition, by mail, 25 cents; per dozen, by mail, \$4; per hundred, by freight or express, \$30. New Edition, single copy, 12 1/2 cents; per dozen, by mail, \$1 50; per hundred, by freight or express, \$10.

For any of the above, or the Catalogue of our publications, address J. B. McFERRIS, Agent, Nashville, Tenn. 34-3

JUST PUBLISHED. The Voice of Worship.

FOR CHOIRS, FOR CONVENTIONS, FOR SINGING SCHOOLS. PRICE, \$1.00 PER DOZEN, \$9.00.

TRE VOICE OF WORSHIP.

By L. O. Emerson, is like other Church Music Books by the same author, pre-eminently graceful and beautiful music, and for the fine skill and judgment displayed in selection and arrangement.

THE FIRST HUNDRED PAGES including the SINGING-SCHOOL COURSE, in which are found many harmonized songs of great practical and enjoyment.

THE SECOND HUNDRED PAGES are filled with the best Hymn Tunes, Sentences, etc., a large, new and fresh collection.

THE THIRD HUNDRED PAGES contain a capital set of ANTHEMS.

Specimen copies mailed, post-free, for \$1.

EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD, (just out) has a novel arrangement of syllables and other improvements which are sensible and useful. Please examine. Price \$1.50.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, C. H. DITSON & CO., 313 Broadway, N. Y.

FITS AND EPILEPSY.

DR. BELL'S FIT CURE. A Positive and Infallible Cure for FITS, EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, CHOLERA or ST. VITUS DANCE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS WAKEFULNESS and all NERVOUS DISEASES.

Read Testimonials and try it at Once. My family physician pronounced my son cured by the use of your Dr. Bell's Fit Cure. I am grateful. E. B. SLAUGHTER, Harlyville, Kentucky.

My mother, 73 years old, cured by Dr. Bell's Fit Cure. I wish I could tell the afflicted everywhere what happiness it has brought to our home. MATT. C. WAGNER, Prospect Park, DuPage Co., Illinois.

Dr. Bell's Fit Cure is the only medicine that benefited my child. It is the best in the world. A. J. DICKEY, Fort Worth, Texas.

My son is fast improving under your treatment. W. H. OGILVIE, Woodville, Kentucky.

Dr. Bell's Fit Cure stopped the attacks upon my son immediately. W. N. PITMAN, Corsicana, Texas.

Your Dr. Bell's Fit Cure is the greatest discovery of the age. JACOB N. MORGAN, Williamson, Green Co., Ky.

It is a sure cure. J. H. BAKER, Winchester, Ky.

Send three bottles of Dr. Bell's Fit Cure—it is doing good. B. W. ROGERS, Dunlap, Tenn.

My wife has not had a single attack since using your Dr. Bell's Fit Cure. HARRISON PAINTER, Independence, Ind.

My daughter is fast recovering from epilepsy by the use of Dr. Bell's Fit Cure. The afflicted everywhere should not hesitate to try it. WASHINGTON DAVIS, Pendleton, Ind.

If space permitted, we could give testimonials of hundreds all over the United States. We will send promptly to any address. Price of Dr. Bell's Fit Cure, \$2 per bottle; 3 bottles, \$5; 6 bottles, \$9. Ask your druggist for it. If they do not have it send registered letter or money order to SPECIFIC MEDICINE CO., 19 South 7th Street, St. Louis Mo.

STRATENA.

Van Stans' Stratena—the Best Cement in the World—meets China, Glass, Marble, Ivory, Bone, Jewelry, Jet, Coral, Leather, Wood, Porcelain, Meerschaum, Billiard Cues, Gunstock, Gun, Metal, etc. Perfectly transparent; easily used. Price modest at Centennial. The genuine has the name blown in the bottle. For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Wholesale agent Dr. J. J. TOBIN, Druggist, Austin, Texas.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels, Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements and all cases arising under the Patent Laws promptly attended to. Inventions that have been REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims than those who are remote from Washington. INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress, and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

(Late Southern Christian Advocate.) REV. ATTORNEY G. HAYGOOD, D. D., Editor. Rev. John W. Burke, Asst. Editor.

Price, per Annum, \$2.00. Local and itinerant Ministers furnished at 1 1/2.

This sterling old paper under a new name, is still published at Macon, Georgia, having only transferred the name to the South Carolina Conference.

Besides the regular editorial staff we have a large number of paid contributors from among the best writers of the North and South, and we guarantee to give our subscribers the full worth of their money. As an advertising medium the WESLEYAN is not excelled. Having retained, at the separation of the South Carolina Conference, the entire subscription list of the old Southern Christian Advocate, which has been increased by additions from other States, reaching out to the far West, where we have active traveling agents, the paper presents unrivaled facilities for advertising. Terms of advertising sent on application; also specimen numbers of the paper. Address J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers, Macon, Georgia.

PREMIUM ENGRAVING.

We have now a premium picture of the venerable Dr. Loytek Pierce and his wife. It is an engraving on copper, and will send to any address, post-paid, for 25 cents. For \$50, five copies for \$25; for \$100, ten copies for \$50. The Wesleyan Advocate one year and picture, \$5. To any present subscriber of the Wesleyan who will send us two new subscribers and five dollars, we will send the picture, post paid. For seven dollars and fifty cents we will send three subscriptions and two pictures. For ten dollars we will send four subscriptions and three pictures. It is a fine picture, and ought to be in every Methodist family in the connection. Address J. W. BURKE & CO., Macon, Georgia.

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. Tice, of St. Louis, and all scientific electricians who have examined it, and is believed to be the safest a protection as it is possible to accomplish. The State tax is paid by the company for all local agents.

MOODY & JEMISON, Commission Merchants

COTTON FACTORS, No. 120 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

BANKERS, No. 123 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

CHEAP WATER.

We have now perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our First-Class Cisterns

manufactured of the very best heart Alabama Cypress at the following unprecedented low prices: 1200 Gallons, \$18 00; 1500 " " " " 21 00; 2000 " " " " 25 00; 2500 " " " " 27 50; 3000 " " " " 30 00; 3500 " " " " 32 50; 4000 " " " " 35 00; 4500 " " " " 37 50; 5000 " " " " 40 00.

Each Cistern Sold Under a Strict

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

B. H. GARNETT, 105 and 108 Church St., opposite Tremont Hotel, Galveston.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission on every new article we sell. We soon select a new list free. Address SHEPHERD & CO., Marshall, Mich. 26-32

Advise the Public, before purchasing furniture, to get posted by sending for an Illustrated Price List to the BROOKLYN FURNITURE CO., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mailed free. Mention this paper.

JUST PUBLISHED, Wall Street Finance. SENT

Pamphlet containing valuable information, explaining how small sums of money can be profitably invested. Address HICKLING & CO., Bankers & Brokers, 42 Exchange Place, N. Y.

TEAS—Choice in the world—Importers

Price lists sent free. Choice in the world—Importers of staple articles—please everybody—trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—send for circulars. ROBT. WALLS, 5-cow-71 38 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1257.



Texas Christian Advocate

Calendar—August, 1879. FIVE SUNDAYS—31 DAYS.

Table with columns for Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets. Lists dates from Friday 1st to Sunday 31st.

MOON'S PHASES. Table with columns for D., H., Min. Lists phases like Full moon, Last quarter, New moon, First quarter.

HISTORICAL EVENTS—AUGUST. August 1, 1778—Wesley in Hernhart h. August 3, 1779—Henry Moore admitted on trial.

BERNARD'S WEATHER TABLE. Table with columns for IN WINTER, IN SUMMER, TIME. Lists weather conditions for different times of day.

Austin Sweepings.

The crops along the roads leading to the capital are very poor. The fields will be about as barren of good results as the average member of the 16th legislature.

Then the opposite must be true—he who endures the dust should have the palm; and so, after being in Austin a few hours, I shall ask the people for the palm, for I believe I never endured so much dust before.

I went to the capitol with a feeling of enure in my heart for the last legislature, but when I stepped upon the stairway leading up to the halls, my feelings changed to pity and sympathy, mingled with the sense of an awful stink. I had been snuffing the air, imagining that I sniffed the perfumes of lingering greatness; but when I stepped in there and began to sniff, I found that I did not smell any perfumes of lingering genius.

lenda est batio perfumio." (If the last is not good Latin, you must remember I am writing for the understanding of the last legislature.) I think they neglected one duty which seemed imperative, and that was to appropriate about \$4,000,000 to buy perfume to sprinkle over the building for the benefit of visitors.

There were four fires here the other night. A fine horse, belonging to Mr. Bertram, was burned to death. It seems that the fire fiend does its work of destruction when its starts as effectually as did the horse racers and gamblers of the last session to destroy the morals of our government, to a great extent.

The Sunday law is doing good work. It has been an effectual means of learning a great deal about the habits of a certain class. First, you find out who have been Sabbath breakers, beer drinkers, trash readers, etc., by the way they go on because these things are prohibited.

The agent of the new lightning-rod wanted to put up one on the Methodist church, South, and the new parsonage, but the pastor begged to be excused. He said there had not been enough experiments to suit him. He had a delicacy about sleeping under a rod as a means of gaining data for insurance companies to compile death rates by; that lightning generally had these experiments all its own way; and, also, that he was satisfied that it would not be contented to only hit one side at a time, if it took a notion; and if it struck both sides at once the parsonage, parson, family, and a great many more, would be scattered in fragmentary particles about the capital city.

Sims, Ellis Co., Aug. 5.—There is much warm and dry weather prevailing in this county, with but partial showers; crops will be very short, both corn and cotton; but notwithstanding this, there is a great revival interest prevailing all over our district; many are being converted and added to the church.

ed the approach of much excitement, which soon became real; a little four year old boy, son of Bro. George Cunningham, was gone. Soon hundreds of men were riding the prairies, and perambulating the branches and thickets; he was found the next day, having wandered six or seven miles, without food or water. The writer returned to the ground, having been on foot or in the saddle, for 23 hours; none of my expected preachers had yet arrived.

Children's Department. SUNSHINE, July 20.—Dear Katie: Your sweet letter from Liberty Grove, at hand. Uncle John is glad you have so good a Sunday school, with so many scholars, and that you all repeat a verse from the Bible every Sunday.

Josie's letter from Greenville at hand. Lord bless you and little Avie. Uncle John is glad you have read so far already. Uncle John wants to see you all, and would be so glad could he come round to your homes and visit all the children.

The Lord bless Ella for loving her superintendent, teacher, and pastor so much. May you have the smiles of our good, kind, heavenly Father, as you read his holy Word. Your name is down with all the rest of the little children.

Dear Uncle John:—I have read the New Testament through, and will read it again. Have read the Bible to Second Samuel.—BENNIE SWITZER.

Dear Uncle John:—I have read the New Testament to Luke, and the Old one to Leviticus.—DAVIE SWITZER.

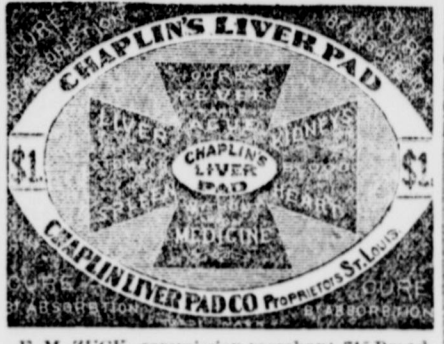
Dear Uncle John:—I am a little boy, six years old; go to Sunday school every Sunday; I cannot read, but when I learn, I will read the Testament.—FREDDIE SWITZER.

DAINGERFIELD, Texas, July 23.—Dear Uncle John:—I love to read the New Testament; I have been reading it for some time; I love to read in Revelations best of all, yet the four Evangelists are interesting. The many miracles performed by Jesus when on earth, as told by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, I love to read. I will promise to begin the first chapter, and when I finish the New Testament, I will write to you. I am twelve years old; I go to Sunday-school every Sunday, and preaching two Sundays in the month. We have service only twice a month. Hope that all the little boys and girls will be faithful in the promises they have made you.—EDWARD C. GREENE.

BE YE LIKE FOOLISH. For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments, that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in human blood.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors. General Commission Merchants, MALLORY BUILDING, NO. 174 ST. AND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The Great Absorption Remedy! WITHOUT MEDICINE! Only One Dollar!



CHAPLIN'S LIVER PAD. F. M. ZUCK, commission merchant, 715 Broadway, St. Louis, declares Chaplin's Liver Pad to have cured him of a very serious case of malaria fever, etc.

ABSORPTION CURE. is the best, safest, and certain mode of treating disease affecting the LIVER, KIDNEYS, Stomach, Spleen, Blood and Heart.

CHAPLIN LIVER PAD CO., No. 611 N. Sixth Street, Linden Hotel, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THIRTY YEARS' REMEDY. Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventative of Asiatic Cholera.

Maguire's Bonna Plant. This extraordinary medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public.

Greatest Blood Specific Known. Warranted better than any other or money returned. MAGUIRE'S ALTERNATIVE ELIXIR.

HOME ARTS. A MONTHLY FOR ALL AGES. Devoted to the Arts. That beautiful Home and make it attractive. One Dollar a Year. Sample for 3 ct. stamp. ALFRED SEWELL, Publisher, Chicago Ill.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. CHASE'S 2000 Receipt Book. Price 10c. Very desirable. Four money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY. GULLETT IMPROVED LIGHT DRAUGHT GIN, FEEDER and CONDENSER. Price of Gullett Improved Gin \$3.50 per Saw.

JAS. H. RAYMOND & CO., Bankers and Exchange Dealers, AUSTIN, TEXAS. Collections made at all accessible points in Texas. Proceeds promptly remitted.

BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE! BUCKEYE COOKERY BOOK, An Excellent Household Guide. Price, Postage-paid, \$1.75.

POPULAR LECTURES On the Errors of the Roman Catholic Church. Bound in Leather \$2.50. Bound in Cloth \$1.50.

OUR CHILDREN, By Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood. Bound in Cloth, \$1.50. SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Galveston. Shaw & Blaylock, GALVESTON, TEXAS, BOOK PUBLISHERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

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

SENeca FALLS BELL FOUNDRY. For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engines, Etc.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price list and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. CHASE'S 2000 Receipt Book. Price 10c. Very desirable. Four money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



Texas Christian Advocate

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

Table with columns for Space, No, and Year, listing advertising rates for various durations and frequencies.

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

THE ANNUAL MINUTES TEXAS CONFERENCES.

The publication of our Annual Minutes, while of great value to the church, involves no small amount of labor and expense to the publishers.

A copy of the Minutes should be in the possession of each member of the church who desires to be posted as to its movements. They will furnish information as to its condition and growth.

REV. C. H. BRUCE, of Wharton county, was in the city during the week. He gave us a glowing account of Bro. Stocking's success in his work.

"In the third place," said the preacher, as he noticed the extreme apathy and drowsiness of his congregation, "in the third place, my brethren and sisters, those of you who are awake, will see that," etc.

The notice of the St. Louis Advocate was inadvertently omitted in last week's paper. We take occasion to say in this connection that we will take pleasure in ordering this excellent paper for any of our friends who prefer to order it through us on their late extraordinary proposition.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

We received recently, from the publishers, a copy of "Thrall's History of Texas." An appropriate notice of the book will appear when we have had the time to give it the examination its importance merits.

MORALES, Jackson Co., Aug. 6.—We commenced a meeting at Boxville on the 6th of July at our regular appointment, which we continued eleven days. The Lord was with us. Sixteen professed faith in Christ and joined the church; they were young gentlemen and ladies of the first families of the community.—JOHN F. COOK.

CALDWELL, Burleson Co., Aug. 11.—This county has suffered in most parts severely from drouth, though there will be corn and wheat enough made for bread. No stock will ever die here for want of water. Some of our stock is poor for want of grass, but many of them are very fat, and as it is now raining we hope for better times. The railroad surveyor will complete the survey to this place in a few days. Hurry on the train.—M. H. PORTER.

AUSTIN, Travis Co., Aug. 11.—Report says the Colorado, on the 9th instant, had ceased to run above Mount Bonnell. Just below the mount two creeks furnish water enough to keep it running opposite the city. Rain began gently on Saturday, and continued all night and all day on Sunday. Not enough to start the streams, but hope it will start vegetation. By the untimely explosion of a blast a man lost both his eyes on the 9th. The Swede M. E. Church closed a successful camp-meeting this morning. Many converts.—O. FISHER.

THE Bryant & Stratton Business and Telegraph College, of St. Louis, is advertised in this paper. This is one of the most thorough and popular institutions of the kind in the country.

San Antonio District Conference.

The thirteenth district conference of San Antonio district, West Texas Conference, was held at Centre Point, Kerr county, Texas. The conference opened its session on Thursday, the 24th day of July, at 3 o'clock P. M., W. T. Thornberry, P. E., in the chair.

Resolved 1st.

That the success of our church in this sparsely settled country depends to a great extent upon the circulation of our religious literature among the people of our charges, and especially of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Resolved 2d.

That we fully appreciate the spirit that prompted them to so cordially invite this body to meet with them again next year, and had it not been for what we sincerely believe the good of the church, we would gladly have made this the place of our next meeting.

The conference elected the following brethren delegates to the annual conference: Rev. F. A. Knox, of Oak Island; Wm. L. Thompson, Esq., of San Antonio; Vinson M. West, of Uvalde; Alonzo Rees, of Centre Point.

Next district conference to be held at Uvalde. J. B. McPHERSON, Secretaries. J. W. DEVILBESS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS.

Your committee have carefully considered the various representations made to this conference by the preachers, both written and verbal, in regard to the opening doors for gospel effort on our extended frontier.

Your committee are forced to the conclusion that there is a radical error in our missionary economy in placing the care and support of domestic missions entirely in the hands of the annual conferences respectively. It can be seen at a glance how this arrangement must necessarily cripple our missionary work in a conference with such an extended line of frontier as we have in West Texas.

We must, however, abide by the law at present, with the hope that the next General Conference will place all our domestic missions under the care and support of the General Mission Board.

great propriety, recommend at least four. We therefore recommend for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st. That the district conference of San Antonio District, West Texas Conference, hereby recommend to the Bishop and Council at our ensuing annual conference to establish two new missions in the bounds of this district, to-wit: One embracing the county of Frio, and to be called Frio City Mission; and another to embrace the counties of Concho and Tom Green, to be called Concho Mission.

Resolved 2d. That we hereby recommend the Bishop's Council to continue all the other missions in this district.

Sea Side Camp Meeting.

It will be seen by the notice in another column that a camp-meeting will commence August 21st at the Fair Grounds, Galveston.

The grounds are located a little over a mile from the western terminus of the street cars, and arrangements will be made to secure cheap transportation for all who desire to attend.

The meeting will be on the self-supporting plan. All will be expected to bring their tents and provisions, or, if they prefer, they can obtain meals at a restaurant, which will be on the grounds.

Our friends from the interior who wish to enjoy the sea breeze and join our worship, are invited to spread their tents with us.

The grounds being only a short distance from the Gulf, those who wish to enjoy sea-bathing will have an opportunity.

Galveston is so completely quarantined that our friends may have no fears of an epidemic.

The grounds will be provided with every convenience required on such occasions.

Our friends, both in the ministry and laity, and the public generally, are invited to share in the services of the meeting.

A. E. GOODWYN, G. W. BRIGGS, I. G. JOHNS, For Committee of Arrangements.

Chappell Hill District Conference.

Conference convened in the Methodist church in Chappell Hill July 31, at 9 A. M., Rev. Thos. W. Rogers presiding, and was appropriately opened with religious service. R. F. Beasley was elected secretary pro tem.

The hour of 11 A. M. of each day having been set apart for public worship, Bro. Beasley preached an interesting sermon from Joel 2:28-29. At the opening of the evening session, the writer having arrived, he was elected secretary.

Prominence was given to religious services during the entire session of the conference. Bro. Alexander P. C., had commenced a meeting in anticipation of the coming of the brethren, and there was an honest and sustained effort to capture the district conference with a revival of religion, and I am sorry that it was not more successful. As it was, we did what we could, and heard all that was preached, saw a penitent or two, and rejoiced with one who found pardon; and the business having been all attended to, we adjourned.

The attendance was very moderate. Very few laymen and local preachers present, and three or four of the traveling preachers were absent. Our superannuated brother, residing in the district, Bro. W. C. Lewis, and Bro. Jacob Matthews, supernumerary, were present. The greatest pleasantness characterized the whole of the proceedings. The state of religion, as brought out in the statistics and the verbal statements, was fair. Very nearly all of the charges had had accessions—some of them a goodly number—aggregating about two hundred for the district. About one-third of the preachers' salaries have been received. There were reported sixty-three infant and seventy-eight adult baptisms, (and no report from Bryan circuit, which had next to the largest number of accessions.)

The conference, by resolution, requested Bro. T. W. Rogers, to prepare for the columns of the Advocate an address upon the subject of attendance upon district conferences.

The P. C. of Chappell Hill station, whoever he may be, was appointed to deliver the opening sermon of the next district conference, to be held at Brenham. The delegates elected to the annual conference were T. C. Thompson, John H. Stone, J. D. Thomas, Thos. W. Willie. Alternates, J. B. Strickland, J. B. Moore, J. T. Swearingen and J. N. Smith. A committee, consisting of one

for each pastoral charge, was appointed to consult and take action looking to the purchase or building of a district parsonage. Conference adjourned Saturday evening about 6 o'clock. H. V. PHILPOTT, Sec.

FLATONIA, Fayette Co., Aug. 7.—

The Sunday law has gone into effect, and some of the secular papers are howling like a whipped spaniel. Horror of horrors! The saloons have to be closed up on Sunday, and our towns and our State rendered decent and orderly one day in seven, and that the Christian Sabbath, and there are papers in Texas circulated among our people, that breathe out dreadful things about puritanism, proscription, etc. Now isn't it terrible; very terrible! That these good souls, the saloonists, drunkards, etc., should be compelled to deny themselves the privilege of being brutes upon and curses to society on Sunday? No wonder that the papers howl!

But what proportion of our people are they howling for? What is the ratio they bear to the whole population of the State? And what is their moral character? The agricultural interest is not damaged, neither are the mechanics; nor are the lawyers and doctors. Neither is the merchant nor school teacher, and I presume the majority of the newspaper men will not be seriously hurt. The stockmen are in no wise injuriously affected. The Christians, Odd Fellows, Masons, and Knights of Honor, are not involved in any loss. The great railroad interests; the steamboats and wharf-companies, are by no means injured. Who then is? The saloon-men, only; and all the rest benefited.

To be sure, there will be some violations of the law; but so there is of the law that prohibits one man from robbing, swindling, and killing another; and so there is of all laws; but what a category the apologist places himself in who will defend any of all these offenders? He simply plants himself before the world as the friend of vice and the enemy of virtue.

The Sunday law is working well here. LAW AND ORDER.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Railroad and Coopers' Strikes. Electric Light—Property Values.

Several strikes have occurred in this city and at other places among railroad freight handlers and coopers during the past few weeks, and generally the strikers have succeeded in getting a slight raise in their wages, and have gone to work again. In East St. Louis the freight handlers were getting 90c, and 81 a day, and they struck for a raise of 25c, and got it. The coopers of Hannibal, Mo., were getting 10c a barrel, and they struck for 12c., and got it. To the casual observer, it would seem that their demands were just, and that they should get still higher wages. The fact that the strikers carry their points is an indication that labor is now more able to compete with capital than it has been at any time during the past three or four years.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

St. Louis is next week to have a practical and extensive illustration of the electric light, for they are to have it in a menagerie and circus tent, and of course religious people will not witness it. The immense canvas of the London combined shows will be illuminated with electricity; 13 chandeliers will swing in the tent and the light will be equal to 35,000 gas jets. One jet, it is claimed, alone, will illuminate for a radius of two miles, and will melt steel without apparent heat. Edison has added another great and useful invention to the many that have been made during the last quarter of a century.

ST. LOUIS PROPERTY VALUES.

Your correspondent is informed by reliable real estate dealers that St. Louis is in a better financial condition now than she has been since the panic of 1873. There is less property on the market now than heretofore, and the downward tendency in prices has been stopped. But 18 pieces of property are now advertised for sale under deed of trust, while a year or more ago, it was common for as much as 200 pieces to be thus advertised for sale at one time. Property that commanded before 75 \$60 a foot, can now be had for \$30 a foot. The shrinkage in real estate ruined a great many people in this city, from 1873 to 1879, and those who made considerable improvements, suffered the most. But now, after a thorough "weeding out" for years, the financial condition of St. Louis is good. The same conditions that apply to this city, no doubt apply to other large cities, and those making calculations for the future, will naturally give more weight to these things. E. H. Q.

PARIS LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent. PARIS, July 25, 1879.

Two recent publications by an Italian author, Professor Lombroso, on "Criminals and the Increase of Crime in Italy," contain much interesting matter, though some of his conclusions may be questioned. Studying the physical characters of habitual criminals, the author finds frequent types like the Australian and Mongol. Among the commonest peculiarities are scarcity of hairs, smallness of cranium, sloping foreheads, large jaws, checkbones and frontal sinus, abnormal attachment of the ears, hair black (tufted or curly), black pupils, obliquity of eyes, etc. Another character in which criminals resemble savages is the habit of tattooing—generally a very painful operation—and M. Lombroso supposes in the subjects of it a certain obtuseness of sensibility. The courageous acts of criminals are attributed to this insensibility, and a certain infantine impetuosity, which makes them heedless of danger. Hence a frequent disproportion between the gravity of the crime and the motive; also the cruelty often manifested by the criminal, and the large number of suicides, especially during the first months of detention. Prominent among the mental affections of habitual criminals are vanity, and irritability; they boast of their dexterity in crime, and are readily thrown into wild passion by little things. Then there is the passion for drinking and gambling, covetousness combined with boundless prodigality, the love of dancing, sensuality, etc. Laziness is a common vice in criminals; in Sicily and Sardinia idleness and vagabondage are thought to account for crime to the amount of sixty-five per cent. The comparatively educated class furnishes a larger contingent to crime than the peasants. Literary and artistic knowledge often renders possible a certain refined and astute type of crime, and the new desires it awakens often lead into crime. M. Lombroso declares that the schools instituted in prisons have contributed to the increase of criminality, though culture at least makes crime less ferocious. He points out, too, that criminals are often not without a religious sense, as witness the crosses and images hung around brigands' necks. Hereditary influence is affirmed to cause twenty-six crimes per cent. Again, habitual criminals have no remorse, and the worst are those who behave best in prisons. Italian statistics prove that 65 men and 80 women per cent, (between 1872 and 1875) have committed crimes repeatedly. Considering deaths and crimes not proved, he comes to the painful conclusion that the number of those that fall back into crime is nearly equal to the number of criminals who come from prison. M. Lombroso endeavors to prove, for certain developments of crime "a physiological atavistic point of departure to those animal instincts which, checked for a certain time by education, surroundings, fear of chastisement, burst forth ere long under the influence of special circumstances." Among the latter he indicates—first, the seasons, whose influence is so evident that one might make a criminal calendar; next there is food—when the price of wheat rises there is directly an increase of crimes against property, and a diminution of crimes against the person, and vice versa. He mentions also age, celibacy, profession, irritation, sensations, infirmities, passions and insanity. M. Lombroso devotes a chapter to the curing of crime, holding that adult criminality is incurable, he advocates attacking the causes which lead to it; invites legislators to better adapt their laws to climates and races; proposes abolition of the jury, more promptness in punishment, the abolition of the Royal grace applied to common crimes, the sequestration of habitual delinquents, increase of duties on liquor, prohibition of sale of it to minors, diminution of the number of fairs, markets, fetes, etc. He condemns the houses of correction (reformatory) for young people; thinks it better that the imprisoned should be taught a useful trade than to read; does not believe in the efficiency of societies which befriend the liberated prisoners; is opposed to transportation, and thinks establishments for incorrigibles should be formed, also asylums for criminals acquitted on the ground of insanity. M. Lombroso considers capital punishment is applied too rarely to be efficacious, and that if it did not exist the number of crimes would neither be increased nor diminished, but does not counsel its abolition in Italy, because the first news of this might have a bad effect and encourage evil doers. He approves of such punishments as fasting, the douche and flogging. CARR.

For further information, address I. M. ONINS. NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE, SHERMAN, TEXAS. Rev. E. D. PITTS, D. D., Pres't. Annual Session Begins Sept. 1, 1879. AND ENDS JUNE 16, 1880. Fall Term Begins September 1. AND ENDS DEC. 19, 1879.

NORWOOD High-School and College. SESSION OF 1879-80. OPENS SEPTEMBER 25, 1879. FULL COURSE OF THE BEST INSTRUCTORS. Finest location and least cost of any school of same grade in Virginia. For Catalogue address Wm. L. AKERS, Clerk. For information address the Principals, Norwood P. O., Nelson Co., Va.

Vanderbilt University, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THE FIFTH SESSION begins Sept. 1, 1879, with the following departments: 1. Literary and Scientific, with eleven Professors and four Tutors. Tuition, \$50. 2. Biblical, with four Professors. Tuition, \$50. 3. Medical, with twelve Professors and six instructors. Tuition, \$50. 4. Law, with three Professors. Tuition, \$100. 5. Pharmacy, with four Professors. Tuition, \$50. 6. Dentistry, with eight Professors. Tuition, \$75. One-half of the tuition received in the Literary and Scientific Department is given to successful students as scholarships or fellowships, ranging from \$50 to \$500 annually. Board and Lodging, from \$12 to \$20 per month. For Catalogue, apply to L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

This time honored institution opens its next Session September 18, 1879. One of the first schools for young ladies in the United States. Twenty-three teachers and officers, embracing distinguished European and American teachers. Climate far-famed for health. College surroundings beautiful. Attendance by boarding pupils from seventeen States. Strictest economy in dress and expenses required. Refer to entire College of Bishops and over a thousand patrons and pupils of past sessions. Great reduction in Terms.—Board, Washing, Lights, English Course, Latin, French, for each half of the scholastic year, \$15. All extra very low. For Catalogue, address REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., Pres't, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

SCIENCE HILL.

This celebrated institution, located at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and founded March 25, 1828, by Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, has been purchased by the unlearned, 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.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, FAYETTE, MISSOURI.

With healthy location, fine buildings, experienced faculty, thorough course of study, both in preparatory and collegiate departments, and superior discipline—this college, located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fifty miles beyond Sedalia, offers special inducements to all young men desiring a good education at reasonable rates. Board may be had as low as \$2 per week, so that the entire expense of board and tuition need not exceed in any case over \$10 for the entire year of 40 weeks. For catalogues, address the President, REV. E. R. HENDRIX, D. D.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. Next Term Begins Monday, Sept. 8, 79

There are twelve schools conducted by eight professors, affording complete course in English, Mathematics, History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Ancient and Modern Languages, Natural Science, Book-keeping and Vocal Culture. In the preparatory school, students can prepare for University classes. Total expense, covering tuition, board, lodging, fuel, lights and washing, from \$175 to \$200 per annum. For catalogue or further particulars, address Rev. F. A. MOOD, D. D., GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

Next Term Begins Monday Sept. 8, 79. The usual course through junior year in male colleges, with the exception of the Greek language, is required for graduation. No extra charge for language and instruction. The building, furniture, apparatus, and musical instruments are all new and elegant. The school is conducted by eight capable professors. Expenses, covering all items, from \$200 to \$250 per annum. For further particulars or catalogue, address Rev. F. A. MOOD, D. D., GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

I. M. ONINS, President. TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION. Fall Term, Sept. 1 to Dec. 26, 1879. For information, address I. M. ONINS.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, D. D., Pres't. Annual Session Begins Sept. 1, 1879. AND ENDS JUNE 16, 1880. Fall Term Begins September 1. AND ENDS DEC. 19, 1879.

The departments of Literature, Science, Mathematics, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and the Fine Arts will be fully studied and strongly administered. A Normal department will be organized and efficiently conducted. The facilities for a manual education will be rare and unequalled. Board and tuition at reasonable rates. Twenty young ladies can board with the President, near the college. For particular information, or for Circulars, apply to Rev. J. M. BINKLEY, President Board of Trustees, SHERMAN, TEXAS.

NORWOOD High-School and College.

SESSION OF 1879-80. OPENS SEPTEMBER 25, 1879. FULL COURSE OF THE BEST INSTRUCTORS. Finest location and least cost of any school of same grade in Virginia. For Catalogue address Wm. L. AKERS, Clerk. For information address the Principals, Norwood P. O., Nelson Co., Va.

Vanderbilt University, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THE FIFTH SESSION begins Sept. 1, 1879, with the following departments: 1. Literary and Scientific, with eleven Professors and four Tutors. Tuition, \$50. 2. Biblical, with four Professors. Tuition, \$50. 3. Medical, with twelve Professors and six instructors. Tuition, \$50. 4. Law, with three Professors. Tuition, \$100. 5. Pharmacy, with four Professors. Tuition, \$50. 6. Dentistry, with eight Professors. Tuition, \$75. One-half of the tuition received in the Literary and Scientific Department is given to successful students as scholarships or fellowships, ranging from \$50 to \$500 annually. Board and Lodging, from \$12 to \$20 per month. For Catalogue, apply to L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

This time honored institution opens its next Session September 18, 1879. One of the first schools for young ladies in the United States. Twenty-three teachers and officers, embracing distinguished European and American teachers. Climate far-famed for health. College surroundings beautiful. Attendance by boarding pupils from seventeen States. Strictest economy in dress and expenses required. Refer to entire College of Bishops and over a thousand patrons and pupils of past sessions. Great reduction in Terms.—Board, Washing, Lights, English Course, Latin, French, for each half of the scholastic year, \$15. All extra very low. For Catalogue, address REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D. D., Pres't, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

SCIENCE HILL.

This celebrated institution, located at Shelbyville, Kentucky, and founded March 25, 1828, by Mrs. Julia A. Tevis, has been purchased by the unlearned, 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.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, FAYETTE, MISSOURI.

With healthy location, fine buildings, experienced faculty, thorough course of study, both in preparatory and collegiate departments, and superior discipline—this college, located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, fifty miles beyond Sedalia, offers special inducements to all young men desiring a good education at reasonable rates. Board may be had as low as \$2 per week, so that the entire expense of board and tuition need not exceed in any case over \$10 for the entire year of 40 weeks. For catalogues, address the President, REV. E. R. HENDRIX, D. D.

WANTED—The address of every local and traveling agent in the South. Every gentleman, every shipper of cotton or produce, can learn to make money by sending address to J. W. HILLINGTON, Publisher, Iola, Grimes county, Texas.