

Texas Christian Advocate.**Children's Department.****Uncle Ike's Correspondence.**

THORNDALE, Milam county, April 17.—Dear Uncle Ike: Please pardon me for writing again so soon, but as you requested all your little nieces whose mamma has learned them the little prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," to inform you of it, I take pleasure in saying to you that I am one among the many. Mama has also learned me another little prayer in these words: "Now I wake and see the light."

"God has kept me through the night; I lift my hands and humbly pray; That he will keep me through the day."

How many of my little cousins know this little prayer?—CORRA LYNN GRIER.

BELTON, Bell county, April 10.—
My Dear Robert: I thank you for sending a thought after me. Yet a little while I shall be gathered to my fathers, away from earth, in heaven.

Now my little boy, you will be a man; it is already time for you to align yourself with the good and true ones of earth, for if you intend to make a man of whom your father, mother, and friends will be proud, you must clothe yourself with the garments of righteousness. You must seek after knowledge with all the powers that the God of wisdom has given you, and you will find it. Act well your part in life, for in that lies the great secret of success.—J. W. HUDSON.

WENSTERVILLE, Harris county, April 17.—Dear Uncle Ike: The answer to your question can be found in the second book of Kings, 8:13.—AGNES L. GREEN.

BLUE RIDGE, Falls county, April 16.—Dear Uncle Ike: My papa belongs to your church. Our pastor is Bro. Samuel Morris; his circuit is Kosse. I wish to join your Bible class. I go to Sabbath-school every Sabbath, but I am not yet a member. I have not subscribed for this paper before in five years till this year. I go to school, but I do not have far to go if I do live in the country. I like the ADVOCATE as a family paper. I think the frost this week has injured the fruit. I have written letters to other papers which have a children's department but have seen none of them in print.—JESSE W. SAXON.

PALMER SPRINGS, Medina county, Virginia, April 12.—Dear Uncle Ike: Will you permit a Virginia girl to claim you as her uncle, and to join your Bible class. I am about 13 years old. My step-mother (but we call her aunt Tom) is from Texas and she takes the TEXAS-CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. I read it, and have become very much interested in you and the children's letters. Aunt Tom has told me a great deal about Texas, and I hope to see it some day. We all love Aunt Tom very much, and I want to try and fill a daughter's place in her heart. For she has left her two married children in Texas. She says she met you a few years ago, at a protracted meeting in Columbus, Texas. We have had no Sunday-school during the winter in our neighborhood. Our winters are too cold in Virginia for children in the country to attend Sunday-school. All the different churches have commenced Sunday-school now. I hope to be able to attend. I am going to try and read the Bible through this year. Now Uncle Ike if you don't throw this away into the waste basket, I may write and tell you something about the old dominion State.—FANNIE P. JEFFRIES.

COMANCHE, Comanche county, April 11.—Dear Uncle Ike: Seeing so many nice letters from the children in the ADVOCATE, and nothing from Comanche, I thought I would write a few lines. I am a little boy twelve years old, and am very small for my age. I read the Testament through last year, and would like to have my name enrolled in your Bible class. I've been taking the ADVOCATE a long time; it is a welcome visitor. Ma says the children's letters and Uncle Ike's answers are worth the money we pay for the ADVOCATE. Uncle Ike, can't you come to see us this summer? We have a district conference in Brownwood in June; come to us. I am the pastor's son; my step-mother, their richest earthly reward is the love they win from the motherless children placed under their care.

Uncle Ike is very grateful to Benji's ma for saying the children's letters and Uncle Ike's answers "are worth the money paid for the ADVOCATE." Uncle Ike showed the letter to the editor, and asked him if he did not think the children's department was as good as the postal column. The editor looked through his spectacles at the letter, and said, "God bless the children. There is more hope in them than in the grown up people." Will Benji give Uncle Ike's love to Bros. Stockton and Henry, and tell them he prays the good Lord to give them a glorious revival at the district conference. And now Benji's "growing desire" to see his name in print has come to pass. There it is. Will he tell Uncle Ike how he felt when he first saw his name in the paper.

Mollie J. asks Uncle Ike to excuse all the mistakes in her letter. Of course he will; but then he must correct them. That is the way our heavenly father deals with his children. He never forgets how weak they are, and how liable they are to make mistakes, but at the same time he seeks to correct their errors and improve their lives. If Mollie would not like to have a single mistake appear in her letter when it is printed, how anxious should she be that all her mistakes and faults are corrected before the books are opened and all her words and deeds appear on the judgment day.

KENDALL COUNTY, April 10.—Dear Uncle Ike: I am a little girl eleven years old; I can read very well, but cannot write well, and I get my papa to write for me. I have had the chance of going to school but very little; we live up away here in the mountains; we have no Sunday-school. How do I wish I had a good Sunday school to go to, like so many of the little boys and girls that write to you. We are seven miles from town, or school. Bro. H. T. Hill is our preacher, and I like to see us sometimes. My mamma taught me the little prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep" as soon as I could talk, and I have not forgotten it. My papa takes the *Nashville Advocate*, brother Jimmy, fifteen years old, takes the TEXAS-CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and I take the Sunday-school *Visitor* and the Little Christian, and I love to read them all—especially the children's letters. My papa and mamma taught me to read at home; my papa holds family prayer, night, and morning; papa bought me a "Viney Leaf's trip to the Golden Shore"; it is such a nice, good little book. I am not a member of the church, but I want to be a good little girl; pray for brother Jimmie and I; brother Willie, papa and mamma; brother Willie is in Galveston—GEORGIA A. T. KIMBROUGH.

BAZZETT, Navarro county, April 14.—Dear Uncle Ike: I am reading an

New Testament, and wish to join your class. I am twelve years old, and a member of the Methodist church, Bro. Hulse is our preacher; I like him much. We have a Sunday-school, but I am not going now on account of measles; but I get my lesson every week. My mother and father are dead, and I am living with uncle and auntie. Uncle takes the ADVOCATE, and I read Uncle Ike's letters and his correspondence. Please excuse mistakes, and I will close as this is my first. Your little niece—ROXIE MOORE.

VAUGHN, April 18.—Dear Uncle Ike: I have read the Bible through, and you may put my name down in the testament class. Yesterday I was nine years old, and mother gave me a beautiful Bible for a birthday present. I want to keep it, and read some in it every day, until I become a Methodist preacher. I belong to the Methodist Church and try to live right, though I have a high temper and get mad sometimes. I wish I could always govern my temper, I have no day nor Sunday-school, but mother teaches me at home. My missionary hen has weaned a brood of fourteen chickens. He wishes all the members of the Bible class had a missionary hen, and were doing something to aid in sending the gospel to those who now have it not.

John says it was after hard work he found the answers to the enigmas sent by Ida and Carrie. That is the way to succeed. A boy who will back out easily whenever he finds he has hard job on his d, will never do much either for himself or for others. Boys who have "hold on" and "hard work" in them, are the kind of boys we want in the Bible class. John is welcome. He will find out in the Bible the way to be a Christian.

LITTLE THINGS.—Once in my childhood I was visiting a near neighbor's, and while I was there, the mother was cutting and fitting the old-fashioned sunbonnets, with the postcard next to the face, and the calico sewed and turned over the edge, something we sometimes do to the facing of dress round the skirt; and always did her best was used. I never shall forget those bonnets; they were my abomination—shall say, it—yes, my abomination. And when they were tried on me, they made my flesh creep, and shivers ran over me. They have improved decidedly in the style of sunbonnets in these later days. But to my story—some scraps were lying on the floor, and supposing they were destined for the large, open fire, I picked up some, I thought large enough to make little boxes; as we lived in the country, we did not get them as often as you little ones who live in town, and my sister and I were very fond of making them for our play-house. Home I went, thinking all was right.

Directly my mother noticed them, she said, "My child, where did you get those?" I replied, "I picked them up from the floor in Mrs. G.'s."

"Did you ask her for them?" "No, ma'am, I did not think they were worth asking for."

"Well, my daughter, put on your bonnet, and go directly back to Mrs. G., and tell her where you found them and ask her if you may have them."

Never, never, can I forget the mortified feeling I had, as it seemed to imply that I had stolen them, but I timidly obeyed, though it was a very painful task. When I reached Mrs. G.'s, they lived about a quarter of a mile from us, and told her, she laughed and said they were not worth asking for, and I was surely welcome, and she was glad if I could make any use of them. Now the burden was gone from me, and I went home with a happy heart.

Some may think my mother too particular about little things, but I cannot print them, but God will not fail to have all his words and actions written in his book. How important our lives must be to the sight of God when he keeps such an exact account of them. How careful this should make us in all we say, think or do.

Of course Fannie P. or any other Virginia girl will have a place in Uncle Ike's class and his heart also. Will Fannie present Uncle Ike a kindred regards to "Aunt Tom." Her love is on the way to New York, to sketch American civilization with a caustic pen.

Chicago and St. Louis, furnish nearly half of the manufactured articles needed by Texas merchants.—N. Y. Sun.

The federal court at Indianapolis has ordered the sale of the Fort Wayne, Monroe and Cincinnati road within six days.

Hanes and the temperance folks of Ohio are sounding the voting mass in regard to the chances of the ex-president as a candidate for governor.

A negro who was convicted of burglary at Butler Saturday, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, got and punched his eyes out.

The exodus committee in Kansas has distributed over one hundred thousand tracts and turned ten thousand into other States.

Mrs. Hobson, an aged lady of Winona, Wisconsin, has fasted for twenty days, and asserts that she intends to starve herself to death.

THE Atlanta Cotton Exposition bids fair to prove a grand success. About \$75,000 has been subscribed in New York, Boston and other northern cities in aid of the enterprise, and there will be no lack of means to carry it on successfully.

A mass meeting at Paris, Texas, in the interest of prohibition was held Tuesday evening, April 12th. Resolutions were adopted asking the co-operation of all friends of the cause, and suggesting a State convention the first week in May.

The process of swearing the allegiance of 75,000,000 subjects of the Czar occupied more than ten days. In St. Petersburg the workingmen in large factories had to repeat the oath, word for word, after the officials, who then placed an approving mark on the pass-part of each man.

A city woman recently sent a letter to a friend in a farming town asking the number of eggs a hen would lay in a day. She knew very well that they would lay a dozen or more, but she wished to learn the exact number, and she was very high, and she thought considerable money might be made by keeping a hen.

Steady progress is being made in the investigation of the deep sea depths dredged up by the Challenger expedition. In the first volume devoted to an account of the bottom of the ocean, will be gathered together the facts amassed during this laborious study. It will avoid all speculation, but will contain such a body of data as has never before been available.

The grain production of this country is enormous. With only a small portion of the available lands occupied, the yield of wheat in 1880 was 180,412 bushels; corn, 1,537,505; oats, bushels, and of the smaller cereals, including oats, rye and millet, and buckwheat, the hope of your noble boy, the hope of your house, I could talk, and I have not forgotten it.

"Yes," said the priest, who expected a large sum of money for performing the ceremony, "no. You have vowed to give him up, and you must do it, the gods want you to be willing to do it. Are you willing? Say so, and let the goddess take her own."

"No," cried the mother, "I am not willing. If I break my vow, I shall only be cursed. Let the curse come, I would rather die than do it."

"Yes," said the angry priest, who expected a large sum of money for performing the ceremony, "no. You have vowed to give him up, and you must do it, the gods want you to be willing to do it. Are you willing? Say so, and let the goddess take her own."

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SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers

ATTENTION, AGENTS!

The publishers of the **TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE** desire to furnish each agent with a printed list of the present subscribers to the **ADVOCATE** with the exact date when each subscription will expire. This can be easily accomplished if they can obtain a list of the postoffices in each pastoral charge. With this list in hand, each preacher can see at a glance who on his work has already subscribed, as well as date when subscriptions expire. Will each preacher send, without delay, a list of the postoffices in his circuit? This will be of great value to the office. Use news posts for the purpose.

PERSONAL. — Rev. W. K. Duff and family, of Greenville, Texas, leave next week on a visit to Eureka Springs, Ark.

OLIVER HOYT of New York has recently given an additional thousand dollars to the two thousand he had previously given to the Wesley Memorial church, of Savannah, Georgia.

A LETTER FROM G. T. GOULD, D. D., of Millersburg Female College, Kentucky, on other matters says the nine young ladies in the college from Texas have made fine reputations for good manners, gentle dispositions and close application to their studies.

It is considered exceedingly appropriate that the spiritualists of the United States selected all fools' day for their anniversary. The thirty-third anniversary was celebrated on the first of April. It is thirty-three years since the Fox girls of Rochester began their mysterious incantations.

The new work of Dr. Haygood is now ready: "Our Brother in black, his freedom and his future." That the work will be one of great interest is assured. The subject is a prolific one; and the author who handles it has but few equals. Directions for securing the work appear in advertisement elsewhere.

REV. T. W. ROGERS, presiding elder of Galveston district, made us a pleasant visit. He had been traveling a part of his district by water, and had felt the fresh spray and had experienced some rough weather, with the inevitable sickness. Bro. R. is doing hard work on a heavy district. He has St. James well supplied. The pastor, Brother DuBose, is at work. He expects to complete the church building this year.

DR. CARNELLEY, an English scientist, has produced the scientific paradox of life. He has at last succeeded in carrying the temperature of a piece of ice to the boiling point, or 212 degrees Fahrenheit, without melting it.—*Evening Star*.

Does not the above suggest a slight degree of modesty to modern scientists? Every day they are blundering on some strange and unexpected fact in the material world. Each new discovery should teach them how little they know about this world and its laws. How much less do they know about the Creator and the history and processes of creation? Until they can comprehend the material world, would it not be well for them to be modest when they enter the moral and spiritual world and pronounce judgment on religious questions?

The Baptist churches of England are making special efforts to promote temperance among their members. An able minister has been appointed to visit every church in the kingdom and urge the importance of total abstinence. Among the postals which float to the **ADVOCATE** office are occasional intimations that members of the Methodist church do not always remember their obligations of membership as set forth in the general rules. The Methodist church is the best temperance society in the world; but no society will accomplish its mission if its rules are without force. Each preacher will know his duty if he reads prayerfully the discipline. It is the mission of the church to save and not to destroy. In a loving spirit, in the spirit of Christ, let each preacher meet his responsibilities, and in like spirit let each member remember the vows he took upon himself when he united with the church.

An old farmer complained of a certain preacher that "he always raked with the teeth upward." Any farmer boy can tell what he meant. If a rake gathers the weeds and grass and clears the ground the teeth must be turned downward. A sermon that never arouses a slumbering church, nor awakes a careless sinner is a rake with the teeth upward. A sermon which is only praised for its rhetoric and neither instructs nor improves the hearers has its teeth inverted. A member of that congress which signed the declaration of independence, after listening to an eloquent preacher, was asked his opinion of the sermon. He said it was a beautiful sermon but not what he expected. "When I go to church and hear a sermon I want the preacher to drive me to the corner of my pew; so though the devil were after me." He meant that he wanted the preacher to deal faithfully with his sins. That is the feeling of a large proportion of unconverted men. They want the preacher to be honest with them. "I want," said a young man noted for his sinfulness, "a religion that I will not be afraid to die with."

WOMAN AND HER WORK.

WOMAN AS MOTHER.
 The mother, in her office, holds the key of the soul; and she is who stamps the coin of character.

Leaving out of consideration the physical bias which the mother gives to her offspring, about which there may be just ground for difference of opinion, we believe it is generally admitted that the early years of childhood are the formative period of mind and character as well as of body. The Chinese mother crumples and folds and wraps the foot of her infant girl, and all the efforts of medical science, and all the efforts of mature years, can never restore that foot to its normal condition. The Indian mother flattens the head of her babe, and that head will remain flattened till time shall turn them into dust. So the hand of the mother is upon the mind and character of the child—Influencing, shaping, determining—just as certainly as the hand of the potter is upon the clay of his wheel. That the days of childhood and early youth are the time when disposition is decided, when foundation is laid for subsequent habits, when initial impulse and determining impress are given to the mind, no one, we suppose, will for a moment undertake to deny.

The river may be dammed, its currents checked, its shallows deepened, its meanderings shortened, its overflow restrained; but its general character, direction and results are determined by the brooks whence it had its origin. So we may hark and hew, we may trim and bind the monarch of the forest; but its direction of growth, its form and cleanliness, the spreading out of its roots and the development of its strength, are all determined by the influences that surround its sapling days. And so the fashions of the tailor, the ceremonies of society, the desire for applause, and the fear of censure, may do much in giving form and fashion to the external man; but the deep springs of action, the undercurrents of thought and emotion and will, the ability to do and the determination of what is to be done—these things date their origin and their strength from the days of our childhood.

We need go no further than our own experience and observation for conviction that the impressions of early childhood are the most lasting. They become so deeply imbedded in the mind as to form a part of it forever. Though sorrow may roll its waves, though affliction may pour its torrents, though anguish may plow its furrows, even though the mind itself crumble into decay beneath the hand of time, yet these early impressions cannot be effaced. The days of our childhood mark in our recollection the brightest, greenest, coolest spots in all the weary, dusty highways of our lives. To them memory makes frequent pilgrimages, lamenting that they were too bright to last; and their joys, like water spilled upon the sand, can never be gathered again. Yes, we love to think of the hours which went so swiftly by when life was young, when the sun "never came a wink too soon, nor made too long a day;" when "life's endless toil and endeavor" had not hardened our hearts, and "life's fitful fever" had not drunk up the dew which glistened along our path. Surely, we are indebted, under God, to the impressions then made upon our minds for all that we now are, or shall ever become.

Who, then, exerts the controlling influence during this controlling period? Need any one ask the question? "The mother; the mother!" comes leaping from every heart, and is confirmed by every observing mind. It is her voice the child first learns to recognize, her face it first learns to know, her commands it is first called upon to obey, her love which first awakens its love into responsive life, her instructions which first teach the way of duty, her reproofs which first reclaim from wandering, her standard of right to which the child is reared, and her ideas of life with which it enters upon its immortal career. Whether lying in its cradle while she sings its evening lullaby, whether crawling at her feet while she builds its castles in the air, whether toddling at her side while she plies her household tasks, whether playing about the house beneath her watchful care, whether kneeling beside her lap to kiss its childish prayer, whether nursed in its sickness or wrapped with in its health, whether assisted in its labor or comforted in its sorrows, whether dying—it is the mother who forms, who shapes, who stamps, who fashions, who makes the mind and character of the child. If this be not so, then much of our poetry and many of our heart-songs must be written again. That no love is like mother love, no influence like hers, every father can speak from his own experience, every child from his own recollection.

The experience of the whole race speaks to the same point. Examine the biography of any man who has impressed himself upon his day and country, and you will find that his mother, or the woman most intimately associated with his childhood, was superior in strength of character, force of intellect, or range of attainments. Time would fail us to enter into particulars, and to tell how Cromwell, the greatest that ever sat on England's throne; and Napoleon, the greatest that ever wrote his name with fire and sword on history's bloody page; and St. Augustine, Christianity's greatest divine; and Confucius, China's greatest philosopher; and Benjamin West, England's greatest painter; and Wesley, her greatest reformer; and Samuel John-

son, the great lexicographer; and Curran, the orator; and Paley, the theologian of nature; and Cowper, the poet; John Randolph, the statesman; and Washington, the hero; and Lee, the soldier—how these, and hundreds besides, received from their mothers, not only the genius which distinguished them, but what was of vastly more importance, the nurture and care by which that genius was developed to its full maturity.

"I should have been an atheist," said John Randolph, "if it had not been for one recollection, and that was the memory of the time when my departed mother used to take my little hand into hers, and caused me to say, 'Our Father, which art in heaven.'" "A kiss from my mother," said Benjamin West, "made me a painter." The great Norman MacLeod wrote to his mother: "I really cannot let my birthday pass without saying, God bless thee for my birth and up-bringing."

The mother of Gray, the immortal author of an "Elegy in a country churchyard," maintained her son out of her own industry, first at Eaton and then at Cambridge, so that he became the most accomplished of all English poets—Milton only excepted. Ary Scheffer's mother not only fostered her son's artistic ability, but by noble self sacrifice and long endured privation, enabled him to pursue his studies both at Little and Paris. Cromwell's mother, "by the labor of her own hands gave dowries to five daughters," thus enabling them to marry in families of more wealth than her own. Of similar character must have been the mother of Lord Langdale, of whom he said, "If the whole world were put into one scale and my mother in the other, the world would kick the beam."

These are they who have shed upon the name of mother its sweetest fragrance, who have made of it the key to unlock all hearts, the potent spell to awake the deepest emotions. Can you imagine Susannah Wesley, Martha Washington, Mary Lee, as butterflies of fashion, flitting from pleasure to pleasure, and spending their days in the vain adoration of their bodies, because they had no minds to adorn? Can you think of them as idle gossips, running from door to door in eager anxiety over their neighbor's affairs, whilst their own remained neglected at home? Still less were they either weak slaves of their children's headlong passions, or petty tyrants inflicting on helpless childhood the spleen and vexations of life's daily care. But they, and all like them, were women of strong minds, firm wills, warm hearts, pure lives, careful efforts, earnest endeavors, consistent character. They were the ornament and the blessing of our race. What does it matter that woman seldom, if ever, yields the scepter of empire and guides the march of nations along the pathway of glory? that she never seizes the sword of the warrior and carries her name in letters of blood upon the page of history? that her voice is not heard in legislative halls, devising lines of policy to tell on generations yet to be? that her name is linked with none of the wonderful scientific discoveries of the past? that she has not hardened our hearts, and "life's fitful fever" had not drunk up the dew which glistened along our path. Surely, we are indebted, under God, to the impressions then made upon our minds for all that we now are, or shall ever become.

Who, then, exerts the controlling influence during this controlling period? Need any one ask the question? "The mother; the mother!" comes leaping from every heart, and is confirmed by every observing mind. It is her voice the child first learns to recognize, her face it first learns to know, her commands it is first called upon to obey, her love which first awakens its love into responsive life, her instructions which first teach the way of duty, her reproofs which first reclaim from wandering, her standard of right to which the child is reared, and her ideas of life with which it enters upon its immortal career. Whether lying in its cradle while she sings its evening lullaby, whether crawling at her feet while she builds its castles in the air, whether toddling at her side while she plies her household tasks, whether playing about the house beneath her watchful care, whether kneeling beside her lap to kiss its childish prayer, whether nursed in its sickness or wrapped with in its health, whether assisted in its labor or comforted in its sorrows, whether dying—it is the mother who forms, who shapes, who stamps, who fashions, who makes the mind and character of the child. If this be not so, then much of our poetry and many of our heart-songs must be written again. That no love is like mother love, no influence like hers, every father can speak from his own experience, every child from his own recollection.

Mother, watch the little feet, Climbing over the garden wall, bounding through the busy street, Ranging cedar, shed and ba; S very cool, the moments lost, S never mind the time lost; Little feet will go astray.

Mother, watch the little hand Picking berries by the way, Making holes in the sand, Tossing up the fragrant hay; Never dare the question ask, Why to me this heavy task? These same little hands may prove Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little tongue Prattle soft and wild, What is said and what is sung, By the happy, joyous child; Catch the word while yet unspoken, Step the cow while yet unbroken; This same tongue may yet proclaim Messengers of light and love.

Mother, watch the little heart Beating soft and warm for you, Wholesome lessons now impart, Keep O keep that young heart true; Extricating every weed, sewing good and precious seed; Harvest rich you then shall see; Ripening for eternity.

I know I'm safe." A terrible railroad collision had wrecked two trains and sent many souls suddenly into eternity. One of the brakemen had heard the whistle and promptly had put down his brake. He looked ahead. He saw the coming train rushing around a curve, and marked the efforts of the engineer and brakeman to check its speed. He sprang back and found his brake all right, and ere he could take another thought, he heard the terrible crash; then the shriek of the wounded. Gathering himself up from the wreck, he said: "I know I'm safe."

One of these days, he who writes and he who reads, while whirling with the world around its orbit at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, will feel the touch of death, and then they will look around and know that they are in the eternal world. How many in that crisis of our being will say: "I know I'm safe."

We answer: No! See III, question 3, answer 1, page 92, of the Discipline, bestows this authority upon an ordained deacon. Section VII, question 3, answer 1, page 95, names it as

TO THE FRONT!

We invite the earnest attention of the authorities of our church to the rapid extension of settlements on our western frontier. Within the past year or eighteen months not less than thirty new counties have been organized or brought into such notice that they are rapidly filling up with an enterprising population.

Will the reader please spread out before him a map of the State and cast his eye along the line of the newly constructed track of the Texas and Pacific railway west of Eastland.

There are the counties of Callahan, Shackelford, Taylor, Jones, Nolan, Fisher, Mitchell, Sevier, Burden, and Howard. At this present writing the terminus of the track is in the latter county; but probably by the time this reaches the eye of the reader the tracklayers will have passed into the territory of the West Texas Conference, in the imperial county of Tom Green. Going still further north, there are the counties of Throckmorton, Baylor, Wilbarger, and Wichita, and then the whole of the northern part of the Panhandle—another imperial domain in which we find the organized counties of Motley, Wheeler, Donley, Oldham, etc., into which a ceaseless tide of immigration is now flowing. Coming southward into the territory of the West Texas Conference, we find the counties of Tom Green, Crockett, Presos, Presidio and El Paso, on the line of the Texas and Pacific road. The extension of the "Sunset" road westward from San Antonio passes through the counties of Medina, Uvalde, Kinney, Crockett, etc., and near enough may other counties to awaken new life and stimulate their settlement.

The International road is being rapidly pushed southwestward from San Antonio. The track is already laid to the Medina river, and will pass through or near the counties of Medium, Atascosa, Frio, Zavala, Dimmit, Maverick, McMullen, LaSalle, Echard, and Webb. The extension of the Corpus Christi road reaches and will control the trade of Duval, Encinal, Webb, etc.

We have a few excellent ministers scattered over this immense region of country, who are doing a good work; but we need large reinforcements of both men and means. We are losing by not having a church extension society to assist newly formed settlements in building churches. The two frontier conferences will each need at their next sessions a reinforcement of at least a dozen effective consecrated men, and ten thousand dollars above the ordinary appropriations to their respective fields of missionary labor. We appeal to the properly constituted authorities of the church; to our bishops and mission boards; to all who are willing and able to assist in furnishing the means of evangelization to the newly settled towns and neighborhoods on the frontiers of TEXAS.

QUESTIONS OF LAW.

HOMER, Angelina county, April 18, please answer the following questions in the **ADVOCATE**: 1. Has an unordained local preacher the authority, under the laws of TEXAS, to unite persons in marriage? Answer—give the law. Has he the authority, under the law of the Methodist Episcopal Church South? Answer in your next issue. I have my views about the matter, but want yours in the **ADVOCATE**. —R. W. THOMPSON.

The Revised Statutes of TEXAS, article 2338, reads as follows: "All regularly licensed or ordained ministers of the gospel, judges of the district or county courts, and all justices of the peace of the several counties are authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony between all persons legally authorized to do so."

Webster defines the word "minister" in the following language: "One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments." According to the same authority a "preacher" is "one who preaches; who discourses publicly on religious subjects. One who incites anything with earnestness."

A licensed preacher is then one who is simply licensed to preach or proclaim the gospel, to teach publicly under the authority of that branch of the church to which he belongs. A licensed or ordained minister is one licensed or ordained not only to preach but to administer the sacraments of the church.

As some denominations do not ordain their ministers, but license or authorize them in a different way to administer the sacraments, the framers of the law evidently use the terms "licensed" and "ordained" in order to secure the ministers of all denominations the authority to solemnize this rite. It was manifestly the design of the law-makers, while extending the authority to the ministers of all different religious bodies, at the same time to confine it to those ministers to whom the several churches grant this authority.

If then a local preacher in the Methodist Church, South, is not a minister, is not authorized to administer the sacraments or perform the other ministerial duties of his church, but is simply an unordained preacher—licentiate—we conclude that he has no authority under the State to solemnize the rites of matrimony.

If his church has not given him the authority to perform this duty, the State evidently does not extend it to him. Has he this authority under the law of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South?

We answer: No! See III, question 3, answer 1, page 92, of the Discipline, bestows this authority upon an ordained deacon. Section VII, question 3, answer 1, page 95, names it as

one of the duties of an ordained elder.

In no place in the Disciplines is "an ordained local preacher" authorized to unite persons in marriage. The quarterly conference from which their authority is derived can license them to preach, but they are not eligible to the office of a deacon, on whom the authority to marry is conferred, until they have preached four years. See Discipline, section XI., questions 1, answers 1, 2, and question 2 and answer.

OPUM TRADE AND THE MISSIONS.

English merchants are bitterly hostile to the missionaries in China because the latter pronounce the opium trade, which the English government have forced on China a wrong against that people and a sin against humanity. The position of the English merchants is precisely the same that is taken by the opponents of prohibition in Texas. They talk about human freedom and assert their right to offer in the markets of the world any commodity the people may wish to buy. They denounce the missionaries as bigots who are seeking to force their religion on other people. When the laws of China get in the way of their business they do not hesitate to evade them or to crush them out by force.

The missionary sees, in the use of opium, the chief cause of pauperism and crime among the Chinese, and endeavours to discourage its use; and the English opium merchant becomes his bitterest foe. Their motive is the same as that which caused certain persons in Philadelphia, who "saw their hopes of gain were gone," to persecute the apostles who had cast the evil spirit out of the unhappy young woman. The liquor dealer talks about his rights as though making men paupers and illing graves with dead drunkards were among the highest privileges a tree man can enjoy.

He will not hesitate to evade the license law as promptly as he can. He will not hesitate to evade the late bell-punish law. The moral instinct of Christians leads them to oppose every law that will bring misery and death upon their race. Hence they oppose the liquor traffic as the missionaries oppose the opium trade. The iniquity of the liquor sellers against the clergy and the church follows as an inevitable result.

The late treaty of the United States with China forbids an American citizen from engaging in the opium trade, and this fact is working greatly to the advantage of the American missions. The Chinese government and people long regarded Christianity as responsible for this iniquitous trade. This has long been the chief barrier to missionary work. The Chinese considered England a Christian nation, and hence they held Christianity responsible for the crime of forcing opium upon the people, though it made them beggars and sent them by thousands to the grave. Now they see that the religion of Jesus is distinct from the opium traffic, and that Christian missionaries are in no way responsible for the crimes of the heartless and avaricious merchants. The opposition of the opium merchant was long a grievous hindrance to the missionary; now his hate is opening the way to the confidence of the Chinese government and people. The Christians of Texas who favor prohibition have encountered the animosity of the liquor dealers, but in the end this will prove a blessing to the church.

We have a few excellent ministers scattered over this immense region of country, who are doing a good work; but we need large reinforcements of both men and means. We are losing by not having a church extension society to assist newly formed settlements in building churches. The two frontier conferences will each need at their next sessions a reinforcement of at least a dozen effective consecrated men, and ten thousand dollars above the ordinary appropriations to their respective fields of missionary labor.

The only editor in the church or in the country who impeded selfish motives is Mr. Senev in his gifts to Emory College was Dr. Fuller, of the Atlanta *Advocate*. He has had the opportunity to make the *amende honorable*, but he has not done so. On the contrary

Texas Christian Advocate

Notice.

Subscriptions are discontinued at expiration of those paid for. The label on your paper contains date of expiration. Renew in time to prevent losing a number. We cannot supply back papers.

We are glad to see him coming to see us. Bro. Mills is getting along well with his work; he preaches like him well. Bro. Patterson is doing a good work in Nacogdoches; they appreciate him very highly. I collected \$75 in a few minutes for him a few days ago, and that is not all.

WEST TEXAN CONFERENCE.

P. M. Trout, San Patricio county, April 18: Our third quarterly meeting for Laredo circuit closed the night of the 17th. Bro. Monk, our presiding elder, was with us preaching with demonstration and power. The church is somewhat revived. Frost on the 14th damaged the corn and gardens. Still, crop prospects are fair.

R. M. Leaton, Helena, Karnes county, April 18: Had one assembly at Eddleville last Sunday; preached twice; procured three subscribers for the ADVOCATE, and made seventeen pastoral visits during the last trip. Had frost on the night of the 13th, which did considerable damage; threatening rain.

A. W. Millican, Willow Creek, Llano county, April 19: We have come up with our new church building. We have two good preachers on our circuit, and we wish them much success. We hope that there will not be one sinner left to advocate the cause of the wicked one. We had a big frost on the 14th, and expect a great many of the farmers will have to plant their crops over. We all love the ADVOCATE.

NORTH TEXAN CONFERENCE.

W. W. Bridwell, Newport, Clay county, April 12: Have just held our second quarterly meeting; financial and other reports good; Bro. Halsip was assisted by Rev. W. F. Cumming of Dallas, who was on his way to Archer and other counties in the interest of the geological survey. He can come again. It was found that one man could not do the work of two; and the work of the whole circuit has been organized.

W. W. Horner, Mount Pleasant, Titus county, April 19: Our second quarterly meeting for the Mount Pleasant circuit was held last Saturday and Sunday at Mount Vernon. Bro. Lane gave two admirable sermons. They are plain, practical, forcible and full of Bible truth. The sermon on Sunday was on the operation and witness of the Holy Spirit. Corrupt forms of worship and erroneous doctrines were exposed and in the best manner that I have ever heard it done. After the sermon the sacrament was administered, and we felt the power of the Holy Spirit among us. The writer followed the morning sermon with a discourse on Ephesians 11-19 to a large congregation, in which good was accomplished, and endeavoring to look after all the interests of the church. I have sold over \$100 worth of books since conference, and find considerable demand for good literature. I am working to educate our people on the temperance question, and have sold about one hundred copies of Dr. Haywood's pamphlet, "Close the Saloons." Let this work be largely circulated, and prohibition will carry on the strength of our people.

J. A. Kerr, Walnut Bend, Cooke county, April 25: Methodism is advancing on Dexter circuit. I will give two prominent reasons: First, the Lord is blessing his people; second, we have a Holy Ghost Methodist preacher who goes fearlessly ahead exhorting the people when necessary, spreading evangelical religion and faith in our Lord Jesus, as the fundamental principle of Christianity. Bro. L. F. Palmer is the man. Farmers are preparing for a large crop, and the new year bids fair for a prosperous one. May they reap a bountiful harvest, giving thanks to God for the same. Corn is up and looking well. Cotton is being planted rapidly. Success to the Advocate, its editor, publishers and its many readers.

R. N. Brown, Decatur, Wise county, April 22: Our second quarterly conference convened at Sand Hill last Saturday. The attendance was good. The stewards reported \$153 for the support of the ministry. W. C. Halsip, presiding elder, though in bad health, was on hand in good time, looking after all the interests of the church and preaching in demonstration of the Spirit and power. At the communion service on Sunday, two were received by certificate into the church. My field of labor is a large one, and affords an opportunity for much work. We will try to build some houses of worship this year.

H. T. Hart, Headville, Robertson county, April 11: Another preacher has been made glad by having placed in his buggy canvas bags, sugar, coffee and eggs by those kind-hearted friends. A. J. Jones, J. A. Burch, Sister Burch and Bro. Powell. Such things always come in good play with a preacher. May those kind donors be blessed with spiritual favors. The spiritual interest of the church is improving. I have received seventeen into the church since I have been on the work.

L. L. Shutt, Oscoda, Hill county, April 18: Have been waiting to get a "news item," so like others, will harp on the old string: Needing rain; jack frost has left; and the tascal took off all the patches, and wiped clean the circuit. Peoria circuit is making smoothly; two new churches ready for preaching, others to build soon; would build a parsonage, but we have no use for it yet; however, we think we will build if anybody in the fall for the next preacher.

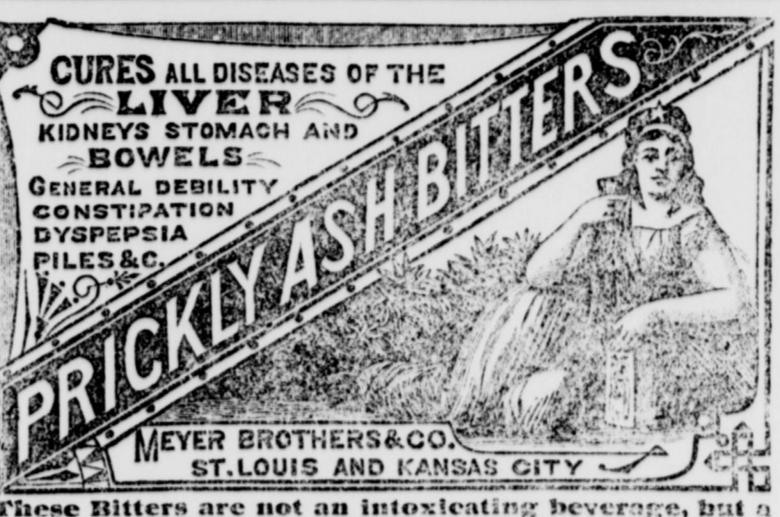
S. Morris, Kosse, Limestone county, April 25: I have just received from visiting our dear brother, Rev. J. R. White, who has been and is still prostrated, lingering upon the shores of life, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, fully resigned to the will of God. "Though the outward man perisheth, yet the inward man is renewed day by day." Will the church pray that this dear brother may yet be spared to the church and his dear family. God bless him.

W. C. Brodie, Coleman, Coleman county, April 21: We arrived home from Waco last Friday night; had a pleasant trip; stopped with Bro. J. J. Canfield at Hamilton; is doing well; enjoyed the privilege of preaching at his church; traveled two hundred and thirty-five miles since the first quarterly meeting. Continue to shoot red-hot bullets at those ruffians; they can't stand the fire.

W. A. Sams, Mount Enterprise, Rush county, April 21: The quarterly meeting at Glen Favre, Piney Hill county, was a success; congregation large and attentive; paid the preachers during the quarter, \$208. Bro. Mathis' report on the state of the church was cheering; it was pleasant to be there. Jack frost has left us, but little prospect for fruit; however, at this place, some of the peach orchards are bare but little. Yesterday I dined at Bro. J. P. Ross' of this place; had a large mess of Irish potatoes—new crop. The above items show that Mount Enterprise has been favored this spring. San Augustine district as a whole is doing well. We look forward to a year of success. The preachers are working and praying for success, and I am sure the good Lord will send the blessing.

G. P. Parks, Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches county, April 22: Bro. Thompson spent a night with me a short time ago, on his way to the Beaumont district in good health and the spirits.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—APRIL 30, 1881.



These Bitters are not an intoxicating beverage, but a medicine of real merit, and pleasant to the taste. For Sale by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

young men from the government offices, and some from the Jewish quarter.

Recent statistics show that the Jewish population of this country is about 230,000. There are 278 congregations, with a membership of 12,546. About half of these are children under the synagogue schools. A Jewish writer suggests in the *Advocate* that these statistics prove "their right to a prominent rank among leading American denominations."

There is a serious rupture between the Pope and the Spanish government which is quite significant. The Papal Master at the Spanish Court protested against the appointment of non-Catholic and Republican professors to schools and universities, and the proposed extension of tolerance to Protestants. The Cabinet has informed the Nunca that while desirous of friendliness of the Pope, it is determined to maintain its position righteously.

The Lutherans in the United States in 1880 added 132 to their list of churches. Of the new churches, ninety-one are German, thirty-five English, and six German-English. Of the new churches, nineteen were in Pennsylvania, sixteen in Illinois, sixteen in Indiana, fifteen in Michigan, twelve in Wisconsin, eleven in Indiana, and eleven in Iowa.

The conventions and meetings of several boards of the Baptist Church in the United States are to be held at Indianapolis, in May. The pastors in the Baptist churches in that city are busy preparing for that event.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has organized with some of the city's pastors, for the purpose of applying its principles to medical students, in whom there are about 1000 in the city. At the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in session in New York on Wednesday, Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, nineteen years a missionary, sold it cost three times as much to convert Americans as heathens.

Lord Derby is one of the half dozen English noblemen who have most ready money. Except a villa near London, he has but one house to keep up, and his expenses are at least at \$7500 a year. He is childless and of very simple inexpensive tastes and habits.

Ladies making collections of business cards, to be sold to Craigh & Co., Phila. Pa., for a set of seven cards in six colors and gold, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Sent gratis to users of Dabbing Electric Soap.

Unanswered Letters.

April 21—J. T. Blodworth, sub. S. H. Brown, thanks for correct address, L. F. Palmer, sub. G. W. Riley, sub. H. T. Hart, sub. C. G. Shantz, sub. M. Donegan, sub. H. J. McQuary, sub. J. S. Lane, paper is going to W. M. R. J. S. Tunnell, sub. postmaster, B. M. Morris, sub. E. A. Bailey, sub. G. W. Owens, sub. R. McDonald, sub. will change, S. J. Franks, will look into the matter, John T. Graham, sub.

April 22—L. L. Pickett, sub. S. J. Vanderschot, sub. F. M. Shantz, sub. W. H. Killington, sub. J. C. Langham, sub. J. H. Shaw, sub. A. Little, sub. E. F. Bogue, sub. will change, J. W. Livley, sub. A. D. Parks, sub. R. F. Beady, sub. R. M. Leaton, sub. will change, John B. Smith, sub. W. W. Henderson, sub.

April 23—Wm. Shockley, sub. M. W. Schatz, sub. postals sent, J. S. B. Dibrell, sub. R. N. Brown, sub. G. Wyatt, sub. P. H. Fishburne, sub.

April 25—J. F. Denton, sub. A. F. Cox, sub. W. M. Williams, sub. E. Y. Seale, sub. C. R. Shepard, sub. will correct address, C. R. Shepard, sub. S. B. Renfro, will look into D. A. S.'s paper; postals sent, L. C. Crouse, sub. B. F. Dickenson, sub. postals sent, B. F. Dickenson, sub. Will Smith, sub. O. T. Jones, sub. postals sent, O. T. Jones, sub. S. McLean, sub. will kindly receive, H. B. Henry, sub. J. O. Shanks, sub. W. B. Crockett, sub. postals sent; you direct, W. A. Sampson, sub. change made with pleasure. D. J. Martin, will correct.

April 26—R. T. Woolsey, sub. Jas. Estella, sub. E. H. Hofford, sub. P. E. Nicholson, sub. F. C. Stephenson, sub. will extend time of W. M. four months. W. B. Bond, sub. C. M. Carter, sub. J. A. Allison, sub. M. E. Blocker, sub. changes made, A. Little, sub. O. T. Hodges, sub. J. T. P. Smith, sub. J. S. Tunnell, sub. J. S. Clowder, sub. W. V. Phillips, sub.

April 27—J. H. Hiner, sub. O. T. Dickenson, sub. W. A. Sampson, sub. W. B. Duff, sub. W. J. Harris, sub. W. B. Crockett, sub. G. F. Fair, sub. Samuel Morris, sub.

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Texas Christian Advocate.**Distinguished Plagiarists.**

From the Galveston Weekly Journal.

In this age of newspaper progress there is too great a demand on witty paragraphers. They are in some cases required, by ignorant newspaper proprietors or managers, who have become such by accident rather than merit, to furnish stipulated amounts of wit and humor to order. To successfully meet such a demand is beyond the capacity of Shakspere, Dean, Swift, Sidney, Smith, Charles Dickens or Mark Twain. Yet we have newspaper paragraphers who are silly enough to make the attempt. As a consequence, they are all without exception reduced to the necessity of plagiarism. It is to their credit that many of them do it so successfully as to avoid detection by a large proportion of their readers. The *Journal* sincerely sympathises with this class of worthy, but must injudiciously utilized, newspaper employees. To afford them consolation, a record is here made of distinguished predecessors in the art of plagiarism:

Centuries ago, Eschylus, a Greek poet, wrote a fable of which the following is a fair rendering:

"So in the Libyan fable it is told,
That when he saw the fashion of the shaft,
With our own feathers, not by others' hands,
Are we now smitten."

Some two thousand years afterward Edmund Waller put the sentiment in the following language:

"That Eagle's nest and mine are one,
With feathers plucked which made him dare
To peck a feather of his own.
Wherever he went to soar so high."

Over one hundred and fifty years afterward, Byron, in his "English Lords and Scotch Reviewers," beginning with line 226, says:

"Was thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee
so the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again.
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And when he saw the shaft that quivered in
his heart."

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He missed the pinion that impelled his steel;
With the same plumage that warmed his nest,
Broke the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

After Byron comes Thomas Moore, in the following paraphrase:

"Like a young eagle who has lent his plume
To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom,
See their own feathers plucked to wing the
darts which rank corruption destines for their heart."

Last on the list is an unknown author—who in a eulogy of Henry Kirk White, writes:

"Like the struck eagle when stretched upon the
No more through rolling clouds to soar again.
Views the feather on the fatal dart,
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He missed the pinion that impelled his steel,
And the same plumage that warmed his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

The world is ruled to a great extent by precedent. Hence modern plagiarists may take consolation from the foregoing.

Ever Widening Fields.

The electric light will be productive of industrial and social results little dreamed of now. These results may even be political and moral in their scope. It is impossible to forecast the consequences of great invention and discoveries. One of the most significant changes resultant from the electric light is already apparent. It is destined to do away with the antiquity of all kinds of manufacturing establishments.

Every factory which is hard pushed to fill orders can turn night into day by means of the electric light. That light shows color truly, and is therefore essential for night work in all factories where a nice discrimination of tint is necessary.

Its intensity enables the artisan to perform delicate work which would be impossible by the light of gas or oil. As the electric light being converted into light—one of the common objections to working by gas-light in close rooms is obviated.

Another objection also removed is the vibration of the air by gas or any other illuminating agent save electricity.

The immediate result in economy is remarkable. It is the universal testimony of factory owners who have introduced the electric light that it makes a direct saving in money. The same steam power which drives the other machinery also drives the dynamo-electric engine. The cost in additional fuel and interest on money invested in the lighting apparatus amounts to less per year—say one-half—that the expense of supplying a far inferior light with gas. This is especially true in cities where consumers are charged two or three times the fair price by gas companies—as in New York. But even if the electric light cost more than the highest priced gas, it would still be profitable for other reasons given to use the former in factories and workshops to catch up with inventors of orders. Manufacturers are thus enabled to utilize in full their large capital invested in plant. This must remain idle for more than a half of every twenty-four hours for the lack of proper lighting facilities. But with the aid of the electric light the machinery can be kept in motion continuously. It is only necessary to employ shifts of workmen—three sets going on duty at eight hour intervals. The electric light companies cannot fill orders more promptly or on the frontiers where inventors who have discovered the enormous advantages of running their works day and night in busy times. Specious theorists may croak over the possible risks of over production. But we have firm faith in the self-adjusting and regulating power of manufacturing interests. There is no danger that mankind will be injured by any politico-economic effects likely to flow from the introduction of the electric light in help of the world's work. Like every other great advance of science it may be trusted to benefit mankind in ways not suspected at first and slowly developing themselves. But we are not too bold even now to predict that one effect of the electric light will be to double the production in factories where poor lights have hitherto been the chief hindrance to night work.

All that is confidently prophesied of the electric light is not stranger than what has come to pass in a few years from another brilliant invention. When Henry Bessemer invented the process of turning iron into steel by the use of compressed air in a coal furnace the importance of his discovery was not denied by scientific men. But nobody—not even the inventor—dared to hope that in a few years the relations of steel to iron would be completely reversed, that the former, because cheaper in the long run, would supplant the latter in uses which iron had hitherto monopolized. Steel now takes the place of iron on the railroads of the world—thereby promoting economy and the safety of travelers. It is now also beginning to elbow out iron as the

material for steamships. Experience which has proved its superior qualities for railways will probably teach the same lesson on the seas. And the revolution now in progress will not stop when all the navies are made of steel instead of iron. The future has in store still other important fields for this substitution—all beneficial to man, let me hope. It is in this spirit that we shall have the electric light and every other secret of nature wrested from the grasp and made serviceable to the human race.—N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*.

A Plea for Public Employees.

Eleven cases before the recorder's court this morning. All fined. Whisky was the bottom cause of this trial for the city treasury.—S. A. Light.

People complain of the whisky traffic. What would policemen, recorders, sheriffs, and police officers generally, do to occupy their time?—not for whisky? Half the public employees sympathise with this class of worthy, but must injudiciously utilized, newspaper employees. To afford them consolation, a record is here made of distinguished predecessors in the art of plagiarism:

Centuries ago, Eschylus, a Greek poet, wrote a fable of which the following is a fair rendering:

"So in the Libyan fable it is told,
That when he saw the fashion of the shaft,
With our own feathers, not by others' hands,
Are we now smitten."

Some two thousand years afterward Edmund Waller put the sentiment in the following language:

"That Eagle's nest and mine are one,
With feathers plucked which made him dare
To peck a feather of his own.
Wherever he went to soar so high."

Over one hundred and fifty years afterward, Byron, in his "English Lords and Scotch Reviewers," beginning with line 226, says:

"Was thine own genius gave the final blow,
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee
so the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again.
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And when he saw the shaft that quivered in
his heart."

Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He missed the pinion that impelled his steel;
With the same plumage that warmed his nest,
Broke the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

After Byron comes Thomas Moore, in the following paraphrase:

"Like a young eagle who has lent his plume
To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom,
See their own feathers plucked to wing the
darts which rank corruption destines for their heart."

Last on the list is an unknown author—who in a eulogy of Henry Kirk White, writes:

"Like the struck eagle when stretched upon the
No more through rolling clouds to soar again.
Views the feather on the fatal dart,
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He missed the pinion that impelled his steel,
And the same plumage that warmed his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast."

The world is ruled to a great extent by precedent. Hence modern plagiarists may take consolation from the foregoing.

If the inhabitants of the ceded territory can be induced peacefully to pass under the rule of King George, the Greek question is finally closed. The boundary which Turkey proposed and Greece accepted, starting from the Egean at a point three miles south of Platamonica, keeping a southwesterly course to the peak of Mount Kruith, then trending away to the northwest until it reaches a point on the Conference boundary, passing down six miles to the west of Metzovo until it strikes the river Arta, and so arriving at the gulf of that name, includes the whole of the fertile plain of Thessaly, and only leaves to the Turks, in Epirus, the mountainous and barren portion which lies to the west. Of all this region the inhabitants are mainly Greeks. In the western part of the plain, indeed, are Mussulman peasants, whose swarthy complexion and Tartar cast of countenance show plainly that they are not renegades Greeks or Slavs, but genuine Osmanlis. They are, in fact, the descendants of colonists who came from Asia Minor at the time of the crusade, the commandant of which called Turkman Bey, and who were settled here as a barrier against the marauding tendencies of the neighboring Christian mountaineers. As they came from Koniali, the ancient Iconium, they are known by the name of Konularis, and they have still retained many of their ancient virtues; but the political hostility which has existed between them and the Greeks has developed among them a spirit of fanatical rancor rarely found among the genuine Turks of Asia Minor. Throughout the rest of the Thessalian plain the land is for the most part the property of Mussulman peasants, but they are not renegades Greeks or Slavs, but genuine Osmanlis. 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Texas Christian Advocate.

Good News from the Southwestern University.

It is the interest of purchasers to know from whom they make purchases. A charlatan may sell one bill of goods by extravagant commendation, but the same purchaser would not be likely to try him again. A large and handsome advertisement of H. Dally Coleman, No. 12 Union street, New Orleans, La., appears elsewhere. This firm is an old and well established enterprise. They have for a number of years appeared in this paper. Their goods have always been found reliable. What they promise has been found reliable.

Settled Beyond a Doubt.

No one questions the fact that the cause of those dying from consumption is similar to females being daily cured by Dr. J. Bradfield's Febe Regulator. It is success beyond precedent. Thousands of cases have been reported. Testimony upon the part of women, who have given up their health and strength to the attention of prominent medical men, has been aroused in such a manner that it is now difficult to find the most successful practitioners see it. If women suffer hereafter it will be their own fault.

ANASTASIA CO., 31, 379.
I have used Bradfield's Febe Regulator and find it all that is claimed for it. It has proven in my hands a complete success in the treatment of all forms of consumption, pulmonary and otherwise. In a practice of fifty years I have found nothing equal to it.

JAS. G. MAUL, M.D.
Dr. J. Bradfield, Prop., Atlanta, Ga. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Drugists and Thompson, Co. & Co., Wholesale Agents, Galveston, Texas.

The Liquor Law.

COCANCHE, Comanche county, April 12.—While the columns of the Advocate have been filled with condemnatory notices of our legislators for their refusal to submit the question of prohibition to the people, we should not deny them due credit for what they have done in providing a law for the protection of all our people, who are willing to exercise proper vigilance in carrying out its provisions. While I am *anxious* and *desirous* in favor of prohibition, I am not prepared to denounce those who prefer the policy of the present liquor law as untrue to their constituents, if they gave their support to the provisions of the present liquor law. They have certainly cut off *dodgers*, on a small scale, by the tax levied; secured a good order by *hind* protecting minors, women and *incurables*. I for one thank them for this much, and request that you append to this article a copy of the late liquor law.—W. R. D. STOCKTON.

The Advocate gave in a former number of its paper a list of the leading points and provisions of the present liquor law, and commanded it as "the best Texas has ever had on the subject." We presume that Bro. Stockton had not observed these references to the law in the Advocate. While we are opposed to legalizing vice, or the State deriving revenue from crime by licensing it, we regard the stringent measures adopted a great improvement on former legislation. This law, however, will be powerless unless the people see that all of its provisions are enforced to the letter.—E.D.]

Woman's Work.

In reply to inquiries as to what the Texas Conference Woman's Missionary Society is doing, I send you a summary of its work for the first quarter ending March 20, 1881; also what has come under my observation since: The beginning is small, but we trust the seed already awakened and at work may increase until an auxiliary society is formed and in good working order in every station and circuit within the bounds of the conference. Bishop McTyeire says, in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, March 12: "During the fall conferences I observed, as reports were read by pastors, that the general missionary collections were the best where an auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society was organized and operating. This shows co-operation—not conflict," I quote the above, hoping that every preacher that reads it will ponder it in his heart. May it lead him to work for the Woman's Missionary Society. A conference society, auxiliary to the executive association, was formed at Brenham during the session of the Texas conference, December 11, 1880. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. Alexander; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. T. Mitchell, Mrs. J. C. C. Winch, Mrs. J. W. Whipple, Mrs. S. C. Littlepage; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Heber Stone; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. S. Park; Treasurer, Mrs. S. G. Cockrell. Auxiliaries—Chappell Hill, 32 members; Platonia, 27 members; Brenham, 11 members; St. James, Galveston, 14 members; St. John, St. James Auxiliary, has since that time more than doubled its numbers, and has organized a juvenile auxiliary, numbering between thirty and forty. "Well done thou good and faithful servant." On Sunday, the 17th, a juvenile auxiliary was organized at St. John's, Galveston, with forty-two members. We hope to number one hundred before the close of the present quarter. Forty copies of the Woman's Missionary Advocate are taken by the four auxiliaries. I have learned, through your paper, that auxiliaries have been formed in Bedias, Grimes county, and at Huntsville, but have not received reports of their organization. Those wishing to form auxiliaries should apply by writing to me with full report of constitution and by-laws, blank forms for report leaflets, etc. Brother John, give us one of your stirring, convincing editorials upon "The Duty of Pastors in this Branch of Missionary Work." The Executive Association meets at St. Louis on the 9th of May. The Texas Conference Society sends its delegate; so you can see the society is "not dead, neither is it sleeping," but at work in good earnest. S. S. PARK,
Cor. Sec. T. C. Society, No. 616 E Av. K. Galveston.

A Testimonial.

To the president and members of the second quarterly conference for Greenville station, Sulphur Springs district, North Texas conference, M. E. Church South, and to all whom it may concern:—

Whereas, our beloved pastor, Rev. M. C. Blackburn, finds it necessary to resign his charge—Greenville station—in consequence of the precarious condition of his health: Therefore, resolved, that we deeply sympathize with him in his affliction, and wish the hope that rests will so restore him to his wonted health as to enable him soon to resume his beloved employment.

Resolved 2d. That in the interest of the membership of the church at Greenville, we express our high appreciation of his services up to the present time, and our entire satisfaction with his labors in the pulpit and in the pastoral work, and we are fully conscious of the losses sustained in accepting his resignation.

Resolved 3d. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the journal of the quarterly conference and a copy be furnished the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for publication.

J. R. BALTROP,
A. CAMERON,
Committee.

Obituaries.

(The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited to twenty lines for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space, to wit: 66¢ cents per inch. Eight words make a line two lines an inch. When long notices are desired, the merely nominal charge will not entirely cover the expense.) When instructions do not accompany obituaries to charge for excess of space, we shall take as an indication that we are expected to condense to proper limit. Writers will be better pleased with their indications than will do their own condensing.)

MCDANIEL.—Sister Susan A. McDaniel, wife of Bro. Wm. G. McDaniel, was born in Mississippi, on the 10th of April, 1822, and joined the Presbyterian Church, her husband being a worthy member of the M. E. Church, South. She passed from labor to refreshment on high on the 14th of April, 1881. She lived a quiet life, and was ready to go to God, called upon, she died all right, in the full triumphs of a living faith. Task an interest in the prayers of all in behalf of her beloved husband. All their children but two predeceased their grave. He is very far from age and disease. May the Lord's blessing rest upon them that survive.—J. F. HENDERSON.

BLACKLEY.—Died at his residence in Hamilton county James D. Blackley. He joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1841, and lived a consistent christian life until his death, on the 1st of June, 1881, and passed quietly over the river of death. He leaves many friends, a dear little child, and a husband to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.—J. L. McELROY.

CHRISTIAN.—Born April 12, 1879, at his residence, near Buffalo Gap, Bro. Lyle Christian died also on the 11th, his wife, Sister Strickland, M. E. Christian, lost one of our most worthy men. We feel the loss to be great. As a friend, a neighbor and a brother, his equal can scarcely be found. Sister Strickland was a good neighbor, a kind mother, an affectionate wife, and a devoted Christian. They have left five little children and quite a number of friends to mourn their loss; but, thank God, we still have a hope of meeting those loved ones beyond this vale of tears. May heaven's choicest blessings rest on the dear little bereaved orphans, and all their friends.—SUZANNE KNIGHT.

CAYE.—James A. Cope was born in Adair county, Ky., May 23d, 1823, and died on the 31st of April, 1881, in Wilbarger county, Texas. He moved to this State in the fall of 1852, and to Wilbarger county with his son-in-law, Bro. Creger, last month. He professed religion in 1872 at a Methodist camp-meeting, conducted by Bro. Goo. Gatewood. He never connected himself with the church, but frequently spoke of his hope to his children; he bore his afflictions with patience and seemed perfectly resigned to the will of "Him who doeth all things well." He leaves five children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father, but he goes to meet his companion who preceded him to the better world. Dear ones, we should not complain, for we do all things well, and to know full well our yester day, when angels dwell, is a comfort to us. We need about \$35,000 to be invested in material improvements, and we are exceedingly anxious to have this sum so far provided for that we may begin work the first of June. On our \$1000 proposal we have two responses; we want eight more. We have one response to our \$800 proposal; we want nine more. We will soon feel at liberty to give the responses to our \$100 proposal, from the different circuits and stations. We wish one hundred pastoral charges to give us \$100 to the charge, and one hundred dedicated individuals to give us \$100 each. We have several responses to this proposal, and hope to be able to report more.

JOSEPH H. MCLEAN.
Agt. S. W.'n University.

Work and Success.

SAN MARCOS, Hays county, April 13.—Permit me to endorse the course pursued by the Advocate and thank the editor for the bold and fearless stand taken upon the Sunday law and prohibition. They are questions of vital importance to us as a people. They can and will be sustained if we do our duty to ourselves, our country, our wives and our children—those we love and cherish. Dr. Connor struck the key note. It is work and success or do nothing and fail. The battle has begun, we must go to victory or make an inglorious retreat. Which will we do? A minority of our legislators were afraid to risk the people. Let the people decide to risk them in future. Let us work for the law and for party, principles and nominees. We shall only have the opponents and their influence to fight, but their money and their whisky also, and they will be giants in the land; but if the good people of this country will go to work in earnest as men and women, worthy of so good a cause, with the help of God and the prayers of the widow and orphans of drunkards, we shall succeed and in the end have victory inscribed upon our banners and the curse will be banished from our land.—B. W. SMITH.

LOVELESS.—Paul E. son of Elbert W. and Mary A. Loveless, has gone to live with the angels, after staying in this world only one year and seven days. He leaves three sons, a wife, and a mother to grieve. He was a bright child, and we loved him very much. His parents moved to New Mexico. Pauline, his wife, is the only child of his grief-stricken parents. Weep not, dear parents, your dear little babe is safe in the arms of God, infinite love. Farewell, little Maul; but not forever.—MOLIE LOVELESS.

COCHRAN.—T. Montgomery Cochran, only child of J. J. and T. E. Cochran, was born September 2nd, 1875, departed this life March 23d, 1881, aged five years six months and twenty-one days. He was unusually bright and intelligent, evincing a perception not generally found in those of tender years. He was admitted into the church by baptism when ten days old. As the little lad unfolds to life and loveliness, so little Montgomery was developing into a beautiful youth. But still he has been cut off by an untimely frost, the light and joy of a home circle has been transplanted to the paradise of God, there to bloom in the light of immortality. E. S. WILLIAMS.

LOVETTE.—Paul E. son of Elbert W. and Mary A. Lovetts, has gone to live with the angels, after staying in this world only one year and seven days. He leaves three sons, a wife, and a mother to grieve. He was a bright child, and we loved him very much. His parents moved to New Mexico. Pauline, his wife, is the only child of his grief-stricken parents. Weep not, dear parents, your dear little babe is safe in the arms of God, infinite love. Farewell, little Maul; but not forever.—MOLIE LOVELESS.

WAXAHACHIE.—Paul E. son of Elbert W. and Mary A. Lovetts, has gone to live with the angels, after staying in this world only one year and seven days. He leaves three sons, a wife, and a mother to grieve. He was a bright child, and we loved him very much. His parents moved to New Mexico. Pauline, his wife, is the only child of his grief-stricken parents. Weep not, dear parents, your dear little babe is safe in the arms of God, infinite love. Farewell, little Maul; but not forever.—MOLIE LOVELESS.

PUMPHREY.—Harley Pumphrey, son of Pike and Allie Pumphrey, was born in Jackson county, Texas, September 23d, 1873. In 1878 we we his pastor. He was a bright child, and we loved him very much. His parents moved to New Mexico. Pauline, his wife, is the only child of his grief-stricken parents. Weep not, dear parents, your dear little babe is safe in the arms of God, infinite love. Farewell, little Maul; but not forever.—MOLIE LOVELESS.

WIMBERLY.—Little Maul, daughter of W. H. and Amanda Wimberly, was born in I-land City, Erie county, Texas, aged eight days and fourteen days. She was a sweet little babe, and was beloved by all who knew her. She was the only child of her grief-stricken parents. Weep not, dear parents, your dear little babe is safe in the arms of God, infinite love. Farewell, little Maul; but not forever.—MOLIE LOVELESS.

SMITH.—Charles Wesley, infant son of John, and Sallie Smith, and grandchild of Rev. Wesley Smith, came to earth March 28d, and after a very brief stay, was taken to heaven April 2. On such our Savior says: "I will give them to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven." —CHAS. E. BROWN, P. E.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND.

Texas Christian Advocate.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Nearly all the business part of the town of San Marcial, New Mexico, was destroyed by fire the 19th.

Heavy damages have been inflicted on the town of Elgin, Illinois, by the overflow of Fox river. The overflow on Rock river, the Illinois, and Wisconsin has damaged the property along the banks to a large amount.

Five thousand seven hundred and seventeen immigrants from Europe reached New York the 19th.

A thousand d legumes from the local branches of the Land League are expected to be in the convention at Dublin the 21st.

The Basuto chief Lenotho has offered to order his people to lay down their arms and surrender himself unconditionally to the Cape government.

The distress at Chilo largely exceeds the relief sent. An appeal is made to the mayor of London for help.

The ambassadors have presented the Porte a note deciding the frontier agreed on, with the intimation that it is the supreme decision of Europe, and with which the Porte is invited to comply.

The natives of the Lulu Islands who rebelled against the Spanish authorities were repulsed in their efforts to surprise the fortress.

All the troops of the French expedition in Algeria have been pushed toward the frontier.

It is expected that Russia will ask England to extradite Hartman.

Count von Arnim is reported dying. He will soon be beyond the power of El-mack, his relentless foe.

One of the Empress' Regent of China died the 19th.

The sultan of the Zulu Islands is dead, and civil war has broken out over the succession to the throne.

Gen. Hancock has been invited to attend the industrial exhibition at Nashville in May.

In the meantime the 21st, Senator Coke ably vindicated Texas and the South again in the last suspensions cast upon them in the speech of Senator Frye, of Maine.

The will of Lord Beaconsfield directs that he shall be buried at Sydenham by the side of his wife. The funeral will take place the 26th.

It is rumored at London that Earl Spencer, Lord President of the council, will leave the cabinet and lead Derby will take his place.

Gen. Joseph Lane died at his home in Roseburg, Oregon, the 19th. He was seventy-nine years old.

Reports from St. Paul, Sioux City, Chicago and Milwaukee show great damage from the floods. At Elgin, Illinois the railroad track is four feet under water. The damage aggregates nearly \$200,000. At Milwaukee the flood is the highest ever known there.

The note of the Powers places on Greece the responsibility of war, if she does not accept the proposed frontier, and declares that the Powers will not guarantee the survival of her territory if Greece cannot delay. In reply to the last Greek note the Porte says they are trying to induce the Porte to cede the territory promptly and peacefully. They are silent with regard to the questions in the Greek note respecting the fate of Epirus and an increase of ecclesiastical territory.

The striking railroad freighters on the 22d visited the different freight houses and tried to intimidate men at work without partial success.

The three Boer commissioners are divided. Joubert accepts the conditions proposed; the others object to the cession of territory and indemnity for goods pillaged in Natal.

On the 22d the condition of Greece was considered critical. The silence of the note of the powers respecting the condition of the Greeks in Epirus is the chief embarrassment of the Greek ministry. The ambassadors reply that they had no instructions on that point from the governments. Greece considers it her duty and interest to stand by her enslaved brethren, and if the question turns on the abandonment of their cause or wherefore seems to be but little hope of peace.

The arrival of Grant and Rosecrans in Mexico was at first with distrust; but now no concert has been given to have the Gulf terminus changed from Anton Laredo, to Vera Cruz, they have been gaining ground.

The Porte, through Assim Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, on being informed of the contents of the collective note of the Powers, has declared that commissioners would be at once appointed to superintend the transfer of the ceded district.

The evacuation of Candahar by British troops has been affected.

The Bey of Tunis has given orders for the protection of foreigners, but cannot answer for the excitement of Mussulmans if the French cross the frontier. The Bey pronounces the contemplated landing of French troops at Túbaran impossible.

A grant of 9,000,000 pounds will be made available by the Russian government to the peasants to free them from burdens laid on them in 1871. Gen. Melikoff is of opinion that without this aid serious trouble would arise.

The Duchess of Marlborough is getting up a relief fund to aid Irish emigration. It has only reached £3000. She is keeping it until some good scheme of emigration is set on foot.

The Prince of Wales will represent Queen Victoria at Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. It is understood when the house of commons meets a vote of condolence will be offered by Mr. Gladstone, and the house will then adjourn until after the funeral.

The Land League Convention at Dublin the 22d gave the Irish parliamentary party full latitude to devise amendments and watch the progress of the land bill in the house of commons. A resolution by Mr. Parnell declined to make the convention responsible for the land bill, the sit nation was rising desperate. The bill had been rising at the rate of one inch per hour all day; the bottom lands are under water from one to six feet; the water is from two to three feet deep on all the railroads. The river above is reported all rising. Railroads travel much interrupted. The river is about eight miles wide, and 500 houses are surrounded with water.

A passenger coach on the Denver and Rio Grande train, the 22d, jumped the track near Ozier, New Mexico, and rolled down an embankment 150 feet. Seven men and one woman were killed and three were seriously hurt.

The filibusters have sent an address to the Czar stating that the indiscriminate execution of all connected with the assassination of the Alexander II has driven the Czar into the extreme faction of the party.

All the faro banks in the city of Atlantic closed on the 18th, and the dealers departed. The reason assigned is that a few days ago the grand jury instructed the city court judge to give the gamblers the limit of the law in imprisonment and fines.

On the 21st an express train on the Rock Island division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway was thrown into the Mercedos river by the giving away of the trestle work. The engineer, fireman and six passengers were drowned, and a number of others were washed up on the banks.

It is reported that a party of gentlemen recently visited the lands of the Alecian Sulphur Mining Company, and inspected the asbestos well, which flows a never-ceasing stream of strong, hot sulphur water, and that the place is becoming a noted watering place.

A new ministry at Bucharest has been formed under M. De Brattoni, late minister at Constantinople, and brother of the late Premier, who retired on account of ill health.

The rumor that the Kroumians will surrender unconditionally to the Bey's troops is denied.

In view of the danger of a fanatical outbreak at Tunis the Maltese residents have telegraphed to Malta, asking the presence of their marines.

A British parliamentary paper just issued gives the number of lumbermen who left Irish ports in 1880 as 95,857, an increase of 18,433 as compared with 1879. The total number who left the Irish ports from May, 1881, to the 31st of December, 1880, is 2,672,187. Last year the United States absorbed 78.1 per cent. of the immigrants.

A medical journal of Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted or the contagion imparted in some other way.

Street car drivers in New York on the 22d were on a strike. Their places were promptly supplied by others. It is expected that the strike will be general.

Charles Heath is trying to explain his recent statements respecting the alleged outrages on him in Louisiana. Count von Arnim is reported dying. He will soon be beyond the power of El-mack, his relentless foe.

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John Guyphere, the Hungarian, who has been asleep at the poor house, Allentown, Pennsylvania, for seventy-two days, awoke at 8:30 o'clock, the 23d, bolted the door and leaped out of the window, falling twenty-five feet. He was . Two of his ribs were broken, and his spine so injured that it is thought he cannot live.

Dough Pasha, while advancing with Turkish troops toward Presevo, another engagement with the Albanians. The latter were defeated.

The *Freedom*, the London Nihilist paper, is out in mourning for the executed assassins of the Czar. It pronounces them martyrs.

Two Portuguese men-of-war have started for Tunis. The telegraph wire has been cut. The French troops have occupied Tobsaria. The Tunisian garrison left before the French landed.

The Bey says the French consul has been pressing him for a year to accept a French protectorate. He says his political and religious relations with the Sultan prohibited the protectorate.

His troops have occupied the Kramer.

France has no excuse for invading his territory and imperiling the internal peace and the safety of Europeans.

He can make no armed resistance, but will remain at his post and maintain order leaving his fate to the justice of Europe.

Ex-Representative J. D. Thompson, of Lewis county, Ky., and his wife were capsized in a small boat, the 26th. Mr. Thompson, who is a delicate man, supported his wife with heroic energy for half an hour, when he arrived.

When this reached the shore the wife was dead, and it is thought the husband will not survive the shock and exhaustion.

One result of the flood at Chicago was to sweep all impurities from the river into the lake, making the water from the latter, from which the city is supplied, so filthy that the health officer says it is unfit to use unless thoroughly boiled.

The strike of the conductors and drivers on the street railroads in St. Louis was carried out the 23d; and all the lines except two are greatly crippled.

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, was reported dangerously ill the 23d at his residence in New Orleans.

Two cases of yellow fever were reported the 22d in the quarantine station at Lisbon, Portugal.

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