





Texas Christian Advocate.

The Irish Land Act.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to have presented before them a few notes on the present status of the Irish land troubles.

Mr. Gladstone found himself soon called to undertake this question, and it is thought has managed such legislation as must meet the approval even of the radicals in Ireland when his position is no longer ambiguous.

It was acknowledged by the London papers to rank among the liberals some months since, but after the emphatic addresses with which he has entertained his constituents, he has been pronounced among the most radical of the Irish radicals.

A split has occurred in the synodical conference, the largest Lutheran body in the United States. The Missouri synod, the largest member of it, has adopted a Calvinistic declaration of doctrine on predestination and attempted to impose it on the other synods.

The latest foreign mail contains the announcement that the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, rector of St. Alban's, Chesterwood, Manchester, will succeed to Dr. Bradley as canon of Worcester cathedral.

Provincial meetings were held at different places in England during the sessions of the Methodist ecumenical council. The one at Leeds considered the history of Methodism in that city and the means of securing cooperation among the various branches of the church.

Of 166 ministers of the Northern Presbyterian Church who died last year, two were over ninety years old; nineteen were between eighty and ninety; thirty-five were between seventy and eighty; and one hundred and thirty were under seventy.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Comparison of Business at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New Orleans.

Table with columns for Year, Quarter, and various postal metrics (Mail letters delivered, Mail postal cards delivered, etc.) for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and New Orleans.

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General Albert Pike.

Gen. Albert Pike, now in Nashville, has been telling an American reporter his newspaper experience.

The reduction of the national debt has been, in round numbers, \$100,000,000. The new treasury statement makes out the decrease in September to have been \$17,500,000, and in the three months since July 1, \$41,700,000.

Although it was understood that fishing on the coasts of Labrador and Anticosti had been above the average this season, and very profitable to the fishers, it is contained in the formula of Concord and as it has been taught by the teachers of the church, especially that the ordination of the elect to eternal life took place in view of faith, i. e., in view of the merits of Christ, appropriated by faith.

The contest in Ireland is now narrowed to one between the Parnellites and the priests. Give the land bill a fair show, say the priests. Down with it, cry the Parnellites.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry says it would be a fine idea to have five clean coals in a hot stove which would clean out a stove pipe—the vapors produced carrying off soot by chemical composition.

Col. A. F. Rockwell asked the president to be relieved from his duties as commissioner of public buildings and grounds. The office has generally been filled by a personal friend of the president, and it was for that reason he was selected by President Garfield.

The Episcopal diocesan convention lately held in Danville, Va., voted that the negroes within their parishes should be invited to attend part of their work which can not be ignored or neglected.

The society of Geneva, for the purpose of promoting a better observance of the Sabbath, has offered a prize for the best essay on the subject, to be of fifteen or twenty-five pages 12mo. It desires the subject to be considered popularly from the practical side, and to bear especially against public Sunday festivals and protracted entertainments on Saturday nights, and against anything that may impose additional Sunday labor on servants and work men.

A Good Move.

A member of the English royal family is forming a company with a capital of £3,000,000 to purchase waste lands in Ireland, and reclaim and let or sell them to tenants on easy terms.

Gen. Terry has ordered three companies of the Fifth Infantry to march from Fort Keogh and endeavor to avert a collision between a band of Yellowstone and a party of five hundred buffalo hunters, engaged in slaughtering the animals for their hides.

The Black Scourge. A remarkable disease has appeared in Little county, Missouri, which is described by some as the smallpox, and by others as the original black scourge. Its victims rot before death, and instances are given of their bodies falling to pieces while being prepared for burial.

Bartholomew, the Russian minister, has during some of his seasons occupied the elegant residence of Captain Downing, at Newport, R. I. He quietly left that city yesterday without paying any bills, and his landlord finds the house unfit for a residence for swine.

The Michigan Sufferers. As a matter of economy, and for the purpose of simplifying matters, representatives of the various relief committees in Michigan have asked the governor of that state to appoint a central relief committee to take charge of contributions for the benefit of the fire sufferers. The governor will name the committee as soon as he can find suitable men who are willing to devote the winter to charity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The signal corps station at Fernandina, Fla., reports that the bark Elbano, bound from Nassau for Baltimore, loaded with gumbo in bulk, stranded one mile east of Amelia Light Thursday night. She encountered a heavy gale on the fifth, and, being in a leaky condition, was making for a port of refuge. She anchored, but was unable to hold her position. The vessel and cargo are a total wreck. The crew were saved.

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FACTS, FACTS.

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Rev. H. H. Hales, Harper's Mills, Texas, May 11, 1880.—I have benefited greatly by the use of your Pad. Rev. J. O. Ogden, Houston, Minn., Feb. 27, 1880.—It has proved its merits.

Rev. E. B. Porter, Cabot, Ark., May 11, 1880.—I have benefited greatly by the use of your Pad. Rev. J. O. Ogden, Houston, Minn., Feb. 27, 1880.—It has proved its merits.

Rev. W. H. Floyd, Traskwood, Ark., April 6, 1880.—I have benefited greatly by the use of your Pad. Rev. J. O. Ogden, Houston, Minn., Feb. 27, 1880.—It has proved its merits.

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READ THE TESTIMONY: Dwight King, Esq., Albany, N. Y. says: "I feel that it has saved my life." Geo. A. Preston, Birmingham, N. Y. says: "It has stopped the principal trouble." Edward Wilkins, Esq., Newark, N. J. says: "It acted soothingly, and removed the debility." Wm. F. Giddens, Esq., Union, N. Y. says: "It has made a new man of me." Wm. S. Smith, Esq., Toronto, says: "It has had a good effect already." Norman Barnes, Esq., Quebec, says: "It has done me more good than medicine." E. MacLeod, Esq., Halifax, says: "I shall recommend it to my friends." Miss M. J. Parker, Oswego, N. Y. says: "It has done me a great deal of good; I have gained eight pounds of flesh, and my dyspepsia is removed."

GOSPEL. NO BOOK EVER GAVE BETTER SATISFACTION. AGENTS WANTED. For Portraits of President J. A. Garfield. Engraved in pure line by the celebrated artist, Oscar Marshall. For the complete life of J. A. Garfield. A complete history of his life, work, and death, with a full and complete account of his private and public life. For the complete life of J. A. Garfield. A complete history of his life, work, and death, with a full and complete account of his private and public life.

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Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor
Associate Editors: S. S. Finley, H. S. Urrall, J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins, E. S. Smith.

MINUTES OF THE TEXAS Annual Conferences.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will print the minutes of each of the ensuing Texas Annual Conferences in full. The proceedings will appear in these columns as soon after the adjournment of each conference as the copy can be prepared for the printer.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

On the evening of the seventh delegates to the Ecumenical were invited to a reception by the lord mayor at the Mansion House, the official residence of that official. The dress and formalities of other countries, the ushers and officials in gilt lace and powdered hair, were to men familiar with the simplicity of republican institutions a scene novel if not impressive.

the first day of the session the devotions had been conducted in the form with which American Methodists are more familiar than they are with the ritual of the church of England.

September 9, Rev. J. Stacey, of the Methodist New Connection, presided. The topic was "The Evangelical Agencies of Methodism." Of course "the itinerant ministry" was the first presented. The opening essay was read by Dr. S. Ansell, of the Methodist New Connection of Great Britain, and was followed by a strong and characteristic address by Dr. J. B. McFerrin. As in his life so by his words he nobly represented the Methodist itinerancy, which is fast occupying its great parish—the world. An essay was read on "Lay Preachers" by Rev. J. W. F. White, of the Methodist Church (North), followed by an address by W. Shepherd Allen, M. P. of the British Wesleyan church. This latter gentleman is a local preacher, and earnestly urged the claims of that branch of the Christian workers. Another Wesleyan local preacher, S. D. Waddy, queen's counsel and an ex-M. P., made a speech at once wise and witty, in which he reminded the itinerants that the local ranks do not possess a monopoly of ignorance, and urged the policy of improving the material by which it is supplied. In the afternoon, an essay on "Women and their Work in Methodism," was read by Rev. F. W. Bourne, of the "Bible Christian churches of Great Britain," and an address by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, of the M. E. Church (North). The facts that Methodism owes much to Susannah Wesley, and that Barbara Heck was among the leading spirits who planted Methodism in America, furnished an admirable text for both essayist and speakers. "Scriptural holiness, and the special fitness of it for the most of grace to promote it," was ably discussed by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. Dr. J. Stacey, president of the Methodist New Connection of Great Britain, and others. One of the speakers insisted upon the necessity of a definition of the doctrine of sanctification which would end all controversy and settle all doubts in the minds of believers. To this Dr. Archer and others replied that a definition of the doctrine was not the want of the church, but an experimental knowledge of holiness realized by faith. Possibly the trouble may encounter respecting this doctrine of Methodism arises from their efforts to analyze and define the operations of the Spirit. Like Nicodemus, they ever inquire "How can these things be?" As in the new birth, the work of the Spirit is not so comprehensible by human reason, so, in every stage of Christian development the laws of Divine grace will be beyond the grasp of human reason. We can experience the results, but in the manner in which Divine grace regenerates and sanctifies belongs to God himself.

The topic September 10 was "Methodism and the Young." An essay was read on "The teaching of children in Christian homes, so as to bring them to Christ and attach them to Methodism," by the Rev. Joseph Wood, of the Primitive Methodist church; followed by an address by Rev. J. McEl, Farley, of the Methodist Episcopal Zion church. "The training of children in the Sunday-school and church, so as to secure the largest evangelical denominational results," was the next theme. The essay was read by Rev. H. A. Thompson, D.D., of the United Brethren church, and the address by Mr. G. J. McFerrin, of the British Wesleyan Methodist church. In the course of the discussion which followed a remark of special practical importance was made by Bishop Simpson. One cause, he said, of the failure to get through with the lives of the children of religion, was found in the captious and fault-finding spirit and conversation of the parents. When the parents are in the habit of criticizing the sermons and exposing all exaggerating the faults of the preachers, the children will have but little faith in their preaching." The discussion also revealed the great importance that is attached to Sunday-school instruction by all branches of the Methodist family. The necessity of parental instruction that example was urged as of the first importance, and the preachers were reminded of their obligation to take care of the "lamb of the flock."

The next day was Sunday and we were somewhat embarrassed, when we entered the pulpit assigned upon by the formidable Church of England services which is used in the London chapel in the morning. A superannuated Wesleyan preacher relieved us, or we do not know how we would have perplexed ourselves and the congregation in an effort to get through with it. At night the service was omitted and we were more at home. The singing inspired us. Everybody sang. They sang well. We wish we could bring with us to Texas the congregational singing of these Wesleyan Methodists. Though time is placing its finger on his brow, he is full of vigor and zeal. All who have seen his picture, in the "Tongue of Fire," would recognize its author. The address of Bishop Holsey, of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, which followed, was creditable to his church and people. The essay of Dr. Wilson, our missionary secretary, on "The influence that Methodism has exerted on other religious bodies and the extent to which they have modified Methodism," will be classed among the most valuable papers which will come before the body. He was followed by the invited address of Rev. S. S. Barton, of the United Methodist Free Churches of Great Britain. Among the significant utterances of the day was that of a member of the Primitive Methodist Church who thanked God for the unity of Methodism and yet beheld the hand of God in its divisions. He realized that we could be both Christians and Methodists, holding to the cardinal principles of our faith and polity, and yet differing on minor questions. As the service of the Church of England which had been used at the opening of the conference contained special prayers for the royal family of Britain in the afternoon of the second day, a season of special prayer for the president of the United States and its people was held. Since

and their influence against the movement has largely retarded its advance. The outspoken expression of American sentiment respecting the reason the Methodist ministry in the United States holds on this question produced a profound impression, and it is believed will create a revolution in the minds of many of the leaders of Methodist thought in these kingdoms. In the evening "juvenile temperance organizations and their promotion through the Sunday-school and church" was presented in an admirable essay by Rev. Charles Garrett, of the British Wesleyan church, and was supported by Rev. W. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The next theme presented was, "Civil measures to suppress intemperance, and the relation of the church to such movements." The essay of Rev. Dr. J. M. Waddy, of the Methodist Episcopal church, North, was one of the strongest papers presented to the conference. Dr. Waddy has been one of the leaders of the movement in the state of Ohio for the legal suppression of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and fully comprehended in his paper the issues involved. An excellent address by Rev. Wm. Bekworth followed the essay, which was succeeded by an animated discussion of the question. Here again the advance of public sentiment on this question in America over that attained in Christian England, was clearly manifest. All branches of American Methodism present a solid front on these great moral and social issues, and the influence it exerts is comprehended in the paper manifested to every thoughtful observer. Bishop McFerrin presided on the thirteenth, and commanded the respect of the conference by his firmness, courtesy and impartiality. We had good order.

LOS ANGELES, September 17.

On Tuesday, September 13, Bishop McFerrin presided. Before the regular order of the day the following resolution was presented:

"That the conference gratefully recognizes the good which has resulted from the prohibition to promulgate or disseminate any tract or circular of intemperate liquor on the Lord's day in Scotland and in Ireland, and congratulates the inhabitants of Wales on their recent success in obtaining a Sunday-closing act for the principality, and trusts that the Methodist people of Great Britain and Ireland not to relax their efforts till public-houses in every part of the United Kingdom are closed during the whole of the Lord's day except to bona fide travellers and workers, and to conform to the principle of legislation to the countries whence we come."

The topic for the day was, "The possible perils of Methodism. First—"From papacy; from sacerdotalism, and from the influence of the Roman Catholic Church." This was ably discussed by Rev. J. A. McFerrin, of the United Methodist Free Churches of Great Britain. He especially urged the importance of preserving the spiritual power of the church in opposition to the claims of ritualism and sacerdotalism. Rev. Dr. G. J. McFerrin, of the Methodist church of Canada, the dangerous control which the papacy exercises whenever its numbers will permit in political affairs was brought out in strong light both in the address and in the discussion which followed. Second—"From modern skepticism in its different forms and manifestations." An essay by Rev. Dr. Daniel C. U. of the Methodist Episcopal church, was read, followed by an invited address by Rev. W. L. Wanklin, of the British Wesleyan church. An interesting discussion followed. Dr. Crooks claimed that, despite its claims, the influence of infidelity is waning. This is apparent in the fact that rationalistic universities are being established in those lands under evangelical control. It is also apparent in the growth of evangelical Christianity in America, Great Britain and the continent. Third—"From formality, worldliness and improper amusements among our own members." Rev. Dr. J. A. McFerrin, of the Irish Methodists, read the essay, and Rev. Charles Giffen, of the Independent Methodist church, delivered the invited address. The pernicious influence of popular amusements was recognized as the chief influence in the decline of the church, and the necessity of purging the church and of alluring our young people from among us in all branches of the Methodist family. It was pointed out that those churches which have most carefully guarded the people against this evil have the most fully preserved their piety and spiritual power. Fourth—"From innovations upon established Methodist usages and institutions." The essay was read by Bishop J. P. Thompson, of the M. E. Church (North), and the invited address by Rev. Dr. J. A. McFerrin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Great Britain. The decline of the class-meeting was specially noted. It became apparent that this peculiarity of Methodism is more carefully preserved in Great Britain than in America. The decline was explained in part by the fact that its dense population and numerous churches and preaching places furnish facilities for the class-meeting which do not obtain in the scattered settlements of the western world. It was evident in the discussion that the integrity of Methodism, but the itinerancy, the love feast and other peculiarities of early Wesleyanism are well preserved in the Methodist connection. With some differences as to church polity, the family likeness remains unimpaired.

On the fourteenth Rev. Charles Kendall, of the Primitive Methodist body, presided. The topic was "Education." Before the regular order was reached the following resolution was presented: "That the extraordinary openings in France for the preaching of the gospel and the success which has already attended evangelical work in France merit the attention and sympathy of this conference." In support of this resolution it was stated that notwithstanding the atheism that has possessed France, the preaching of the gospel and the success which has already attended evangelical work in France merit the attention and sympathy of this conference. It was stated that notwithstanding the atheism that has possessed France, the preaching of the gospel and the success which has already attended evangelical work in France merit the attention and sympathy of this conference. It was stated that notwithstanding the atheism that has possessed France, the preaching of the gospel and the success which has already attended evangelical work in France merit the attention and sympathy of this conference.

On the sixteenth, the Rev. Wm. Arthur, of the British Wesleyan church, occupied the chair. The topic of the day was "Home Missions." "The maintenance of home missions among the most degraded population," was discussed in an essay by Hon. James Forsyth, of the Methodist church of Canada, and in an invited address by Rev. Hugh Gilmore, of the Primitive church of Canada. This was followed by an essay on "The important work which the Methodist lady has performed in this direction, and the great opportunities which they have in the future," by Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, of the British Wesleyan Methodist church, and an invited address by Rev. Dr. G. B. McFerrin, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The chief triumphs of Methodism have ever been among the poor. In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of the Methodist Protestant church, read an excellent essay on "The best methods of teaching the unconverted in the 'rich classes.'" Rev. R. Green delivered the invited address. In the discussion which followed Dr. Mood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, made interesting statements respecting the results of missionary labor among the negroes of the large plantations of South Carolina in the conversion of their owners. In this connection he brought clearly before the conference the great mission work Southern Methodism has accomplished among the negroes in the South. "Methodism and its work for orphans, for the aged and generally for the dependent classes" was presented in an essay by Rev. T. B. Stephenson, of the British Wesleyan church, and an invited address by Rev. Dr. J. A. McFerrin, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The importance of such movements is more clearly apparent in dense populations such as are found in Great Britain, France and such cities as New York than in our sparsely settled country. It is especially imperative that such enterprises be not imperatively demanded. It is cheering, however, to know that in the fields where the need exists Methodism is meeting the demand.

The fact that the Methodist Episcopal church, while urging the importance of education for his people, paid a just tribute to the work the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has accomplished among the colored people. The Ecumenical Conference accomplished nothing more, it will add in placing Southern Methodism in its true position before the Christian world. Its missionary work among the slaves before the war is the foundation on which all the other churches now laboring among the colored people of the South are building.

The duty of the church to maintain schools which are Christian in their influence and character" was discussed in an excellent essay by Rev. Dr. C. G. Andrews, of the M. E. Church, South, and by Rev. G. W. Oliver, of the British Wesleyan Church, in an invited address. In the discussion the tendency of state schools to eliminate the Bible from their text books and the disposition of parents to patronize Catholic schools were noticed. Against the latter peril the improvement of our own schools was presented as the only safeguard. In the afternoon "The education and special training of industrialists in theological schools" was presented in an essay by Rev. Dr. Pope, of the Wesleyan Church, and in an invited address by Rev. Dr. Crooks, of the M. E. Church, South. The education of theological schools and special training where it could be provided by the church, Rev. Dr. Badgley, of the M. E. Church of Canada, read an essay on "The influence of the industrial revolution on the industrial and pastoral work," followed by the invited address by Rev. J. Dymond, of the Bible Christian Church of Great Britain. It was shown from the experience of the industrial revolution that the training in the field was essential to success in training in the schools. When both could be obtained it is well; but the field education is indispensable to make practical and efficient preachers and pastoral workers. Rev. Dr. George Douglas, of the Methodist church of Canada, presided September 15. Before the topic of the day was taken up, the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

"That we express our great satisfaction in the successful work done by the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society in Great Britain and America, not only in raising money and supporting missionaries, but also in arousing and employing the mental and spiritual gifts of women, which women are exercising greatly to the aggregate of missionary spirit and zeal in the church, and promising the speedy coming of the Kingdom of Christ in all the earth."

That, in view of the essentially practical character of Christianity, this Ecumenical Conference cannot but deeply deplore the present aspect of the professedly Christian world, so often defaced by destructive and sanguinary wars, and during the time of national peace, the constant destruction of human life in enormous preparations for war, which foment mutual jealousy and hatred, impose upon the people intolerable burdens of taxation and military servitude, and exercise in many ways an influence most injurious to the interests of religion and morality. The conference, therefore, commends to the sympathy and support of the churches all wise and well-directed efforts to substitute arbitration or other forms of amicable and pacific references in place of an appeal to the sword, and to hasten the coming of that reign of peace so closely associated with promise and prosperity with the ultimate triumph of Christianity."

The woman's work for women in heathen lands is growing in interest in all branches of the church. The topic for the day was "The Use of the Press for the Advancement of Christianity." The first essay, read by Rev. J. White, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was on "Denominational Literature and its Publication." Rev. J. C. Crooks, of the Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the invited address. The fact that Wesley had employed the press in the great work in which he was engaged and the vigor with which his successors had copied his example was specially noticed. The fact that American Methodism has expended over a million of dollars invested in publishing enterprises, was stated in proof that the printing press is appreciated on our side of the Atlantic. Dr. McFerrin stated that the church South was organized in 1828, and since that time has published more than a million of papers in the church. The evils of novel reading was urged among the reasons why the church should provide wholesome and instructive, yet entertaining literature for our people. Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall read an elaborate essay on "The New-paper and the Use to be Made of it by the Church;" and Rev. H. W. Holland gave an excellent address. After presenting the importance and influence of religious journals, Dr. Marshall presented the expediency of making them in such a manner that their strength could be employed in its full arm of power for the advancement of Christianity. He claimed that the press had a mission as well as the schools; and that money employed in enlarging the religious press would yield results no less important than those realized from our endowed institutions of learning.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. George Osborn, of the British Wesleyan Church, read an interesting essay on "Methodist Hymnology," which was followed by an address by Rev. J. A. McFerrin, of the British Wesleyan Methodist church, and by Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Vernon, of the Methodist Episcopal church, in an invited address. The power of the press as an agency for the spread of the Gospel was presented in strong light, and the work it is now accomplishing in advancing Christianity in heathen lands was forcibly expressed. Dr. Vernon, who has been for years engaged in the mission work in Italy, bore special testimony respecting the value of the Christian press in his field. Stimulating and encouraging testimonies were given respecting the Christian press in India, Japan and China. Special mention was made of the work of Dr. Allen, of the Southern Methodist church, in accomplishing through the press in China.

In the afternoon the first theme was "The missionary work required in papal and semi-papal nations." The essay was read by Rev. A. Sultzberger, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the invited address by Rev. H. J. Pigott, of the British Wesleyan Church. The leading point brought out in the essay and address, and also in the discussion which followed, was the importance of proclaiming the simple truths of the gospel of Christ in the great mission field. These have more power when plainly presented than all scientific or learned debates. The practical influence of the lives of the converts to Christianity was recognized as one of the most effective arguments with the heathen. This they were unable to resist. Methodism is especially adapted to the missionary work of these agencies are potential. Rev. M. L. Lott, of Paris, spoke in French, and Dr. Arthur interpreted his remarks. In France the Catholics represent the Methodists as the allies of the Freethinkers, and the Freethinkers, on the other hand, ally us with the Catholics. We have to define our position in our position. "Our work is to make an appeal to the conscience, and to awaken it in the breasts of men." An elevated style of controversy he considered absolutely indispensable to progress in heathen lands, but the end of our work is to make the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The resources of Methodism for the work of the world's conversion, and the duty of developing those resources," was the next subject presented. The essay was read by Rev. C. C. McKim, of the Primitive Methodist Church, and an invited address followed by Rev. Dr. C. W. Miller, of the Methodist Church, South. The spiritual life, the propagandist temper of Methodism, the practical and evangelistic enterprise, were among the resources named in the essay. In the address: "The spirit of life in Christ Jesus," the doctrine of thorough regeneration, the experience of its power among the people, and the ecclesiastical material of Methodism were specially exhibited, and the importance of their wise development enforced. Tuesday, September 20th, was the twelfth and last day of the conference. Rev. Dr. Henry Pope, of the Methodist Church in Canada, presided. The news of the death of President Garfield had reached us, and we found the platform draped in mourning. England and America joined in mourning the death of the representative and political head of the great Western Republic. Resolutions of condolence with the nation, and a special address by Rev. Dr. E. E. Jenkins, ex-president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and accompanied by an impressive reference to the solemn event by which they were suggested. Rev. Dr. Douglas, of the Methodist church of Canada, seconded the resolution in eloquent terms, and Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Dr. J. B. McFerrin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, responded with touching and appropriate remarks. The resolutions were adopted and ordered to be sent by cable to Mrs. Garfield.

The topic of the day was "Christian Union"—an appropriate theme for the closing hours of this first Ecumenical of Methodism. "How Christian unity may be maintained and strengthened among ourselves and be manifest to the world" was discussed in a very able paper by Rev. Dr. A. C. George, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He questioned the policy of organic union at many points, but concluded in favor of a union practically achieved. We have already in the union of the four great sections of the Ecumenical conference, which are united in business committees and are working harmoniously together for the furtherance of the great work of the world's conversion, a practical note. The invited address was by Rev. Dr. Wm. Cocker, of the Methodist New Connection, England. "The Catholicity of Methodism" was the subject of an excellent paper by Rev. John Myers, and an invited address by Prof. H. S. Urrall, of the African Methodist Episcopal church. The afternoon had for its theme, "Methodism—a bond of brotherhood among the nations." The essay was read by Mr. David Allison, L.L.D., of the British Wesleyan Church. The spirit of fraternal concord prevailed in both the spirit and letter of the discussions on these different themes. Nothing has transpired from the commencement to the close of the conference to disturb the spirit of unity and Christian affection which united the body together. The different branches of Methodism understand each other better than ever before. We have learned to look more leniently on differences in ecclesiastical polity, and to recognize the hand of God in the divisions which have resulted in distinct organizations in the great Wesleyan brotherhood. We are sure that each member who listened to the discussion of the topics brought before the body, and to the reports made by the different members representing the work of God in their various fields, will bear with them to their homes enlarged views respecting the mission Methodism has assigned it in the great work of this world's redemption. Very different utterances were given respecting the Christian Sabbath and its proper observance, on the temperance reform and the agencies by which it must be promoted, and on the evil of war as the darkest blot on Christian civilization. The Episcopal and non-Episcopal Methodists of the world heard what God is doing for all the parts of the family, and will look more kindly hereafter, on brethren and churches which differ as to questions of ecclesiastical government.

Brief as was the session, death came into its midst. Mr. E. S. Smith, Esq., of Halifax, a delegate of the Methodist New Connection died on the 14th, and appropriate resolutions testified the respect of his brethren for the memory and purity of this faithful and devoted layman.

An hour was spent in devotional exercises, earnest fraternal addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. George Osborn and Bishop Simpson, and the first ecumenical of Methodism was closed. A pastoral address was read and adopted by the conference. It will appear in the published report of the proceedings, which will be issued in book form. The conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that a second Ecumenical Conference be assembled, and, if practicable, in the United States, in the year 1887.

2. Resolved, That in order thereto, and for the promotion of Christian fraternity, the several Methodist bodies are earnestly desired to create an executive committee, as now constituted, subject to such changes in its membership as they, in their wisdom, may ordain, beginning with the British Wesleyan Conference in the year 1883.

3. Resolved, That the executive committee, constituted in accordance with these resolutions, shall determine the time and place of holding the second Ecumenical Conference, the number of delegates to be chosen, and the ratio of their distribution amongst the respective Methodist bodies; shall prepare a program of exercises and rules and regulations for the government of the conference, and shall make all other necessary arrangements.

LOS ANGELES, September 23.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. J. J. LaFerry, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, is making a brief visit to the Pacific coast on business. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley shortened his Western tour in deference to medical advice. His throat needs rest, it is said, and the doctors ordered him to get it.

Bishop McNamara, of the Independent Irish Catholic church, was baptized recently by immersion by the Rev. Dr. Fulton, pastor of the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn, New York. Rev. John Todd, M. A., of the Reformed Episcopal Church, arrived in Galveston recently from England. He expects to make Texas his future home. The sermon of Rev. G. W. Briggs, on the martyr president, has been published in pamphlet form, and is meeting a large sale. Price 10c. Address J. D. Sawyer, newsdealer, Galveston.

Rev. S. H. Werlein, writing from London, Sept. 22, says: "I expect to leave Glasgow on the twenty-ninth of this month in a steamer for Boston just as soon thereafter as ship and train can expedite my arrival." Dr. McANALLY and the man he has arranged as the seller of playing-cards, Samuel Cupples, are each delegates to the general conference. Mr. Cupples may be the impostor of some games, but in a conference about the good old doctor will be found a "trump."

To fill vacancies, the following visitors at the Ecumenical were made delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—two being from Texas: Rev. J. O. A. Clark, Rev. George W. Hume, Rev. James W. Lornbush, Rev. Harry W. Rev. A. S. Andrews, and Thomas Moorman.

Dr. Sumners, in the Richmond Advocate, in a sort of left-handed manner, makes a nomination for bishop. He says: "Some say they want Dr. Granberry to succeed his old friend, our brother, and able pastor, Dr. Garfield; they say he speaks with vigor, and is heard with interest whenever he addresses the conference or the public."

Chancey Elwood, Esq., is not a church member. On the contrary, he is a railroad official. But he delivered a welcoming address to two hundred invited addresses, and a Rock River conference later week at Syracuse, Illinois. He did better than that; he gave the two hundred and fifty delegates free passes over his road between Syracuse and Courland. Mr. E. can get the Advocate's vote as controller of Texas.

The Second Presbyterian church, Chicago, has "called" a Methodist pastor. At the meeting of the congregation, October 3, the nomination of Rev. Dr. W. P. Cuddington, of Syracuse university, was ratified by an almost unanimous vote. Dr. Cuddington is a Methodist, and his nomination will conform to Presbyterian doctrine for the sake of obtaining the desirable pastorate in question. Some of the prominent members of the church admit that Dr. Cuddington has all his life been identified with Methodism. For years he has occupied the pulpit of a church in Syracuse university, an institution patronized principally by Methodists. Moreover, he has often preached in Methodist pulpits, and has been always regarded as holding the Arminian doctrine of the atonement.

Aphorisms. (Sabbath Advocate.) A writer in one of our monthlies highly commends "sanctified tact." This is nothing but common sense in disguise by love for souls. The child that is not occupied by our worldly policy. \* \* \* If you have not come enough or brother enough to arrest an obnoxious brother's character on the conference floor, have decency and charity enough to be silent about him elsewhere. \* \* \* That gliding revelation which has occupied the pulpit has steeled your children's hearts against any good influence from him or out of the pulpit. You can not say it; but you can avoid the error forever hereafter. \* \* \* When a body of Christians show great eagerness in receiving one who comes to them from another organization they are entitled to no sympathy when they get bitten by their proselyte, as they are very apt to be. \* \* \* Christian-giving is cheerful giving, not the grudging and grumbling response to the drumming of the proselyte, and the grudging and grumbling of the stewards. \* \* \* The preacher who quarrels with his own church gets a backing from outside elements that hold aloof from him when he is fighting Satan.

(Bible Christian Advocate.) When a man tries to throw mud upon others he generally bespatters himself. (From the Holston Methodist.) The use of tobacco has grown into a gigantic evil; and it has become the duty of every Christian to raise an outcry against this extravagance to which it is being carried. \* \* \* The greatest readers are not the greatest thinkers; but reading is a great help to thinking. Men who read but little think but little. Mind stimulates mind; thought suggests thought. Books may, therefore, be made a stimulus to originality. \* \* \* As often as we breathe the light of another, we set our own on the candlestick with it. \* \* \* The newspapers of the country are a great power for good or evil. Give me the newspapers and I will dictate the religion and politics of the land. \* \* \* Keep yourself from envy. It is the lowest and most shameful passion in the world.

Official Immortality. The vice of immortality in public officials has a forcible illustration just now: It appears from current reports that the congressional train that followed the Garfield funeral train from Washington to Cleveland did not carry a band of mourners any too much overdone with grief. A hotel car was attached to the congressional special, and this was stocked with whisky, brandy, and numerous boxes of champagne. Heavy drinking began soon after the train pulled out from Washington. The party became as jolly on the road as if they were off for a picnic. Several prominent public men were quite drunk on the way. The refreshment bill paid out of the senate contingent fund will amount to nearly \$1200.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Unanswered Letters.

October 6, 1881--Lucy B. Stone, sub. H. S. Thrall, sub. Mrs. A. M. Ireland, sub. O. M. Addison, sub. H. B. Henry, sub. W. G. Nelson, sub. Oct. 7--G. S. Smedley, sub. W. H. Moss, sub. J. H. Shaw, sub. J. W. Hill, sub. S. Crutchfield, sub. E. G. Duval, sub. J. A. Fisher, sub. B. A. Thomson, J. J. Davis, sub. R. V. Gallaway, sub. Oct. 8--E. G. Duval, sub. G. S. Wyatt, sub. F. M. Sherwood, sub. W. C. Brodie, sub. W. L. Griffith, sub. C. S. McCarver, sub. Oct. 10--L. M. Fowler, sub. R. F. Beasley, sub. J. W. Dickinson, sub. A. L. P. Green, sub. M. Donagan, M. S. M. Smith, sub. H. A. Graves, sub. received attention. J. B. Allison, sub. Oct. 11--T. F. Dimmitt, sub. R. H. H. Barnett, sub. R. J. Perry, sub. W. L. Harris, sub. Oct. 12--R. F. Gates, sub. J. W. Dickinson, sub. A. L. P. Green, sub. C. L. Farrington, sub.

Railroad Terms.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS, Oct. 7, 1881.--Please publish the enclosed letter from J. Waldo, general passenger agent of the Houston and Texas Central railroad, for the information of all concerned.

HATTON, Sept. 16, 1881.--F. P. Ray, Esq., Waxahachie, Texas: Dear Sir: Replying to yours of the fifteenth instant: Will place excursion tickets on sale to Waxahachie and return from all stations November 14, 15 and 16, 1881, at the rate of one and one-fifth fare for round trip, on account of annual conference M. E. Church, South, as you request. Yours, truly, J. WALDO, General Passenger Agent.

The St. Louis and Texas Narrow Gauge place the fare at the same rate, though grant to excursion tickets, there being no occasion for their doing so. I expect the same courtesy from the Great Northern and International road and the Texas Pacific, though I have no official arrangements perfected with them. They have always shown the usual courtesy of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. I have waited as long as my time will allow. This publication ought to appear two or three weeks in the ADVOCATE previous to the meeting of conference.--F. P. RAY.

Leesburg Water-Cure. Leesburg, Camp county, Texas, on the East Line railroad, continues to receive a limited number of patients. Treatment without medicine. Cases wanted. Chronic diseases of women and children. Correspondence invited. References and certificates given when required. Address as above, Mrs. Dr. Rosser, Frisco, Tex.

BUFFALO, Leon county--I have lost one of my horses. She is but fourteen and a half hands high, tall dunn, small star in forehead, and branded R on the left hip or shoulder. When she left she had on a small bell. I will pay \$100 for her delivery at Salado, Bell county, or at Buffalo, J. W. HUNTER.

MARRIAGE NOTICES. TIPS--WESTMORELAND--On October 5, 1881, in McLennan county, Mr. Joshua P. Tipps and Miss Bettie Westmoreland, by Rev. F. C. McMillan.

SMITH--THOMPSON--On October 2, 1881, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. I. Kingsbury, Mr. Wood L. Smith and Miss Mary E. Thompson. All of Kendall county, Texas.

A large number of our Russian brethren have arrived in this country. Some of them will be sent, or have already arrived at New Orleans and Houston. Face to face to the voluntary exiles, we will hear the soul-harrowing story of their persecution. Let us share step-motherly Russia by providing for the children she cast out. Let us prepare homes for the wayfarers who, Jacob-like, have crossed the Jordan with their staves only. God grant that they will find peace under the sun of blessed America and become an honor to themselves and their people--Jewish South.

The biographical sketch of Dean Stanley, written by Rev. Phillip Brooks, of Boston, and published in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, is said to be the best that has yet appeared. It will be remembered that the dean occupied Dr. Brooks' pulpit on one occasion during his visit to America some years ago.

It is said that the favorite hymn of the late president was the one beginning: No vapors of life's harvest, Why stand with reed-like bending, 'Till the night draws round thee, And day begins to faint?

The revised version of the New Testament has been adopted by the theological faculty of Yale College, because, as they assert, "it is better than any other English version, because it follows more exactly the original Greek text, and is a more clear and correct translation."

The Presbyterian General Council will be held soon in Belfast, Ireland.

Williams College is to have a chair endowed with a Garfield memorial fund.

O. M. A. Brazos Point, Bosque county, Oct. 3: The long drouth has ended. Recent rains have put the ground in good plowing order and the wheat sown is already coming up. A heavy rain on Saturday raised the Brazos which washed away the bridge of the Santa Fe railroad.

G. C. McWhirter, St. Paul, Collin county, Oct. 1: Health good. Have had plenty of rain of late. Farmers are gathering cotton rapidly, sowing wheat, breaking land and gathering corn. Crops light.

THE ITINERANCY.

It is difficult to say anything in praise of a system which bears upon its face and reveals in its practical workings the arguments for its efficiency and power. The most that is claimed for this feature of Methodist polity--and that fact is enough to commend it forever--is that its aggressiveness approaches most nearly a compliance with the commands of the Master, and more nearly realizes the purpose of the gospel than any movement that has been inaugurated since the apostolic age. The least that has ever been said in disparagement of the system--and in that we rejoice--is that while it truly effects great results, the needless toils and hardships endured by a self-sacrificing clergy cry out against it, and more than offset its results. The true soldier never stops to consider the hardships and difficulties of a campaign, but, having received the order to move, he goes forward with a perfect confidence in the chief who has planned the conflict. The itinerancy is a school in which these lessons of duty are learned; not imparted by the iron force of ecclesiastical discipline, but by the force of example, that causes obedience from dread, for certainly no set of men ever rejoiced in greater liberty of conscience and life than Methodist preachers; but these lessons of duty are enforced by appeals to the higher convictions developed under the salutary workings of this heaven-blessed scheme for the propagation and maintenance of the gospel. This system is the common heritage of Wesleyanism. It is a bond of sympathy uniting it forever. With this idea fully developed and enthusiastically sustained, it presents a bulwark which the iron hall of hate and error, hurled with such madened force against it, has been unable to pierce.

GOD IS HISTORY.

"Jesus Christ is the purpose of God in history." Behind the screen of human destiny there is a hand that has shaped the ends of men and directed the fortunes of earth. God has written more books than one. The Bible is pre-eminently the book of God; but there are others laid up in the great library of the Good Father, indited by His own hand or under His own guidance. It is not the book of nature to which we refer. Nature is more properly the grand art gallery where God has thrown into tangible form the conceptions of His infinite genius. But God has written the record of the nighty past. There is something akin to inspiration and revelation in the profane history of the world. The records of its important events have been preserved by superhuman means. As a rule, only that which is wholesome, only that which instructs, enriches the mind, embells the soul and assists in attaining higher intellectual and moral altitudes, has come down to us from the past. There must be a divinity in this. Why was it that man, while the world was passing through its ages of moral and intellectual darkness, when the heart forgot its instincts of humanity and started not from foulest crimes and darkest deeds--why was it that man was not permitted to lose the legacy of painter, poet and philosopher? Was it not because God was preparing for him some grander destiny, and there were to have a place in the curriculum of the student of truth?

EVANGELICAL VITALITY.

The advance of the evangelical churches is brought out in clear light in the work of Dr. Dorchester, entitled, "The Problem of Religious Progress." Protestantism dates back to the fifteenth century. At that time it was represented by a few persecuted communities of Waldenses and Hussites. The united membership of the Protestant churches of Europe is now estimated at 71,000,000. The Roman Catholic gain in that time has been from 80,000,000 to 149,000,000, or 69,000,000, being less by 15,000,000 than the Protestant gain. Since the year 1500, Europe has trebled her population; and while the Catholic strength has not been doubled, the Protestants have attained all their present strength. The Protestant countries have been prosperous, increasing in numbers and political influence; while the Catholic countries have declined.

BEAUTIES OF THE OCTOBER SKY.

One marked event stands prominent on the October planetary annals. This is the opposition of Saturn, the most interesting object for study during the month. When the full moon has taken on its waning phase, the moonless nights will be glorious with starry and planetary beauty. Saturn will lead the brotherhood that will shine among the clustering stars throughout the serene October nights. Trooping after him with unceasing step bright Jupiter and ruddy Mars will follow, with unseen Neptune and Uranus to fill in the waning line. The October moon falls on the seventh. On the ninth, two days after the full, she is in conjunction with Saturn and Neptune. The October full moon is sometimes called the Hunters' Moon, as her consecutive early rising was supposed to be a help to the sportsman in continuing the light to help him on his way.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Emperor William, of Germany, says: "My government is convinced that church and state can only serve their high aims by peaceful work, and is now as always animated by a wish to live in peace with the Catholic church without detriment to the rights of the state."

AN IRISH LANDLORD NAMED BINGHAM WAS FIRED AT BY A MAN DISGUISED IN FEMALE CLOTHING, WHO ESCAPED. A GIRL RIDING ON A JAUNTING-CAR WITH THE INJURED VICTIM WAS WOUNDED.

zelical Christianity among the heathen is so rapid that it is estimated that in three more generations, at the same rate of advance, it will become the dominant religion among all the tongues and tribes of earth.

ABOUT FIRES.

Those who profess to keep posted on such matters say that in the last three months, in comparison to the amount of property exposed, in cities and towns, Texas has lost less property by fire than in the same length of time for a number of years past. This is in a large measure attributed to the efficiency of the Texas fire brigade, and the further fact that property owners have taken to putting up fire-proof buildings. In Waco we have been remarkably fortunate; but the months are coming when all over the state the greatest precautions should be taken to keep property from the influence of the flames. Stoves will soon commence to go up, and defective flues and careless house servants will be guarded against.

THE FEVER TREE.

An Italian naturalist has been studying the eucalyptus tree, and finds it a valuable for destroying miasmata as the most efficacious California has claimed it to be. It has extraordinary powers of absorption, the trunk of a full-grown tree taking up ten times its own weight of water from the soil in which it stands. This alone is often enough to purify a fever district, the superfluous miasmata-breeding moisture in the earth being absorbed by the trees. Experimenters with eucalyptus planting in miasmatic regions have had surprising results. The vicinity of the convent Belle Fontaine, near Rome, was one of the most pestilential spots in Italy, but monks sent there in 1805 to plant groves of these trees made it a healthy region within five years. On a farm near the Algerian borders, where previously no human being could live for any length of time, 1300 eucalyptus plants set out in 1867 have counteracted every tendency to fever. Similar experiments have been successful also in Alsace and Lorraine. The tree of the eucalyptus grows in Australia and Tasmania. It composes, in a great measure, the forests of Australia. In California all varieties of the tree are to be found. It is planted there chiefly on account of its rapid growth. It obtains shade and wood for some of the otherwise treeless plains. So quickly does the eucalyptus grow that a plant three feet high set in the ground near Mentone in 1869 had attained in 1874 a height of over fifty feet, and a diameter of forty inches three feet from the ground.

WHEAT AND CORN.

Reports from about three thousand points in the wheat and corn regions have been summarized by Bradstreet's. The yield of wheat per acre in Illinois has decreased from 13.8 in 1879 to 7.5 in 1881, the crop of the year being 21,572,000 bushels. The wheat harvest in the United States doubtless produced 308,502,000 bushels, and the corn crop is estimated at 1,193,611,000 bushels.

A BIG SCHEME FOR MONEY.

A New York letter says it has been intimated here that Mr. Pullman is connected with a possible scheme to start an American line of steamers to Europe. The American traveling public is loud in its complaints of the food even on the best of English ships. They pay first-class fare, amounting to 25 sterling, each way, and get nothing for it but poor roast beef and British pickles. Delicate dishes, like oysters, celery, lobsters, etc., to which sick people are accustomed here, are hardly known among British cookery. It is contended that by 17,000,000 a year in passengers and parcels to British shipowners, not counting storage or second-class passengers. The sum of money spent on ship or abroad by the American traveling public is now about \$200,000,000 annually.

PINK-EYE.

"Pink-eye," the disease from which our horses are suffering just now, is daily showing more peculiarities. In St. Louis it has got among the cows, and is frightening the dairymen, with no clear reason therefor, however, as nine cows out of ten recover from it. In the meanwhile everybody has temporarily given up milk in their coffee. It is nobody was to drink the milk from pink-eyed cows. In the other Northern cities the disease has been confined to horses and mules, while down here the latter animals were very little affected by it.

SHAW & BLYLOCK PUBLISHERS.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. GENERAL JOB PRINTING. AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. 21, MOOREHEAD ST., GALVESTON.

Your Nose.

Nothing in this world what it seems. Most people would say that that important member, the nose, was placed exactly in the center of the face, but it is asserted that, as a matter of fact, it is rarely or never found thus placed; it is almost invariably a little out of the square, and the fact of its being so is one of those things which peculiar expression and pug-nosity to the face. A medical writer points out that there are anatomical reasons why a slight deviation from the true central line may be expected, and that the nose which is thus accurately straight between the two eyes near, after all, be considered an abnormal one, the only absolutely true and correct organ being, in fact, that which deviates a little to the right or left.

SMOKEPOX IN CHICAGO.

Seven deaths from smoke-pox occurred in Chicago Friday, and three new cases were reported.

"I ALWAYS DO."

DAY KIDNEY PAIN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.; *Advertisement*: The End purchased of you gave immediate relief, and ultimately cured me of a kidney affection of long standing.

THE LOWEST RATE.

The Bank of England, finding a decrease in the price of gold, has lowered its rate of discount, the lowest rate of discount. The London News announces that all the gold in the open market, about £50,000, has been cleared off for dispatch to New York.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.--The stock market opened weak and lower, and in the early dealing prices declined 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. The market for Canada Southern, which sold down to 35 1/2. Subsequently the market became firmer, and a recovery of 1/2 to 1 per cent. took place, a portion of which was subsequently lost. The highest fluctuation was in Manhattan Elevated, which rose from 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 1/2. Metropolitan Elevated fell off from 8 1/2 to 8; railroad to 8 and reacted to 8 1/2. New York Elevated advanced from 10 to 10 1/2.

THE HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre market was quiet but steadily at the quotations of yesterday. At New York the market for spot cotton opened quiet and unchanged; while futures were mostly at a decline of a few points, was afterwards steady, quiet and steady by turns, gradually advancing, and closing higher by several points. The spot market closed steadily with sales of 1536 bales, of which 625 were to spinners and 900 to exporters.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans market opened quiet and unchanged. Futures opened barely steady and a few points lower.

COTTON.

Table with columns: COTTON, This Day, Yesterday, and Last Week. Rows include: Cotton Statement, New York, Galveston, and other ports.

THE CLOSURE OF THE MARKET.

At the close of the market New York futures were firm and from 4 to 8 points higher than at the close yesterday. At Liverpool deliveries closed steady and firm from 1-32 to 1-64, higher.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.--Market steady. Low ordinary, 7 1/2; ordinary, 9; good ordinary, 10 1/2; low middling, 11 1/2; middling, 12 1/2; good middling, 13 1/2; high middling, 14 1/2; extra, 15 1/2.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.--Market closed firm. October 11-31, November 1-15, December 1-31, January 1-15, February 1-15, March 1-15, April 1-15, May 1-15, June 1-15, July 1-15, August 1-15.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.--Cotton quiet. Ordinary, 5 1/2; good ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; low middling, 6 1/4; middling, 6 1/2-6 3/4; high middling, 6 3/4-6 1/2.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.--Holloved steady. October, 4 1/2-4 3/4; October-November, 4 3/4-4 1/2; November-December, 4 3/4-4 1/2; December-January, 4 1/2-4 3/4; January-February, 4 1/2-4 3/4; February-March, 4 1/2-4 3/4; March-April, 4 1/2-4 3/4; April-May, 4 1/2-4 3/4; May-June, 4 1/2-4 3/4; June-July, 4 1/2-4 3/4; July-August, 4 1/2-4 3/4.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, FRANCE, Oct. 12.--Cotton quiet but steady; low ordinary 80; low middling about 70.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.--Cotton market steady. Ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; good ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; low middling, 6 1/4; middling, 6 1/2-6 3/4; high middling, 6 3/4-6 1/2.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations of various commodities, including sugar, coffee, and other goods.

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THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 12.--Cotton market steady. Ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; good ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; low middling, 6 1/4; middling, 6 1/2-6 3/4; high middling, 6 3/4-6 1/2.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.--Cotton quiet. Ordinary, 5 1/2; good ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; low middling, 6 1/4; middling, 6 1/2-6 3/4; high middling, 6 3/4-6 1/2.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.--Holloved steady. October, 4 1/2-4 3/4; October-November, 4 3/4-4 1/2; November-December, 4 3/4-4 1/2; December-January, 4 1/2-4 3/4; January-February, 4 1/2-4 3/4; February-March, 4 1/2-4 3/4; March-April, 4 1/2-4 3/4; April-May, 4 1/2-4 3/4; May-June, 4 1/2-4 3/4; June-July, 4 1/2-4 3/4; July-August, 4 1/2-4 3/4.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, FRANCE, Oct. 12.--Cotton quiet but steady; low ordinary 80; low middling about 70.

NEW YORK SPOTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.--Cotton market steady. Ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; good ordinary, 5 1/2-5 3/4; low middling, 6 1/4; middling, 6 1/2-6 3/4; high middling, 6 3/4-6 1/2.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations of various commodities, including sugar, coffee, and other goods.

THE HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre market was quiet but steadily at the quotations of yesterday.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans market opened quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

Table with columns: COTTON, This Day, Yesterday, and Last Week. Rows include: Cotton Statement, New York, Galveston, and other ports.

THE CLOSURE OF THE MARKET.

At the close of the market New York futures were firm and from 4 to 8 points higher than at the close yesterday.

Advertisement for Dr. Hartner's Purifier of Blood, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Knabe Garfield, a medicinal product for dyspepsia and other digestive issues, with a list of agents.

Advertisement for Tutts' Pills, a medicinal product for various ailments, with a list of agents.

Advertisement for Tutts' Hair Dye, a product for hair care, with a list of agents.

Advertisement for Garfield, a medicinal product for various ailments, with a list of agents.

Advertisement for Geo. P. Finlay, an attorney at law, with contact information.





Texas Christian Advocate.

COTTON CULTURE.

Its History in the South—Cotton in the Orient—Statistics of Production and Manufacture.

In an address delivered at the opening of the Atlanta cotton exhibition, the following interesting history of the cultivation of cotton in this country and the East Indies was given:

It is less than a century since the American cotton made its modest, and indeed humble entrance into the markets of the world. There are persons now living who were born before merchants and traders had mentioned cotton as a product of this country likely to enter into commercial transactions. In 1792 not more than 500 bales were exported from the United States. So little was known of this gigantic production that it is related that in 1794 William Rathbone, an extensive American merchant in Liverpool, received from one of his correspondents in the Southern States a consignment of eight bags of cotton, which on its arrival in Liverpool was seized by the customs-house officers, on the allegation that it could not have been grown in the American colonies, and that it was liable to seizure under the shipping acts as not being imported in a vessel belonging to the country of its growth.

From this description the Chinese farmer appears in the highest repute at home, but with his great calling unimpaired and unaided by modern progress. He feels himself, and has not aspired to feel the world. The example of the Chinese manufacturer has been much the same. He has been content to clothe his countrymen, and has not invaded the channels of foreign commerce. The manufacturer of cotton goods is now very extensive in China, though still far behind the improved process of English and American invention, but their fabrics are entirely for home consumption. Indeed, the Chinese are importers from India and elsewhere of the raw cotton, and their looms, in order to meet the home demand for cotton cloth. But little of their marvelous handicraft is seen in the markets of the world. Now and then we catch a glimpse of their silks and satins, light gauzes, beautiful embroideries, elaborate engravings on wood and stone, delicate filigree work in gold and silver, carvings on ivory, fine lacquered ware, antique vessels in porcelain, and their brilliant coloring on the famous pith paper. Yet we behold them rather as beautiful ornaments of luxury than as articles of use and trade.

Ninety years ago there was not a cotton-plant in the United States. The battles of the revolution had been fought, Cornwallis had surrendered, the old articles of the confederation had been superseded by the constitution of the Union, when, in 1791, the first cotton-plant was raised in America, in the state of Rhode Island. During the next succeeding six years eleven additional mills were erected in the same state, two in Massachusetts, and one in Connecticut, making in all fifteen mills, working 8000 spindles, and making about 300,000 pounds of yarn per annum. Substantially with this showing the cotton interests of this country passed from the close of the last century to the opening of the present. The year 1800 made a feeble exhibit, and gave but faint promise of what has followed. The American manufacture of cotton in that year amounted to but 500 bales; in 1805, 1000 bales; in 1810, 10,000 bales, and in 1815, 815,000 bales. It will be seen that the American cotton factory was, indeed, once an infant, but it was a robust child of American genius and industry, and grew rapidly. Now it stands an acknowledged giant of magnificent proportions. Not more than seven hundred and fifty mills, manufacturing annually over a million and a half of bales, are in operation, not only in New England and New York, but in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, as well as Alabama, Georgia, the two Carolinas, Mississippi, Virginia, and other Southern states.

The following table of statistics from the forthcoming census report for 1880 has been kindly furnished to me in advance of its publication, and is of interest in this connection:

Table with columns: No. Mills, Capital, Spindles, Yarn produced. Rows: Middle states, South states, West states, Total.

Table with columns: Bales, Pounds, Cost. Rows: East states, Middle states, West states, Total.

Table with columns: Looms, Operatives, Wages. Rows: East states, Middle states, West states, Total.

Table with columns: Funds, Value of product. Rows: East states, Middle states, West states, Total.

ton that the people of the Celestial empire began to discover that its utility was as universal and almost as beneficial as light and air. By primitive methods, and painfully slow degrees, they have, however, finally advanced to a point, in not commanding importance to the world on this subject, at least illustrating some of its peculiar features. It is in fact a wonderful thing to say that a population of over 400,000,000, crowded together under any one government, and engaged in homogeneous pursuits, feed and clothe themselves by their own productions and manufactures. This is more nearly true of those almost countless hordes who inhabit China proper, than of any other quarter of the globe. The Chinese government has learned the greatest of all lessons in strength and security at home and dignity abroad. It is foremost among the nations of the earth in the honors it pays to agricultural labor. It has made the work of the tea and cotton planter, of the rice and maize, and wheat and barley grower, a credit to him and his posterity. In honor of agriculture the emperor, and his commanding officers, performed on each New Year's day. One of their historians says, in describing this ceremony:

"The emperor, accompanied by his great officers of state, repairs to the sacred field, and having offered sacrifice on the altar of earth, he traces a furrow with the plow, and his example is followed by princes and ministers. A like solemnity is celebrated by the governor of every province, who represents the emperor. The agricultural system of the Chinese is rude, but effective; and every inch of arable land is carefully cultivated. Spade husbandry and irrigation are carried on to a great extent."

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Jaetch was badly wounded in the fight and is now a prisoner. Montayosa is one of the prisoners who escaped from the military here last Friday night. They say Dead Shot, who was taken by Col. Tibbany a few days ago. That fight lasted about two hours, and he confirms the fact of the exhumation and outrage of the dead soldiers. He was turned over to Gen. Carr. Last night the agency scouts broke up Twain's gang, five miles north of here, and brought in a chief and two other Indians. More arrests will be made to-day.

The Star Routes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—In regard to the star route case it is understood no arrangement as to the day for argument on motion to quash information has been made between counsel, but that counsel for defence intend to insist on its taking place next Friday, two full days' notice having been given as required by rule of court.

Death of an Author.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Dr. J. G. Holland, author, died suddenly this morning.

Gold Didn't Get It.

Notwithstanding all the talk that Gould would get the East St. Louis and Cannonlet Railway the following official circular shows that the Vandellia or Pennsylvania people have secured the prize. Colonel Hill is the gentlemanly general superintendent of the Vandellia:

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"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," is all very well; but if the sluggard will go to a picnic, the ant will cure him.

SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which exceeds any other disease in the world, is winding its coils around thousands of people, while its victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the system of the poisonous matter, and tubercular consumption is only a form of serofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of serofulous disease, or scurvy, such as tumors, white swellings, fever, sore, scrofulous sores, eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

The Wonderful '81.

Tuesday noon New York was sweltering under a degree of heat entirely inconsistent with the season. Twenty-four hours later it was silvering with cold, and that was nearly as unseasonable. Such remarkable and radical changes only go to show that 1881 is an ordinary year, and that nothing is impossible within its period.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the neck, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and woman ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

The official report of the autopsy is almost as long as the president's illness.

GOOD ADVISOR TO A LEADING MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The learned doctor says: "Keep some kind of a tonic medicine always in the house, and if anyone feels unwell, make five use of it. But first be sure that it is both harmless, as well as nutritious. But no trust in alcoholic preparations; their use will lead to intemperance; neither be partial to any remedy that produces a severe cathartic effect, for prostration of the nervous system and digestive organs is sure to follow. The only best and medicine ever invented for strengthening