







Texas Christian Advocate.

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Much public prayer is a failure, because, though addressed to God, it is offered to the congregation.

Many people are so selfish that they make every one around them miserable, and thus take the surest plan to insure their own unhappiness.

The appointments for the Central Mexican Mission, found in another column, is an important document, as it marks the growth of our mission work in Mexico.

As the result of the growth of railroads and manufactures in Alabama there has been an advance in that State of 25 cents per day in the price of common labor. The path for the material redemption of the South is clear.

The demand for the Bible in Japan is so great that three Bible societies find ample field among that people for their operations. Infidelity prophesies the decadence of Christianity, and the churches respond by printing more Bibles in the different languages of the earth.

THIRTY-THREE reformed drunkards joined one Methodist Episcopal Church in Cleveland, Ohio, in one year. The church is the "City of Refuge" to which men fleeing from their moral and spiritual foes instinctively fly for protection. Men never turn to infidelity for help when trying to reform.

CHARLES WESLEY wanted both his lips and his life to confess the holy gospel he professed. With his lips he told what grace had done for him, and with his life he showed what grace had wrought within him. The world listens when we testify of Christ, but it judges of our own holiness by our lives.

In Italy many places of business are closed on Sunday with the notice posted on the door, "Closed on Sunday on account of adhesion to the humanitarian principle of Sunday repose." The American people, in accepting the European Sabbath, are adopting an experiment that other nations have "tried and found wanting."

We are still in receipt of communications on "Sanctification." Several we would gladly publish, as they are from the pens of some of the ablest writers in our church. To publish them would reopen the discussion, which, at the request of the Joint Board of Publication, has been suspended, at least for a time.

REV. H. A. BOURLAND has been appointed by Bishop Parker Financial Agent for the Southwestern University. He has a grand work, and a broad field for its accomplishment. Let every preacher co-operate with him in securing one hundred thousand dollars for the endowment of our central educational enterprise in this empire State.

The Philadelphia Record informs its readers that old leather shoes are converted into prime Jamaica rum by boiling them in alcohol and allowing the stuff to stand for a few weeks. Such statements may try the stomach of a sober man, but let the appetite for liquor be once formed and men would drink it even if they knew it was distilled from the waters of the river of death.

EIGHTEEN years ago a number of Moslems were arrested by the Turkish government for reading the Bible and attending the Christian chapels. Now they can visit the Christian chapels without hindrance, and over 80,000 copies of the Bible, or parts of the Bible, printed in the Turkish language, have been openly sold in the Turkish empire. The highway for the Gospel is being opened in every land.

"CHILDREN'S DAY" is becoming an important event in many portions of the church. Our brethren of the North largely observe it. It is celebrated with songs and speeches and other exercises in which the children engage with delight. A collection is always taken up for some good object. Why may we not have a "children's day" in Texas? We commend the suggestion to the several conferences. Suppose some of our brethren move off in the matter and report the result. If well managed the children will make it a success.

A MAN and his horse were standing near each other on a hill-side, commanding a beautiful view of earth and sky. The same sun was shining upon them, the same earth was beneath their feet, and the same notes of song birds were falling upon their ears; yet horse and man were in two worlds. The horse saw the grass or sniffed the water from the rivulet at the foot of the hill. The man saw earth and sky, and thought of God and eternity. He stood near the horse, and yet his hopes were in heaven, and his aspirations comprehended immortality.

"IF."

Somebody has said the word "if" has thrown deeper shadows over human hearts and lives than any other word in our language. We can spell it with two letters, yet low many doubts does it mingle with our hopes, and how many possibilities of peril does it gather around the lives of those we love. The farmer prepares his ground and plants his seed and looks forward to the harvest day, when gold-en grain or fleecy cotton will yield ample reward to his labor, "if" no drouth may come, nor storm nor flood shall defeat his toil. The vessel floats proudly out of the harbor, and the merchant whose freight it bears to distant ports counts on large returns "if" no storm should wreck his bark, nor adverse changes affect the markets. The parents build bright hopes on the future of their boy. His opening intellect and generous impulses have in them the promise of a noble manhood. One day they expect to see him holding high position among his fellow-men, prosperous in business and happy in his home; but that word intrudes into the bright scene and fills them with solicitude and dread. These visions will become realities "if" he shall live, and "if" he shall escape the perils that beset the pathway of the young. At every stage of life that word stands in our path, reminding us that the best laid enterprise may fail, and the brightest hopes be blasted. No vessel can be built that may not go down in the ocean; no plan is so perfect that it may not be a failure; no fortune so safe that it cannot take wings and fly; no constitution so strong that it is proof against disease. Men build their hopes of the best material, and every wall and door and fastening is fire and burglar-proof; they guard against loss by insurance taken in the strongest companies, and yet fire burns their houses, the burglar bursts through doors and locks, and the companies in which they insured have gone down in some great financial crash. Men are constantly fencing against misfortune. There is a consciousness of the uncertainty by which all earthly things are held that fills every life with deep forebodings of the future. The locks on our doors, the insurance policy that provides against fire, storm or death, the carefully written title by which we hold our estates, all point to the possibilities of loss that imperil our earthly possessions. We will reap the harvest; we will be happy amid our household joys; we will prosper in our well-laid plans "if" no misfortune shall cross our path. There in our path, confronting all our hopes, stands that word, reminding us that "there we have no continuing city," and pointing us to a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

What solemn meaning is attached to that word in the language of Christ: "If any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." It implies the possibility that some--perhaps many--will not come. In that company who were going into the face of Christ when he uttered that solemn sentence, were doubtless men who refused to come. In each successive generation men have read or heard those words, and turned away from Christ. On that word the question of man's salvation revolves. If he comes, he will be saved; if he refuses, he forfeits life.

What an agony of doubt that word expressed when the man who was full of leprosy knelt before the Healer. Christ had opened the eyes of the blind; he had healed the paralytic; he had unlocked the ears of the deaf, and unloosed the tongue of the dumb; but can he cleanse the leper? Hope mingled with doubt, and that doubt rose to the lips of the leper in that single word--"If thou wilt thou canst make me clean." One word revealed the chasm between the leper and Christ. It expressed the only doubt that lingered in the mind of the supplicant. That word disappears from the answer of Christ. All the doubt was on the side of humanity. Christ answered: "I will," and the leper was clean.

Faith banishes that word from the Christian's vocabulary. As long as he lives in the flesh he must share the vicissitudes of human life. Trials may through his path as they were crowded into the life of Job. Flocks and home may be swept away, sons and daughters may be wrested from the embrace of fond affection, and the breath of sickness may blast his strength until he may have nothing left but life. Yet amid all these possibilities and perils, faith may rise superior to every doubt, and as hope reaches within the veil the peace of the child of God may be undisturbed, for he knows that though the passage is stormy his vessel is secure, and though his earthly cargo may be lost he will find anchorage at last. The man who finds God his friend, and locates his fortune in the better world, is independent of all the vicissitudes of life. He has an assurance that never fails.

A YOUNG man with a coarse countenance uttered an oath the other day in a street car. It was uttered from force of habit, without thought of his surroundings. A lady opposite, with a startled look, turned her gaze on the young man. He tried to look indifferent, but it was a failure. The look of that delicate but true woman subdued him. He left the car at the next corner. How would that young man feel were the veil between the earthly and the heavenly to be lifted up, and light from the throne of God turned on his life every time he takes the name of God in vain?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To the Advocate. Since the last of May I have been engaged in holding district conferences in Texas--one Sunday having been spent at Georgetown. I looked upon the Southwestern University and its commencement with a fresh eye, and heard with a fresh ear. It was the first time that I had been present at these exercises. I saw there three hundred and twenty-six students--two hundred and eighteen young men in the University, and one hundred and eight young ladies in the school for young ladies. The schools are separate, but taught by the same professors, and under one control. The exhibitions and exercises of the two departments were at different hours, and the variety thus afforded contributed to the interest of the entertainment. Two or three young ladies received the degree of Bachelor of Science. The plan of co-education here is different from most institutions where it has been adopted. Here is co-ordinate, rather than co-education, and things appear to work harmoniously. A young ladies' school at Georgetown was inevitable, and the University thought it best to take such a school under its wing.

For a thorough collegiate course, and for wholesome moral influences, there is probably no better school for young ladies anywhere. I was specially impressed with the excellent deportment of the young ladies, the good taste exhibited in their attire, and the general air of refinement and modesty in their appearance and public exercises. The deportment of the young men was also exceptionally good. I had no opportunity to inform myself by personal observation concerning the examinations. I could see, however, that the young people of both sexes were being well trained in deportment--in the great accomplishment of good manners. In regard to the speeches, orations, debates, essays, the average in matter and manner was good. On such occasions I may have heard better, but often worse. That debate on the tariff was certainly as able as anything of the kind on any commencement platform. As one of the judges I was compelled to cast my vote, but I should like to have given the award to both sides. The audiences in attendance at every service were very large, the spacious church being always full and overflowing.

I was glad to note the number of visitors from various and distant points in the State, and also the presence of preachers and educators from the several Texas conferences. This indicates a general interest in the University, and it is to be hoped that the representation from abroad will increase more and more. It is to be regretted that the curators were not all present. A week, including a Sunday, is well spent at the Georgetown commencement. No ordinary cause should prevent a curator's or a trustee's presence. An interest of surpassing importance has been entrusted to them, and the faculty, the students, the University in all its departments, feel the inspiration of their presence.

The faculty are a hard-working and self-denying body. On every inadequate salary they are doing a work for Christian education, the value of which to the church and to society cannot well be over-estimated. Every Methodist in Texas should feel called to hold up their hands, and to co-operate with them heartily and generously. The regent, Dr. Mood, is loved and revered by all. Feeble in health, and with a weight of infirmity that would send almost any other man into retirement or the grave, he is doing the work of a giant, and laboring with unflinching courage, and with well-founded hope. The pleasure of the Lord has prospered in his hands, and the work of his hands has been established.

And yet there is need of help. Buildings, apparatus, more instructors, and an endowment are demanded. An agent will soon be in the field, and I bespeak for him a generous reception from the people of Texas, and especially from Texas Methodists. The Southwestern University is vital to our interests as a church. An educated ministry, and an educated people, we must have, or fall behind other denominations, and comparatively fall in our great mission in evangelizing Texas, and holding it for Christ. The curators and trustees have resolved to ask for an endowment of \$100,000. This is not half enough, nor is it one-half as much as the Methodists of Texas ought to give within the coming year. You have abundant means, and the only question is: are you willing to consecrate it to this grand Christian enterprise?

A thing our preachers and people can all do at once is to canvass for students, and to send their children to Georgetown. Let us not be betrayed by the cry of economy and free tuition. It is a dear education that leaves our children without moral restraint or positive religious training, and that tends to alienate them from our altars. Education at the cost of moral character, and the loss of the soul, is a dear education. I believe the expense at Georgetown will be as small as at any State or private institution, but if it were to be more in money, it would still be cheaper. Methodism, Christianity, salvation, are worth paying for. I can testify that the discipline at the Southwestern University is strictly Christian; that the whole tone is religious; and that a large per centum of the students are converted and become exemplary members of the church. The value and significance of such a

fact as this cannot be estimated in mere dollars and cents.

The outlook of the church, from observations at the district conferences, is not without encouragement. There have been some revivals, but as yet these are by no means general. There are some signs of awakening, but there is too much waiting for the season of protracted meetings. In some charges there are conversions and additions to the church at almost every service, but this is not the rule. After more than half the year gone, many preachers report not one conversion. There is a fault here. We must not limit God in this way, but look for and work for conversions all the time. In the matter of pastoral support, the showing to date is better than usual, though just and liberal allowances are exceptional. The collections, especially for foreign missions, are considerably in advance of other years, and will, I think, be up to the assessments, and beyond.

There is also more than ordinary activity and zeal in building parsonages and churches. Houston, Austin, San Antonio are building handsome churches, and I have hope that the Georgetown church will be completed some time in the near future. Besides these, neat and commodious churches are going up at various points. I have called to dedicate churches nearly every week--calls which I am for the most part compelled to decline. An interest in our church literature is noticeable. THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is especially in general favor, and my inquiries on the subject bring out the fact that preachers and people are hearty in their support of it. I usually put my investigations about the circulation of our church papers under the head of the spiritual condition of the church. A religious paper in the family is one of the leading signs.

Per contra, revival fire is not burning in many places. After Bishop Pierce's strong and stirring words to the church, and much writing in the papers on the subject, I had hoped to find the work more generally alive. We must agonize over this matter, and our preachers and people must together pray and wrestle with God, and go forward with a confident faith. Sadly do we need a revival all over Texas, and as yet we have it not. I find that class-meetings are much neglected, and that in many stations and circuits they have fallen into disuse. Thousands of our young members have never seen a class-meeting. The fault lies largely with the preachers. The institution can be revived if the preachers are determined to do it. One of the saddest things revealed in the reports at the district conferences is the neglect of family prayer. Many, on the whole, observe it; but the average would hardly be more than one-third of our Methodist families. With class-meetings and family prayer so much neglected, how can our spirituality be maintained?

As might be expected, under such circumstances, there is much worldliness in the church, and in some charges discipline is exceedingly lax. Some of our people do not seem to know that dancing and theater-going are forbidden by our rules. I regard it as a sign of spiritual vitality where the pastor reports trials and expulsions for violating the rules. Such items do occasionally come out in my sittings in the district conferences.

Against all this, it may be said that the Sunday-school interest is on the increase, and that our Methodism in Texas, as elsewhere, embraces a vast number of godly men and women, and an encouraging proportion of converted children. There is occasion, however, for searching of heart, for fasting and self-abasement, and also for gratitude. Let the church awake and put on her beautiful garments. "Arise and shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Let us not fail to observe the week of prayer appointed by the Bishops--August 12-19. In answer to our united supplications, God may be pleased to pour out his Spirit upon Zion.--LESLIE PARKER, BELTON, TEXAS, July 2, 1883.

We saw from our door some fire-works on the night of the fourth of July. Some shot up into the sky and dazzled the gaze of the crowd as they burst in a shower of flame; then they went out and all was dark. Near by was a street lamp. It looked dim beside the flashing fire-works, but after they were all burnt out, the street lamp shed its rays over the side-walk, and hundreds of people sought their homes that night by aid of its quiet rays. Some men flash into a little notoriety, and then their light goes out, and the world is as dark as before. Some let their light shine throughout a lifetime, and though nobody proclaims their fame, hundreds are guided home by their influence.

SOME Christians plume themselves on their superior piety because their austerity refuses everybody. They make themselves as unattractive as a porcupine, and fancy it is because they are good that people avoid them. Men and women never approach them by the story of their hearts, and children shrink from them as from cold bath on a wintry morning. Not so with Christ. The sick in body and the sick in soul followed him in throngs, and little children found a welcome in his arms. True religion always attracts. Children are charmed by its voice and bad men subdued by its power.

REV. R. S. FINLEY, P. E., requests the statement that the district conference for Palestine district will be held at Rusk, instead of Athens, as originally published.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PRESS.

Pauper Immigration. (From the N. O. Advocate.) We have never looked with any degree of allowance upon indiscriminate immigration. The large influx at one time of heterogeneous and pauper populations upon a section severely tries our power of social assimilation. We need everything else more than population. For the highest interest of good government we are increasing too rapidly. We are not surprised, therefore, that the President and his cabinet have been considering the question of pauper immigration, and have taken practical measures to prevent their landing or reshipping them to the port from which they came. Those who come to our shores seeking a home and fortune are welcome. But when pauper thousands are sent here to be landed, and to be landed and relieve those beyond the sea, they should be promptly returned "with thanks." It is unwise policy to help any immigrant to this country. If he is able to come, and is a friend to our institutions, our ports are open. But to pay him to come is placing a premium upon pauperism.

Thriving After God. (From the Alabama Advocate.) Fortune is so plausible in her promises, pleasure so winsome in her solicitations, and fame so dazzling as she invites one to stand by her side and be served, and must beget the possibility of conditions, fame and wealth and pleasure, which pursued for themselves, will invariably prove to be utterly unsatisfying--only broken cisterns that hold no water. Lessons these that are seldom taught by the teaching of others. They are learned by the bitterness of personal experience. And yet one way or another they must be learned before the soul will seek the real and only fountain of life. Not till then will its thirst seek satisfaction in God; for then it is that beyond reason, He is seen to be the supreme good, and all else is seen to be inferior, and not worthy of man's devotion and trust. And then for the first time "deep calls to deep at the noise of waterspouts," and "waves and billows" go over the soul.

The Philosopher's Stone. (From the Christian Neighbor.) Some of the more enterprising among the men of past ages spent their time on earth in searching for the "Philosopher's Stone"--a thing that would turn gold and everything it touched into gold. The alchemists, the builders who, through lack of discernment, repeatedly overlooked the head-stone of the corner--the very one that was needed--so with these delving and irrepressible "solons"--they seek never once to say to the Lord, "I have found the stone of the man who girds only his own ax, has opinions of his own, doesn't seek office, regards any "ring" as a conspiracy against honesty and justice, votes as he pleases and takes a good paper and pays for it.

The Master can multiply. (From the Southwestern Methodist.) The seven loaves and a few small fishes were a meager supply for several thousand hungry mouths. The quantity was scant, but the quality was all right. These were food for the body of a nature to give strength so as not to "faint by the way." The blessing of the Master upon this scanty stock wrought as the seed in the earth from which grew the grain of which these loaves were made. It multiplied one hundredfold and more. Thus it is with Christ's disciples now as they are sown in the field of the world in multitudes. The disciples are poor, as regards quantity of spiritual things. Faith is weak; love of Christ is cold to what it should be; hope of heaven, and the experience in the heart of a foretaste of its joys not so buoyant and full of consolation as they might be. But these are the good things of the spirit for which souls around are famishing, and for lack of which they are fainting. The quality is all right, if only the quantity were greater. Let the Church take its little of faith, and love, and hope, and experience to the Master, and ask him to bless and use it, and the revival will come, hungry souls will be fed and made strong, and at the end there will be more faith, love, etc., in the church, as at the close of that miraculous meal there were many baskets full left over.

Our Work in the West. (From the St. Louis Advocate.) Our church must give attention to the West. Our missions in China, South America and Mexico are important and must be sustained, but our work in the West is, at this juncture, being Jesus down, or of descending into the deep to bring him up, but standing at the door knocking, and asking for admittance. The revival is ours as certain as we are in need of it, if we all with one accord let go of this world and take a firm hold of Christ. If we step down and out of the earthly vessels, and not be looking at the troublesome waves, but look unto Jesus, who is the author and finisher of our faith, we can rise and walk with him upon the sea, and have no sorrow or fear to dismay us, but with exalted joy move onward and upward to heaven. O, that our entire church, without an exception, would make haste and prepare themselves and take hold of this grand work and continue with increasing zeal till holy shouts of victory are heard from every elevated point and every depressed portion of our dear Southern land, and until the sweet waves of heavenly light and joy are spread over our neighboring Northern country, and shining all along their shores. And still better, until the glorious waves have rolled all over every land and every inhabited country upon the face of the whole earth.

Womanly Christianity the Fee to Materialism. (Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, Athens, Ga., in the St. Louis Advocate.) Woman is by virtue of sex the invincible antidote of materialism. It is well for logic to meet logic, for philosophy to battle against philosophy; for laboratories to answer laboratories; and, for our part, we would not arrest the strategy and tactics now progressing between biologists, crickets, and microscopes. Let them fight it out. Most of it, nevertheless, is a side issue. The main issue is the nature of the human soul as to whether it is really a spiritual essence or a mere secretion from physical organs, a consciousness trustworthiness. Is there any granite under the shifting sands of opinion? Are the instincts of our being the ultimate seat of authority? and, in all supreme moments, are we

the hardest time are not the people who work, but those who constantly shirk their duties. These are the members who live miserable lives. When living in neglect of plain Christian duty, their conscience scourges them. God frowns upon them, the preacher scolds them, and the world points the finger of scorn at them. Their spiritual faculties grow very rusty for lack of exercise. Every effort becomes more difficult and painful. The man who does not use his strength gradually loses his power. Any faculty neglected dwells. The fishes in the dark river rolling through the Mammoth Cave have lost their eyes, because having no light, they ceased to exercise them. The disease of an organ leads to its extinction. The half-way Christian life is surrounded by many more difficulties than a whole-hearted, constantly active Christian life. The more the Christian does the more happy and easy is his life.

Current Thought. The Needed Power. (By Rev. S. N. Hildreth, Richmond, Ky., in the Nashville Advocate.) Nothing less than the power of Him who moved on the face of the waters on the day of creation can ever raise us from our low and lost estate. He who said, "Let there be light, and there was light," must speak the word before any one of our race will rise to newness of life. He who came down on the day of Pentecost must come down on our poor, dead souls, and we are saved, and must be saved. Merits and satisfactions may move the surface of our hearts, but they alone will never reach the inner man. Sacraments, and services, and sermons, may produce outward formality, and clothe us with a skin of religion, but there will be no life. Ministers may make communicants, and fill their church-houses with regular worshippers; but the almighty power of the Holy Ghost alone can change man's depraved nature, and fill heaven with glorified saints.

Sudden Conversions. (By Rev. J. J. Billingsley, of Mansfield, in the New Orleans Advocate.) Now to return a moment to the charge which I made in the above article of the possibility of gradual conversion. Is it not true that, if they look to the "supposed fruits of the spirit" as a means of ascertaining their conversion, do not deny: 1. That the Holy Spirit is the only agent of communicating the fruit of regeneration to them? 2. Do they not deny the necessity of the direct work of the Holy Spirit to assure us of our conversion? 3. Do they not deny, at least in these cases, the direct work of the Spirit at all? So it seems to me. Hence I assert that he who believes in the direct witness of the Holy Spirit, as the only way a sinner can know that he is pardoned and adopted into the family of God (the Methodist view of the case), cannot believe in the possibility of progressive, or gradual, regeneration without contradicting himself. He must let go one of the two positions. He must hold to the former and renounce the latter, or else hold to the latter and renounce the former: one of the two, I think this is clear.

Our Own Literature. (By Rev. John H. Amis, in the Richmond Advocate.) No church can successfully carry forward its work without subsidizing the press. This is admitted by every one who is abreast of the age--is familiar with its spirit and methods. The church must provide a literature, which, in variety and grade, measures up to the present demand. I do not hazard anything when I say, as a rule, Methodism has always done this; her literature has generally grown out of existing conditions, and met the demand of that special period; and, it true to herself and others, will continue to do so till the end of time. Whatsoever may be said by some, who perhaps are a little touched with hypercriticism, or of whose literature is the best for our people. I do not say it is perfect either in quality or quantity--do not hold it to be equal in some respects to that of some other churches of larger resources--but it is the best for our people. It is our own; teaches our doctrine, policy, and worship, as no other literature does, or can. I love my own child better than another's, even if it is not so excellent in all respects.

A Revival Needed. (By Rev. M. M. Hunter, in the Central Methodist.) If we are going to do our duty as we ought for this revival, we must empty ourselves of everything that will not contribute to the work of the Holy Spirit in us. We must turn out every unlawful seller and buyer, and keep them out. We must have no other God before us, only the true and living God, and be sure not to turn our backs upon him. We must not hold to each other's sleeve for help, but touch the hem of Jesus' garment. We must not think of ascending up into heaven to bring Jesus down, or of descending into the deep to bring him up, but standing at the door knocking, and asking for admittance. The revival is ours as certain as we are in need of it, if we all with one accord let go of this world and take a firm hold of Christ. If we step down and out of the earthly vessels, and not be looking at the troublesome waves, but look unto Jesus, who is the author and finisher of our faith, we can rise and walk with him upon the sea, and have no sorrow or fear to dismay us, but with exalted joy move onward and upward to heaven. O, that our entire church, without an exception, would make haste and prepare themselves and take hold of this grand work and continue with increasing zeal till holy shouts of victory are heard from every elevated point and every depressed portion of our dear Southern land, and until the sweet waves of heavenly light and joy are spread over our neighboring Northern country, and shining all along their shores. And still better, until the glorious waves have rolled all over every land and every inhabited country upon the face of the whole earth.

Western Items. To the Advocate. Two of our oldest members have lately died in the faith, Ann D. Mays and J. B. Dibrell, Sr. Obituaries will be written. We are having good rains. Corn will set a great change for good. Emigrants continue to pour into this section, principally English, French and German. We like the idea of each annual conference running its own centenary collection box. Coronas Institute needs what this San Marcos district can raise, and Southwestern University needs what the rest of the annual conference can raise. Too much centralization at Nashville. I am broadly connective, but intensely democratic. One western circuit-rider says some brethren are in danger of losing the "first blessing" by their spirit in discussing the "second."--M. G. H. August, July 4.

to repose in their decisions? No one can deny that woman is a more instinctive being than man. With her, intellect is closely interblended with nature, and emerges directly and vigorously in character. In hours of extremity, in seasons of trial, courage, and fortitude; in all sublime tests of reality, she is more true to herself than men are to themselves. And, hence, at this conjuncture, when the men of the five senses and the one sort of understanding in near alliance with their senses, are assailing Christianity in their way, we have reasons for special gratitude to God that womanly Christianity has an organized shape in which to exhibit its excellence. Its excellence is, that it is the most efficient foe to materialism.

Our South Carolina Letter. New Missionaries--Missionary Days and Sunday-Schools.

To the Advocate. By this time, John W. Tarbox and family--our new missionaries to Brazil--are on the "deep blue sea." They are on their way to the land of darkness carrying the torch of salvation. For Tarbox, I have always had a warm place in my heart. For several years he and I were students at Wofford, and in all of our intercourse he was the true, earnest Christian. Small in size--he being not over five feet six inches--with a delicate frame, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds--with black eyes and hair and dark complexion--he does not look like a man that could stand the "wear and tear of missionary life." But within that delicate frame-work there is a will that will cause him to do a noble work for Christ. During our college life he came to me one night. I saw from his face and actions that something of no small import was upon his mind. After a few pleasant words he said, "I have a plan of something towards reviving the work of grace among the boys. Many are growing careless, while others are rushing wildly into the vortex of ruin; something must be done, and done now, or there will be many souls lost through our neglect." A plan was proposed, and nobly did he work for Christ. The boys doubted some of the other workers, but not a word was ever said that would cast a shadow on his character. We joined the conference together. We were sent in the same district. During the summer I received a letter from him; from it I give you one sentence: "I am so happy in my work. I feel that I am doing my duty to God and my fellow-man. After this he was sent to a charge where he was poor--very poor. I asked him how he liked the work. "O, capital; it is hard work, poor pay; but God cheers me with his presence." Can you or any one else doubt of his success in Brazil? He was sent to a charge where he will tell a grand story in the life of the Eternal. Oscar A. Dukes, who has recently been accepted by the Board, I do not know. With his father and mother I have a short and pleasant acquaintance. From reports, he is the man for the work. A plan of ours we are being thoroughly stirred on the subject of missions. In many of the stations and circuits we have a day specially set apart for foreign missions. On this day we have one or two first-class addresses. A plan of ours we take up a collection. My missionary mass-meeting will be held on the third Sunday in this month. I tried to get ex-Governor Colquitt and a few other "big game" birds. A plan of ours we expect to have a few of our South Carolina preachers to do the talking. We have not a few who can talk, and talk well. For weeks my sermons have been on missions. Lessons on missions from the lives of some women of the Bible. "The personality of the missionary obligation." "Missions and missionary efforts the life of the church." "The demand of Christ to go or send," and other kindred topics have been presented every Sunday. Besides this, I have distributed tracts and talked missions from house to house until the people are fully ablaze with the subject. We expect to kindle such a tremendous fire on the third Sunday that, like the fires of Rome, its illumination will be seen in the distant "regions beyond." We hope to burn every objection to the cause, and warm every frozen interest that has in it only the germ of life. Our conference will do more than ever for the great cause. If our presiding elders would only move the church on this line, much more than has been done would be accomplished. The church could well place this advertisement in every bishop's cabinet: "Wanted--Presiding elders, fully alive to every interest of the church, especially missions, who can comprehend the times and seasons, and who fully know what our Israel ought to do." Then, if our bishops will give us men that will square with the advertisement, we will see a great change for good. Our Sunday-school interest is taking on new life. It was unfortunate that we could not have a State convention. There has been a difference of opinion in our Sunday-school board that is to be regretted. Wise men will differ, and their differences often result in good--much good--to the church. I am in hopes this will be the result in this case. Not being a member of the board, and standing as the defendant of neither party, I feel free in saying that they are both wrong. As a denomination, we must press to the front in this great work. There is to be done grand work for Christ through the children. Sometimes I almost wish that the church would make adequate arrangements for the support of the Sunday-school agent, and then put a live man--a young man--in the office. If it would do this, and give him power to act, there would be a shaking among the dry bones. The church would feel the shaking, and "life from the dead would be seen." More anon.--J. Tros. PATER, McCormick, S. C., July, 1883.

Western Items. To the Advocate. Two of our oldest members have lately died in the faith, Ann D. Mays and J. B. Dibrell, Sr. Obituaries will be written. We are having good rains. Corn will set a great change for good. Emigrants continue to pour into this section, principally English, French and German. We like the idea of each annual conference running its own centenary collection box. Coronas Institute needs what this San Marcos district can raise, and Southwestern University needs what the rest of the annual conference can raise. Too much centralization at Nashville. I am broadly connective, but intensely democratic. One western circuit-rider says some brethren are in danger of losing the "first blessing" by their spirit in discussing the "second."--M. G. H. August, July 4.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

Secular Department.

At Oakdale, Tenn., July 4th, a crowd of drunken ruffians started a disturbance on a train on which a company of Sunday-school children were returning from a picnic, and one man was stabbed and another shot.

GEN. WALLACE, the American Minister in Constantinople, is making the Porte respect the nation he represents. Two American missionaries were attacked and nearly killed near Tiflis, in Asiatic Turkey.

A WATER BALLOON, made of steel and bronze, to resist the pressure of water, will be put in operation at Nice, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

A PROPOSITION has been presented before the Baltimore School Board to make the tenure of school teachers ten years. The design is to take the chief trouble with schools under State control.

TEMPERANCE men differ as to the plan of battle in the fight with the saloons. Some favor local option, others prohibition; some high act, and others the Tennessee four-mile law, protecting schools from the approach of these sinks of sin.

AD HALL, July 9.—We have had fine rains. Crops are good.—W. W. HORNINGS. OAK DALE, July 6.—Wheat and oat crop only tolerably good.

ONE danger against which the friends of temperance must guard will be the effort of professional politicians to use it as a hobby to ride into office.

THE Harper High-License act went into force in Illinois with the beginning of the week, and no one can get a license in the cities until new ordinances are passed in conformity with the law.

THE leading temperance men of the North regard the high license laws merely as a tub thrown to the temperance whale. The people are becoming aroused and will not "down at the bidding" of party leaders.

ADMIT that the State should furnish the masses of its youth with the means to acquire an elementary education, so that they may become intelligent voters, whenever the State proceeds to appropriate money to give classical, scientific and professional education.

THE legislature of Michigan has passed a law requiring all teachers of public schools to pass an examination in physiology and hygiene; and, further, requiring them to teach their pupils the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks taken into the stomach.

Two brothers by the name of Kuhn, in Erie, New York, celebrated the Fourth of July by getting drunk. Riding in a horse-car the younger, to frighten a little nine-year old girl on the sidewalk, fired off his revolver and shot her through the heart.

THE opening of the new State University will, for a time, probably draw considerable patronage, especially from the immediate neighborhood of Austin. Pupils living near there, and at their own homes, will have free lectures, access to free libraries—perhaps, and free tuition.

THE consumption of beer and liquors in Onasbruck, Hanover, is something almost incredible. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1882, there were consumed 88,746 gallons and 963 bottles of beer.

THE new high-license laws in the West differ widely. In Illinois all licenses hereafter for the sale of spirits and wines are to be granted upon the payment of \$500 a year, and for beer at \$150.

AT Marshall, Indiana, recently a doctor, insane with the use of whisky, got on a heavy spree with a farmer by the name of McShene, and while the latter was in a stupor from whisky on chloroform, proceeded to dissect him.

THE Georgia Legislature opened July 4th. The Farnell fund had reached \$17,065 July 4. There are 5,927 Americans residing at the French capital.

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Georgia shows up well as a manufacturing State as well as an agricultural district. Her capitalists have nearly \$10,000,000 in factories, which number 3,846, and pay nearly \$5,000,000 in wages annually to nearly 18,000 employees.

The number of voters returned by the election assessors for all the wards of Philadelphia is 204,336 for the year 1883, as against 201,863 for last year.

The hay crop of New England is one of the heaviest on record. New Hampshire reports an average yield of 3,500 tons, with an estimated yield of 31,536 tons.

The finances of Paris are not satisfactory. The budget for 1883 amounts to 262,500,000 francs. The only reserve fund to fall on back upon does not exceed 7,000,000 francs.

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When you visit or leave New York City, take baggage expressage and carriage hire, and stop at GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot.

At a barbecue at Dupont Station, near Lovellville, on the 4th, a drunken man had a row with a sober man, and the latter did of fourteen knife-wounds.

SOMETIMES inferior and dangerous oils are sold as Euphon Oil, therefore, especially early consumers to take care that they obtain the genuine article.

Our friends, in visiting the city, will find good accommodations and a pleasant home at the Galvez House, kept by Mrs. N. G. Galvez, in the corner of Tremont and Avenue M.

On the 6th Mr. Glabston, in the House of Commons, said that Count de Lesseps's son came to London because a personal interview touching the Suez Canal affairs was desirable.

THE Supreme Court of Utah has decided that Belle Harris, a polygamist wife who has been in jail two months for cohabiting, is entitled to tell the grand jury who was the father of her child, must remain in prison until she answers, she says she will remain forever before she will turn against her husband.

THE largest fire insurance ever entered in a single order was recently by the City of New York, for \$1,000,000, on the city property.

IF you ask for tickets via St. Louis and the Vandallia line, Round trip tickets to Pittsburgh, Pa., Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and all Summer Resorts in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Virginia, are on sale via above named route at all ticket offices in the South-west.

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THE house of James Milburn, of Joliet, Ill, was burned, and two children, in the absence of their parents, perished. Cause—fire-crackers.

The Baronesse Burlett-Courts-Bartlett holds \$200,000 in United States funds, and the Duke of Sutherland and Sir Thomas Drake \$5,000,000 each.

Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, favors such improvements along the Mississippi as will make overflows from floods impossible.

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Riotous miners on the 5th took possession of the town of Elv, Vermont, on account of back pay. They threatened the destruction of property if payment is not made. They have in hand the mine's explosives.

A few Jews, for the first time, gained a Hebrew scholarship at Oxford, Mr. Herman J. Cohen having been awarded the Pusey-Ellerton Hebrew scholarship.

Statistics show that the growth of timber in Kansas is yearly increasing beyond the consumption. It was feared at the first settling of the State that the timber would disappear in a few years.

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BELE PLAINS DISTRICT—FORTH ROUND. Lytle Gap mts, 14-8 Sunday in August. Abilene cr, 3d Sunday in August.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND. Cibola cr, at Uteville, Saturday, August 4. Carlsbad mts, 4th Sunday in August.

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LAUD—Quoted, at 95 1/2 for refined, in 100 lbs; at 95 1/4 for refined. Grocers in bulk, at 95 1/4.

MOLASSES—Quoted from first hands as follows: Louisiana, 30c; Cuba, 30c; open kettle, 35c; Texas, 35c. Quoted by wholesale grocers at 40c for ordinary; fair to good, 44c; prime to choice, 48c.

ONIONS—New, at 1 1/2 1/2 50 per bushel in sacks; 2 1/2 1/2 50 per bushel in barrels. Bermuda, 1 1/2 1/2 per bushel in crates.

POTATOES—No old in marketable condition. Louisiana, 10c; Cuba, 10c; fair to prime, 6c; choice, 6 1/2 c.

PETROLEUM—In steady supply at 1 1/2 per gallon in bulk, 1 1/2 c in cases for five gallon cans; 1 1/2 c in cases and 2 1/2 c in bulk. These are the prices; a small advance from wholesale is charged.

RAISINS—Layer, 82 1/2 1/2 per box; London layer, 82 1/2 1/2 per box. RICE—Wholesale grocers quote: Louisiana, ordinary, 5 1/2 c; fair to prime, 6 1/2 c; choice, 6 1/2 c.

SALT—Liverpool coarse quoted at 1 1/2 c per sack in carload lots; in lots of 500 sacks and upward, 1 1/2 c. Green coarse, 1 1/2 c for carload lots; 1 1/2 c for small lots; Louisiana coarse, 1 1/2 c; Louisiana fine, 1 1/2 c.

SUGAR—Selling from first hands as follows: Louisiana pure white, 8 1/2 c; choice, white, 8 1/2 c; New Orleans, 8 1/2 c; yellow clarified, 8 1/2 c; seconds, 6 1/2 c; open kettle, 6 1/2 c; Northern refined firm, 10 1/2 c; Southern refined firm, 10 1/2 c; crushed and powdered, 10 1/2 c; granulated, 10 1/2 c; standard, 10 1/2 c.

WHEAT—No. 2, 1 1/2 c; No. 3, 1 1/2 c; No. 4, 1 1/2 c; No. 5, 1 1/2 c; No. 6, 1 1/2 c; No. 7, 1 1/2 c; No. 8, 1 1/2 c; No. 9, 1 1/2 c; No. 10, 1 1/2 c; No. 11, 1 1/2 c; No. 12, 1 1/2 c; No. 13, 1 1/2 c; No. 14, 1 1/2 c; No. 15, 1 1/2 c; No. 16, 1 1/2 c; No. 17, 1 1/2 c; No. 18, 1 1/2 c; No. 19, 1 1/2 c; No. 20, 1 1/2 c.

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COMMERCIAL.

Live Stock Quotations—Galveston.

Table with columns: Receipts, Beef, Yearlings, Cows, Calves, Sheep, Hogs. Includes data for various days and prices.

Quotations—Corn-fed beef, etc.

Quotations—Corn-fed beef, 7 1/2 c; choice, 8 1/2 c; grass-fed beef, 7 1/2 c; choice, 8 1/2 c.

Cotton Freights.

STEAM—Cotton to Liverpool direct, 1/2; via New York, 1 1/2-1 3/4; to Havre, 1 1/2; to Bremen, 1 1/2; to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Fall River and Philadelphia, 1/2.

Exchange and Coin.

Table with columns: Sterling, New York, San Francisco, Silver, Mexican. Includes exchange rates.

Prices Current.

Quotations represent wholesale prices. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

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E. E. RICE, FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, REPRESENTING FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. Gia Home Risks Solicited.

PIANOS! ORGANIS! Of the best makes, at the very lowest prices, and warranted to stand any climate.

The Story & Camp Piano is acknowledged to be the BEST LOW-PRICED PIANO now manufactured.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED! STORY & CAMP, 203, No. 5th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE MOQUEEN MANGANIC WELLS, BRYAN, TEXAS. LEWIS M. QUINN, PROPRIETOR.

THE MANGANIC WATER. Analysis of Well No. 1, by Prof. F. C. HIAN. This water is of the purest quality, and is the best for medicinal purposes.





Texas Christian Advocate

Continued from page nine.

ing and Railway Curves, with practical lessons, Davies'.

JUNIOR YEAR--First Term--Analytical Geometry, Loomis'.

Second Term--Mechanics, Olmsted's.

Senior Year--First Term--Differential and Integral Calculus, Loomis'; Astronomy, Loomis'.

Second Term--Differential and Integral Calculus, Loomis'; Astronomy, Loomis'; Civil Engineering, Lectures and Practical Lessons.

V--School of English.

PROFESSOR M'LEAN.

The studies of this school are arranged in three courses of one year each. Candidates for admission must give evidence of thorough acquaintance with the principles embodied in the course preparatory to this department.

The parts of speech of the English language, the inflections of the language, the ordinary laws of syntax, and the elementary principles of English composition.

Care has been taken in arranging the course of study to achieve the varied purpose of making the student a thorough master in the practical use of his native language, of affording him an adequate acquaintance with the principles which underlie all speech, and of securing proficiency in the knowledge of the laws of thought, and the higher principles of criticism which produce elegance, skill and accuracy in the writer or speaker. Exercises are required throughout the course.

First Term--Rhetoric, Hart's; Declamation; Composition, Epistolary Narrative and Descriptive.

Second Term--Rhetoric, Hart's; Declamation; Composition, Argumentative.

Senior Year--First Term--History of English Literature, Johnson and Brown's; Declamation; Essays.

Second Term--Jevon's Lessons in Logic, Declamation; Essays.

JUNIOR YEAR--First Term--Earle's Philology; Original Speeches.

Second Term--Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric; Original Speeches.

Books of Reference--Blair's Rhetoric; Augus' Hand Book of the English Tongue; Hart's English Literature; Turgis' Hand Book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English; Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.

VI--School of Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR YOUNG.

The course of each language in this school covers two years. The method of instruction is by oral and written exercises, and reading of the classic authors of the language.

GERMAN--First Term--Introductory Lessons; Otto's Grammar; Joyce's Otto's Reader, or selections from Unterhaltungs Bibliothek.

Second Term--Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell; Goethe's Faust; Whitney's Outlines of German Literature.

Whitney's Dictionary is recommended.

SPANISH--First Term--Salcedo's Grammar; Tolon's Reader; Sales' Colmena Española.

Second Term--Don Quixote; Calderon's El Principe Constante, or El Magico Prodigioso; Lope de Vega's La Estrella de Sevilla; Moratin's El Sr. de las Ninas.

FRENCH--First Term--Fasquelle's Juvenile French; Fasquelle's Grammar; De Fiva's Reader.

Second Term--De Fiva's Classical Reader. Selections from modern authors.

VII--School of Natural Science.

PROFESSOR BYER.

The course of this school covers four years. The instruction is by text-books, lectures and experiments.

A fee of \$5 is required of each student in the Junior Chemistry, and one of \$10 from each in the Senior Chemistry. In return for fees the student is furnished with chemicals and apparatus sufficient to perform the experiments described in the text-book. Additional experiments and lectures are given by the Professor.

FRESHMAN YEAR--First Term--Elements of Physics, Gage.

Second Term--Chemistry, Steele.

SOPIHOMRE YEAR--First Term--Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Sound, Magnetism, Snell's Olmsted, Kimball's Revision.

Second Term--Electricity, Heat, Light, Snell's Olmsted, Physiology, Hooker.

JUNIOR YEAR--First Term--Chemistry, Elliot and Storey.

Second Term--Geology, Dana.

SENIOR YEAR--First Term--Qualitative Analysis, Walker's.

Second Term--Quantitative Analysis, Walker's.

VIII--School of History and Political Economy.

PROFESSOR JONES.

The course of this school covers three years. Recitations are accompanied with lectures explanatory of the text.

SOPIHOMRE YEAR--First Term--Ancient History, Thalhimer's.

Second Term--Medieval and Modern History.

JUNIOR YEAR--First Term--Political Economy, Walker's.

Second Term--Guzot's History of Civilization.

SENIOR YEAR--First Term--Hume's England (Student's Edition).

Second Term--Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.

IX--Commercial School.

PROFESSOR YOUNG.

The course in this school covers one term. Admission can be secured only by proficiency in the English and mathematical studies of the Preparatory School. The student is taught the use of all the necessary books in single and double entry, and a great variety of business forms. In addition to exercises presented in approved text-books, original exercises of a more practical nature are furnished by the professor. Book-keeping by double entry; book-keeping by single entry; changing from single to double entry; farm accounts; dissolution of copartnership; commercial law.

X--School of Music.

PROFESSOR RAGSDALE.

PRESENTATION OF GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST ESSAY.

Miss Lilla Brown--Miss Susee Mott.

DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

Miss Lilla Brown--Miss Susee Mott.

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DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

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to produce ease and facility of execution in the accompanying exercises, the quality of the tone, making the instrument as far as possible approximate the intelligence and pathos expressed by the human voice. The student is conducted by a carefully-arranged course from the easiest performance to the highest degree of dexterity and artistic refinement. The course of study covers four years. Tuition on piano or orchestral instrument, per month, \$5; use of instrument one hour per day, each month, \$1. Organ, per term, five months, \$12. Three lessons per week are given on all the instruments except the organ. Instruction on the organ given each Saturday. Students in instrumental music or vocalization will be admitted, without additional charge, to the classes formed during the course in Education, Musical Grammar, Composition, Interpretation, Acoustics, Analysis, and Thorough Bass. Monthly rehearsals are had by the pupils.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

From the opening of Southwestern University, at Georgetown, there was urgent demand from many of the parents of the young men for school facilities for their daughters. This fact became known, and an arrangement was about being consummated in 1878 by which a Young Ladies' College was to be established at Georgetown under the auspices of a sister church. The Trustees and Curators held that as this demand arose from the patrons of the University, it was reasonable that the University respond to it. A house was at once rented and a school for young ladies opened, which already has the advantages of the University to them but under a distinct routine. The school occupied the new building erected for its accommodation in 1879, and has had steadily an encouraging growth as the following statement shows. There were matriculated in 1879, fifty-two students; 1880, fifty-nine; 1881, ninety-five; 1882, ninety-nine; 1883, one hundred and ten. The one hundred and ten students of the past session were from thirty-six towns and counties in the State, and already the institution is becoming representative in its character. The Faculty of the University give instruction to the young ladies of collegiate grade, and the same curriculum is demanded to secure the degrees of the University. Young ladies, however, not aspiring to regular college degrees receive a diploma as "Full Graduate," upon completing, through the sophomore year, the course in the University required for Bachelor of Science.

The results have fully vindicated the wisdom of the action that opened up under the charter of the University these unusual opportunities for advanced education to the young ladies of the State. Through without the advantages of a proper boarding department--a deficiency which now promises soon to be supplied--the institution has steadily grown in numbers and reputation. Young ladies find here opportunities for complete and advanced instruction, offered nowhere else in the Southwest. This school being under the same faculty and identical management with that of the University, there must needs be complete harmony of operation. The Faculty, in the program of their course, divided the time to the two departments, so that all had proper opportunity for the public to judge of the attainments of the students. The young ladies furnished through the series of exercises the relief and pleasure afforded through good music, and soliloquies and choruses enlivened each occasion.

In addition to the Collegiate Department, there is connected with the Young Ladies' School a Preparatory School, classified as Intermediate and Preparatory. Classes are conducted in distinct rooms. Miss Lucy Harper presiding in one and Miss Matilda DeBelle in the other. The school is thoroughly systematized, and no pupil can advance from one department to the other until mastering the course below. Of course the Young Ladies' School shared the occasion of the commencement sermon and literary address, of which mention has been made. On Monday night the young ladies of the Alceian Society gave a literary and musical entertainment, and the society is for the literary improvement of its members, and shares with the Alamo and San Jacinto Societies of the University the labor and advantages of the "Monthly Magazine." We cannot better convey an idea of this tasteful and successful affair than by giving the programme of exercises:

ENTERTAINMENT OF ALCEIAN SOCIETY.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 25, 1883.

PRAYER.

Music--Pearls and Diamonds--Miss Rankin and Bryson.

Salutatory--Miss Minnie Phillips.

Music--Two Merry Minstrels--Miss Bodey and Lowe.

Music--Love's Love--Miss Letitia Judson.

Selection--Trouble in the Choir--Miss Annie Mathis.

Music--Moonlight on the Lake--Miss Rankin, Mosley, J. B. Baker, Snyder, Messrs. Mosley, Borden, Green.

Christmas Ball--Misses Rankin and Young.

Recitation--The World for Sale--Miss Maggie Morrow.

Music--O. B. Baker's Song--Misses Judgins and Rankin, and Mr. McKamey. LaNocella's Music, Maggie Eves.

Music--Sister Eliza--Misses Rankin and Snyder.

Selection--Hazy in the Wilderness--Miss Viola Eades.

Music--Two Cousins--Misses Judgins and Lowe.

Recitation--The World for Sale--Miss Maggie Morrow.

Gathering Home--Chorus.

Music--"They that trust in the Lord." Reception March--Misses Freeman, Bruce, Graves, French, Baker, Snyder.

Music--"Love shall guide Thee"--Misses Liza Grand, Gabe, de Concer, Misses Annie Mathis and Corneila Evans.

Music--"Lullaby"--Misses Annie Mathis and Corneila Evans.

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Music--"Protestans Through the Coming Night," B. H. H. H.

The Salutatory in French, the Essays and the Valedictory were all read with great deliberation and clear articulation; and, with exception perhaps of one of the essays, were distinctly heard by the vast audience. There was a great loss to the public speaking, as it showed that it is not volume of voice, but deliberate and clear articulation that is most required to reach a large audience. The graduates passed their trying ordeal with much grace and self-possession, and from traveling expenses, pressed salutatory in French, through the touching and beautiful valedictory, gave exhibition of painstaking instruction, elegant culture and thorough scholarship. Miss Daisy Lane received the highest honor, and graduated with Lavinia Henderson, Anna Mathis and Virginia Mosley had conferred upon them, with the usual address in Latin, from the Regent, the degree of Bachelor of Science. This event marks a new era in the history of the University. For the first time the regular academic degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon young ladies. The Regent explained, that the degrees being regular, and conferred for scholarship, the Curators and Faculty knew not how else to meet the demand that to constitute the Young Ladies Bachelors.

The following young ladies graduated in the Modern Languages: In Spanish--Misses Lilla Crawford, Nettie Hardy and Maggie Judgins. In French--Miss Fannie Bodey.

Col. A. S. Hough, of Georgia, offered a valuable gold medal to the young lady of the Collegiate Department writing the best essay. There were seven essays in sealed envelopes, and a committee awarded the medal to the essay numbered "Six." Dr. A. E. Goodwyn, of Austin, announced the decision, and upon opening the sealed envelopes revealed the victorious essay to be that of Miss Virginia Mosley, of Williamson county. Dr. Goodwyn, in a most appropriate speech, delivered the medal to the young lady amid the plaudits of the audience.

Those distinguished for scholarship were announced through printed slips distributed through the audience. The following are the names. The highest mark is 5. The student averaging 4 in any study is announced distinguished.

School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

SENIOR CLASS.

Miss Minnie Phillips--Anderson county.

Miss Beulah Reeder--Bastrop county.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Miss Corneila Evans--Williamson county.

Miss Venon Lane--Williamson county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

School of English.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Miss Fannie Baker--San Saba county.

Miss Emma Charlton--Matagorda county.

Miss Lilla Brown--Kinney county.

Miss Virginia Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Nettie Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Alice Smith--Bastrop county.

Miss Belle Sutherland--Williamson county.

Miss Mary Trull--Bastrop county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

School of Mathematics.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Miss Emma Charlton--Matagorda county.

Miss Flora Graves--Williamson county.

Miss Venon Lane--Williamson county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

Miss Mary Trull--Bastrop county.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Miss Fannie Baker--San Saba county.

Miss Emma Charlton--Matagorda county.

Miss Lilla Brown--Kinney county.

Miss Virginia Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Nettie Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Alice Smith--Bastrop county.

Miss Belle Sutherland--Williamson county.

Miss Mary Trull--Bastrop county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

School of History and Political Science.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Miss Fannie Baker--San Saba county.

Miss Emma Charlton--Matagorda county.

Miss Lilla Brown--Kinney county.

Miss Virginia Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Nettie Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Alice Smith--Bastrop county.

Miss Belle Sutherland--Williamson county.

Miss Mary Trull--Bastrop county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

School of Natural Science.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Miss Fannie Baker--San Saba county.

Miss Emma Charlton--Matagorda county.

Miss Lilla Brown--Kinney county.

Miss Virginia Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Nettie Mosley--Williamson county.

Miss Alice Smith--Bastrop county.

Miss Belle Sutherland--Williamson county.

Miss Mary Trull--Bastrop county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

School of Modern Languages.

FRENCH.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

Miss Minnie Phillips--Anderson county.

SENIOR SENIOR.

Miss Maggie Judgins--Williamson county.

JUNIOR SENIOR.

Miss Ada Allison--Williamson county.

Miss Venon Lane--Williamson county.

Miss Annie Mathis--Rusk county.

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