

Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Vol. XX--No. 48.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1036

Texas Christian Advocate.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

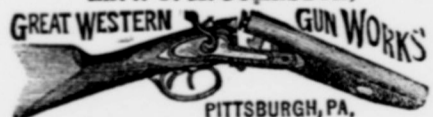
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B. S. PARSONS,
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SELF-RAKE REAPERS & MOWERS,
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Farmers: See that You Don't Get the Machines of 1871-2.

We are headquarters for the latest price--\$200 Gold. We can also supply repairs, if number of piece wanted be sent us.

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jan29 6m

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This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 188 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.

2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.

3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire--No. 8--around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.

5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.--All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such. J. H. S.
March 31, 1873. may22 tf

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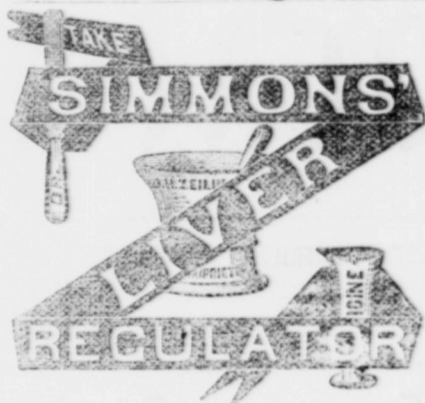
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Buy no Powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATORY unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp, and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

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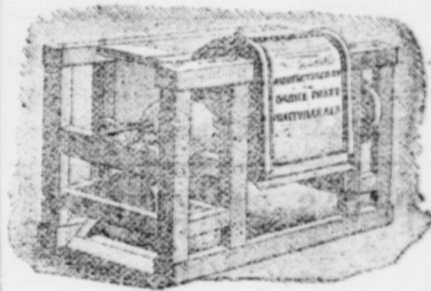
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of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup, the scientific discovery of J. P. Fittler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our Christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn., suffered sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, etc., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fittler, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing.

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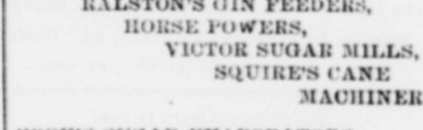
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ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

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ARE ALWAYS LOW PRICED, RELIABLE And Operate Perfectly. -FOR SALE BY-

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Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

VOL. XX--No. 48.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1036

MORAL FRUITFULNESS.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

By nature peccable and frail are we,
Easily beguiled; to vice, to error prone;
But apt for virtue too. Humanity
Is not a field where tares and thorns alone
Are left to spring; good seed hath there been
sown
With no unsparing hand. Sometimes the shoot
Is choked with weeds, or withers on a stone;
But in a kindly soil it strikes its root,
And flourisheth, and bringeth forth abundant
fruit.

Texas Resources.

Montgomery County.

MR. EDITOR--In your issue of March 19, 1873, appears a communication from Willis over the signature of "T. McL." in which the writer discourses at length about Montgomery county and the citizens thereof. What he says about the scenery and the character of the soil of the county is, to some extent, true, though he fails to give the county what is due it, even in this respect. But in other respects, the statements of your correspondent are the grossest misrepresentations. He ridicules what he denominates the aristocracy of the county. Now, the class of our citizens to which he has reference when he uses the word, "aristocracy," has about as few parts and qualities of the aristocrat--taken in its real signification--as could well be imagined. There are pretty thickly scattered over our county intelligent and high-minded farmers, and in our villages we have some thrifty and enterprising merchants and mechanics, all of whom have acquired some property and a moderate fortune by hard work and incessant application to their respective professions. These men are gentlemen, not "aristocrats;" and they are not any more entitled to the name of gentlemen than those of their co-citizens who have not, from various causes, been able to accumulate as much property, nor do they claim that they are. Our white citizens, I presume, are like all other gentlemen, in the North or in the South, and therefore are not over eager to take into the precincts of their homes and the bosom of their families those who come among them without character, property, purpose, principle, or anything else, as far as they know. It is barely possible that this peculiarity of the gentleman has had something to do, in some way or other, with your correspondent's evident hostility towards the "aristocracy." In the corner of the county, which your correspondent has selected to inflict his "squat" upon, the people are comparatively poor, though they have plenty to make them comfortable, and only a few are owners of real estate. But this section is just beginning to settle up (on Caney Creek, etc.) and that so few settlers are owners of land, is due to the fact that they are very poor when they come here. These people are granted the use of these lands for several years without paying rent, the improvements being considered sufficient to pay rent for three or four and sometimes five or six years, and these settlers always have the privilege of purchasing the lands they improve, and many of them are doing so. West of this Caney country, across the Great Northern Railroad, very nearly every family

has its own home, and is living in a style of comfort and ease, which few counties can boast of.

Your correspondent says there is no certainty in our county about land titles, and that people on that account are afraid to purchase. To refute this assertion, I shall merely refer to the docket of the district court for this county. That will show that if there is any extensive dispute in regard to land titles here, the people have some other way of "settling" than by a resort to the courts.

"T. McL.," in speaking of "poor people" being hewers of wood, drawers of water, etc., here in this county for the "aristocracy," doubtless alludes to the freedmen. And suppose they are? Shall it be said that these people are to live without labor? If their labor is not to support them, what is? The practice and experience of "T. McL." may have taught him a way to live without hewing wood or drawing water, or doing anything else worth mention; but it is difficult to see how the laborers of this county, whether white or black, who have not the traveled experience of your correspondent, are to live without labor. The truth is, in this county the general rule is reversed, and "capital" is a slave to labor. Facts are better than anything else, and therefore let me state one instance (among many) to show what honest labor can accomplish in Montgomery county: In the beginning of 1872, Isaac Pollard, a worthy freedman of this county, purchased of J. S. Thomason, on credit, 150 acres of land in Lone Oak prairie, with pretty fair improvements on it, and some sixty acres under fence; price, \$7 per acre, gold. Isaac and two or three chaps, with inadequate team and scant feed, went to work and made twenty-one or twenty-two bales of cotton and several hundred bushels of corn, besides other farm products. He sold his cotton, paid for his land, paid his year's expenses, and at the end of the year (1872) found himself clear of debt, plenty of provisions on hand, and the owner of a farm then worth \$2000! There are other instances of a similar character, and such facts speak far louder--to men of sense--and ought to have more influence than the gratuitous bombast of fifty foreigners.

Our free schools are progressing finely, and our district clerk informs me that the teachers have been regularly paid their salaries; and I have good reason to prefer crediting his statements rather than those of "T. McL."

Our county is improving rapidly in every respect; wealth and population are flowing into our midst, and will so continue to do, in spite of such irresponsible croakers as your correspondent. Lands which compete with any in the State for productiveness and facility of cultivation, can be had for \$7 to \$12 per acre; unimproved lands, with splendid timber, for \$2 to \$5 per acre. Splendid lands can be had for three or four years simply for the improvements placed on them during occupancy, with privilege of purchase at a fair price.

In conclusion, I can say that immigrants can please themselves in this county, whatever may be their professions; and they will find that they are pleased and contented in spite of them-

selves before they have been here a year. If I am rightly informed, your correspondent is not a citizen of this county, owns no property here, has no interests here. I am certain that he has no right nor authority to misrepresent the people of this county and the county itself as he has done in your paper, and it would be the grossest injustice to our citizens and our county to allow your correspondent's statements to stand uncontradicted. I have been raised from childhood in this county, and know from experience and observation that in no part of the United States can a home be found which will more certainly ensure health, happiness and general prosperity, than here in our good county of Montgomery.

JUSTITIA.

WILLIS, March 28, 1873.

WE extract the following communication from the *Southern Patriot*. It is from Jefferson, Texas:

Navigation continues good, and business brisk in this town. Crowds of country people daily throng our streets.

Sunday-schools are starting out on their spring career. Several mission Sunday-schools are in anticipation in the suburbs of Jefferson. Efforts are being made to supply every family in Marion county with the Bible. Our newspapers are urging the formation of a Young Men's Christian Association.

A new courthouse, to cost some fifty thousand dollars, is said to be under contract. Great expectations are entertained in regard to the coming East Texas State Fair. It is hoped the connection will soon be made with Marshall by railroad.

Borden's Meat-Preserving Factory.

MR. EDITOR--Borden's meat-preserving factory is located nine miles from Columbus, Texas, on Harvey's creek, directly on the railroad line from Columbus. This factory was finished last year and began operations in September. It cost about \$100,000. They will soon have the capacity to slaughter and put up in cans fifty beeves a day.

I visited the factory recently, and the gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. Frank Gebbie, took me over the entire building, and explained the process of preparing their "roast beef" and "extract," an outline of which, perhaps, might interest some of your readers.

The company has 150 acres in pasture, surrounded by a good board fence, where they keep their beeves. They put all they intend slaughtering in the slaughter-pen the night previous, and the next morning they are cool and in a fine condition for butchering. As soon as one is slaughtered, he is taken immediately to the factory, and the choice parts (less than one-fourth of the whole) are cut up fine and put into pans, and placed in a large iron vacuum chest; the air is exhausted and the animal heat removed; the pans are then placed in a large iron rotary oven, the bottom of which is kept constantly revolving, and as soon as the beef is done, it is taken into another room, weighed, and put into cans by machinery.

The "extract" is prepared as follows, viz: The meat is cut up finely by machinery and boiled in a large

tank till the strength is all taken out; the "broth" is then drawn through pipes into a large vacuum boiler, which, by exhausting the air, boils at 145° Fahrenheit; here it is boiled till about the consistence of thick syrup; it then goes into a dryer, kept hot by steam, and here it remains till nearly solid; it is then taken out and canned. The "extract" is intended mainly, I suppose, for soups, although I see Mr. Borden recommends it for "beef tea," "plain beef broth," and "numerous household uses." As it is cooked perfectly, soup, etc., can be made in a minute or two; hence it will be but little trouble to use it. I have no doubt, when its merits are properly known, it will be in great demand throughout the civilized world. Same may be said of the "roast beef." Mr. Gaile Borden is the inventor also of the celebrated "condensed milk," which is now yielding the company a fine income.

L. ERCANBRACK.

WINCHESTER, March 18, 1873.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Southern Patriot*, Mount Pleasant, Texas, after giving a brief statement of trips to the prairies of the West, speaks in the following flattering terms of Titus county:

Prairie soil is fertile, but does not excel our White Oak land. Our land will usually produce two bales cotton to three acres, and if well cultivated will make a bale per acre, and forty bushels of corn; peas, potatoes and oats of the finest quality. We raise fine horses, cows and hogs, at but little cost. Our grass, or range, is as fine as can be found. I do not see why Titus county can not equal any part of the State for farming. All we need is labor to bring our land into cultivation. I was reared in Georgia, and think with pleasure of the enterprise and prosperity of my native State, but in Titus we work as well as they do. It is true we have some of the so-called non-aggressive population, but gradually they are coming out, improving, and soon our society will be as good as it is in Georgia. When our rich lands on White Oak are cleared up, then you will see corn and cotton plentiful in Titus. Come and see us.

THE Greenville *Herald*, in commenting upon the influx of immigrants into Hunt county, pertinently suggests the following for the benefit of those who purpose making it their permanent home:

We would advise all those who have made up their minds to settle in this county, no matter what their occupation or calling, to secure at least a small portion of rich land while yet so very cheap. It is a good thing to have in the family, and will be greatly sought after in a few years as the best property to be owned. Delays are dangerous for those who desire to buy at the present prices, as there is a constant and swelling tide of immigration pouring into our State, which is rapidly enhancing the value of land.

The Tyler *Reporter* says the construction trains of the Great Northern Railroad are now passing through that place regularly with iron, ties, etc., and that from one-half to three-quarters of a mile of track is being laid daily.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. J. W. DeVilbiss sends us the subjoined interesting account of his work on the Corpus Christi district, West Texas Conference. We trust the good work will go on :

I have just closed my first round of quarterly meetings on the Corpus Christi district, West Texas Conference, and I rejoice to say that all the preachers are at work and doing well. The church is devising liberal things for the support of the ministry and the other benevolent enterprises committed to her care. Two good parsonages have been secured and paid for since conference, and the preachers are snugly housed in them. One of these is at Rockport and the other at Beeville. A half block at Rockport has been donated by our good friend Mr. J. M. Mathis, and deeded to our church, and a full block at Beeville has been bought and also deeded—not a cent of debt on either. Our meetings have been seasons of great blessing, and we have had a number of accessions to the church. We thank God and take courage.

—Rev. J. S. Clower, writing from Independence under date of April 2d, says :

I feel greatly encouraged in my field of labor. While I have had no decided revivals, the church is being aroused. At this point (Independence), though a strong Baptist community, we have organized a Sunday-school with very flattering prospects—the first, I believe, our church ever had here. It was urged by a few, that we could not get ten children, but we opened with twenty, and have a fair prospect of getting more. We have a number of grown young men and young women in the school. Our very excellent Sunday-school periodicals will, after we get them once, rivet the interest of the children to the Sunday-school. We are anxious now to buy an organ and improve our singing, which will give us still more influence. May our gracious Lord continue unto us his mercy, and grant us the aid of his Holy Spirit to help us in our great work! Pray for us.

—Rev. T. W. Ernst, writing from Valley Postoffice, Guadalupe county, gives the following encouraging account of the work and prospects in the German mission in that region. He says :

Tell your readers that Brother Wohlshlagel, preacher in charge, is doing a good work. He goes from house to house and reads a chapter of Scripture and prays with the people, and he has brought some into the house of God who had never been in before. He has started a Sunday-school at New Braunfels, and is attending seven prayer meetings. He is a very hard worker for Christ. In about seven weeks he has made up twelve subscribers for our Familienfreund, and has visited more families than some have done in a year. We have good hopes that he will do a great work here this year, because he is very much beloved and is a man of prayer. He has always good, large meetings wherever he goes, and his sermons are very plain, so that everybody can understand him. May the Lord bless our whole German work, and awaken more men like Brother Wohlshlagel, is my prayer!

Brother Ernst says that if better acquainted with the American language, he would write more frequently. Let us hear from you, my Brother. We wish to hear what God is doing among our German brethren. We hope many like Brother Wohlshlagel will be raised up to labor in that field.

THE GENERAL MINUTES.

Table with columns: CONFERENCES, Total Ministers and Members, Increase, Decrease, Baptized, Sunday-school, etc. Lists various conferences like Baltimore, Virginia, Western Virginia, etc., with their respective statistics.

[There are defects in the minutes of some of the conferences, which the editor vainly endeavored to supply. The number of Sunday-school teachers in the White River Conference was not reported this year—we take the figures of last year, though they are, obviously, too low. The reports of baptism, especially of infants, are very imperfect. The transferred preachers are reckoned with those of the conferences to which they now belong. The preachers who located this year (57) are not counted; on the other hand, the preachers who were admitted on trial (24), and those who were readmitted (38), are counted among the traveling preachers, though many of them are also reckoned with the local preachers. The colored members, for the most part, have left our connection for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, organized by our Bishops under the authority of the General Conferences—they are reported in their own minutes—hence the apparent decrease in that department.]

—Our energetic young friend, Bro. M. C. Field, of Columbia, visited Snake creek, eighteen miles south of Richmond, the fifth Sunday in March, preached to a good congregation, and organized a Sunday-school. The people there complain that they have no regular preacher. Brother Field has promised them a week-day appointment. He has also established a Sunday school at Damon's Mound.

—Rev. S. H. Brown sends a good report from his field of labor, Beeville circuit, Texas Conference :

Our first quarterly meeting is over. We had fine sermons from Brothers Philpott and Stone. On account of bad weather, we failed to have love-feast; all much regretted it. We have had nine additions to the church—good working members. We have now five Sunday-schools on the circuit. We hope for yet better things. This is a good field.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The New York Methodist says: The churches of New York are evidently revived, and whatever the views of sceptics in relation to the virtue of prayer, the number of those who are "proving and trying" the Almighty by the mention of the name of Christ Jesus is increasing every day continually. Seventeenth-street, Allen-street, Bedford, Jane, Eighteenth, Seventh and Forty-third-streets, and other churches, are having times of refreshing and in gathering. A pleasant, hopeful sign it is that so many of these churches are publishing so many awakening hand-bills and circulating them by their young men.

—The Methodists, in common with the Episcopalians, Baptists, etc., look to their own denominational welfare in New York city as must every other church that proposes to grow. Its annual meeting was held in St. Pauls church on Sunday evening last. The Society has under its charge seven missions and mission stations, and is connected with seven churches organized under its auspices having now permanent locations, and two having hired apartments. It employs twenty-two pastors and missionaries, two being females. Its present number of full members is

1019, and of probationers 296. The conversions during the year were 340. Its income was, during the year, \$56,711.38, but of this \$10,898.37 was from loans. Its outgo \$56,867.02, but of this \$21,970.41 was for land, buildings, and furniture.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopalians have a theological school in Colorado, established by Bishop Randall. The building was erected by Nathan Matthews, a munificent layman of Boston.

—The Rev. Capel Molyneux, the Low Church minister who recently resigned his living at St. Paul's, Onslow Square, London, on account of the ritualizing tendencies of the English Church, has been presented by his late congregation with about \$18,000. This was presented to him with an address, which, while offering no opinion as to the course he has adopted, expressed the warmest sympathy with Mr. Molyneux in the pain he must have felt in severing the ties formed during a forty-five years' ministry.

—The sum of \$770 has been subscribed for building a chapel at Belton, Texas.

—Last fall Bishop Johns confirmed upwards of fifty persons, and on March 21, Bishop Whittle confirmed fifty more. The good work is still going on.

—The High-church party in England has raised a fund of \$50,000 for the purchase of advowsons, and present them, as they fall vacant, to clergymen of their own school.

—The Bishop of Ely has "admitted" two lay-readers, the Bishop of Petersburg two, and the Bishop of London eight, at a public service, with the form, "Take thou authority to read the word of God," etc., delivering a Bible to each.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—New York city has ninety-one Presbyterian churches. The first church of this denomination was organized in 1706, and the first house of worship was built in 1719.

—The board of foreign missions of the United Presbyterian Church has received a bequest of the late Hugh Reed, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., of \$1000 for the prosecution of

its work in the foreign field; also the late Miss Frances W. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, gives \$1000 to the mission of the United Presbyterian Church in India.

MORAVIAN.

—The assessors' estimate of the value of the Moravian churches in Philadelphia, as lately published, gives the following figures: First church, including cemetery, \$50,000; Second church, \$28,000; Third church, \$2500; Fourth church, \$5900. Together, \$86,400, which is about 25 per cent. less than their market value, so we are assured.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 for the purpose of erecting a large school for girls on the grounds of the Moravian Church at New Dorp, Staten Island, to be built on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists in Chicago propose to endow a department in the Baptist Theological Seminary of that city for the education of Scandinavian Baptist ministers.

—A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector, from Louisiana, furnishes the following practical illustration of the spirit of the Primitives :

"A destitute section below here had been visited by a Primitive preacher. Becoming interested that they should have the Gospel he spoke of it to his brethren. Being poor, he could not afford to go to them and preach unless his sacrifice was in some way made good. The subject was mentioned in the conference referred to, when a brother rose and said that he would give fifty dollars to aid in supplying Bro. T.'s lack of service at home, while he went to preach to the destitute. Another brother said he would give ten dollars, when the Moderator reminded them that the proceeding was not according to Primitive Baptist usage. The subject was at once dropped.

—Dr. Shaver, in a vigorous editorial on missions, says that American Baptists contribute, for all forms of missionary work, an average of 31 cents per member, and only \$1 for \$89 worth of church property.

Moses in the Wilderness.

Moses, when a child, possessed most of those constituent powers of mind essential to the devoted patriot or philanthropist, the courageous warrior, the successful general, the distinguished legislator, the accurate historian, the acute logician, the deep-thinking philosopher, the ardent poet, and, I have thought, the eloquent orator, although he did make that humble apology in front of the blazing bush: "O Lord, I am not eloquent, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken to thy servant; but I am slow of speech, and of slow tongue." There was a promise as well as a rebuke couched in the reply of the Almighty: "Who hath made man's mouth? or who maketh the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing, or the blind? Have not I, the Lord? Now, therefore, go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say?" But God allowed him to be hurried out of Egypt, and away into a waste, howling wilderness, in the capacity of an humble shepherd, feeding sheep not his own, surrounded perhaps with many perils which nerved his soul with courage. There he was tried and humbled. Forty years long was the Almighty engaged in training this remarkable person for the mighty and important work to which he was called. When fully prepared, and not one hour sooner, God commissioned him from a bush in flames yet unconsumed, and sent him forth to endure hardness as a good soldier of his God, to meet the scowl of Pharaoh and his host with a courage undaunted by all the terrors of his power. You know the sequel: courageous in the greatest perils, faithful amidst the fiercest and most alluring temptations, humble when crowned with the highest honors ever conferred upon man, he liberated an entire nation of people from the grasp of their oppressors, led them forth through that very wilderness which he himself had long ago traversed as a lonely shepherd, and brought them to the borders of the promised land. Like that bush which he saw unconsumed in flames, he still retained his youthful vigor, though at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years; his eye had not waxed dim, nor had his natural strength abated when God "kissed his raptured soul away" from Pisgah's loftiest summit. BONHAM.

CLINTON, DeWitt County, 1873.

An Evil in the Land.

MR. EDITOR—The Gypsies and spiritualists are through our country telling fortunes, and nearly all the young people, and old people, and members of the church, too, are having their fortunes told. They claim that these people can tell fortunes correctly, for they have told them many of the past events of their lives. All the ladies have good fortunes, I believe, for they all seem pleased. But I am afraid, oh! so awfully afraid, that God will visit some sore affliction on me were I to join in this matter; for we read in the book of his law that he has positively forbidden it! In Leviticus, xix chapter, 31st verse, God says: "Regard not them that have familiar spirits; neither seek after them to be defiled by them, for I am the Lord thy God." Saul was one of the kings whom God made an instrument to have all those people put to death. But when the terrible army of the Philistines came upon him, he forsook God, became afraid, and sought a woman who had a familiar spirit to tell him what would be the result of the battle. His decree was against those people, so he had to go in disguise. The woman was afraid, and said to Saul, not knowing who he was: "Wherefore, dost thou lay a snare for my life that I may die? Thou knowest how Saul has destroyed all those who have familiar spirits." But

Saul swear to her by the Lord that no punishment should come to her. She asked who she should call. He said Samuel. Samuel had been dead a long time, but up he comes, and complains that they should disquiet his spirit by calling him up. Samuel's appearance frightened the woman, who was inspired to know Saul. She knew she had no power to do these things. God permitted it to accomplish a purpose of his own. Samuel said: "Wherefore hast thou come to me? To-morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me. God has forsaken thee, and thou shalt fall into the hands of thy enemies."

We read of another famous king and warrior, who refused to go to one of the Lord's prophets, saying "he never telleth me good." And he went to one of those false prophets, because they did tell him things pleasant to hear. But the Lord's prophet told him that if he followed the counsel of those wicked men, he and all his army would fall into the hands of his enemies; and sure enough they were all slain.

We read that in the last days there will be false teachers, bringing in damnable heresies, who will lead captive silly women, and deceive, if possible, the very elect of God. The promise is alone to those who hold out faithful to the end. The silver dollars are handed out very, very graciously by the fives and tens to those emissaries of his Satanic Majesty, but how is it with those to whom God has commanded: "Go ye out into all the world and preach my gospel; take neither scrip nor purse, for the laborer is worthy of his hire?" By incessant appeals the year round, we get up a scant sum for God's servants. The last Sunday of the year comes round. Oh, here comes the hat! I wish I hadn't come to church to-day; I forgot to bring any money; the fact is, I haven't got it to spare, no how. I paid five dollars to the Gypsies the other day, and five to the spiritualist, and two dollars for a theatre ticket, and five dollars for that miserable, ugly bonnet, which I never intend to wear. Service over, we ask: "How have we come up this year paying our preacher?" "Mighty poor, mighty poor; I am ashamed of it!" "Well, brother, the fact is, our preachers must learn to economize like the rest of us." "They that are rich fall into many temptations, and snares and hurtful lusts, which drown men's souls in destruction and perdition. Our kind Father says: "Ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh." The promise is alone to them who hold out faithful to the end. Where, oh! where is the faith of the church of our crucified Redeemer? Infidelity is stalking into the church in so many alluring forms, and the rising generation drifting away out into the dark seas of unbelief, that it seems our beautiful faith is departing from the earth. Cannot you, Mr. Editor, arouse our ministers to lift up their hands and hearts to sound forth warning ere God pours out his wrath? Pray for me, that I may hold out faithful to the end!

A. C.

ANDERSON, Texas, March 22, 1873.

Men and Brethren, Help!

The letter we give below was addressed to Dr. J. B. Walker and the editor of the ADVOCATE. We can not better promote the wishes of our friends at Fort Worth than to lay this earnest appeal before our readers. We sincerely trust our friends will respond liberally. A few dollars from each one will enable our brethren in that important outpost to entrench themselves so firmly that our church may anticipate permanent prosperity:

In consultation with the stewards and trustees of the church interests of this town, we concluded to let our wants be known to our friends at Galveston and other points, and to ask aid to build a Methodist church-house in our rapidly growing town. In the experience and observation of thirty years past, I remember no instance where I saw and felt so deeply and keenly the need of a suitable place for public worship as at this place at this time. A Masonic hall is the place for preaching for four denominations, and this hall can accommodate but a few of the multitude whom we suppose would attend if they could have room and be seated. There is a Union Sunday-school held there, which fills the room, I may say, uncomfortably full. Our people are not able to build as the occasion demands unless they can get assistance. We have a lot upon which to build, and are striving to raise means to erect a house and propose to build a brick wall 40x70 feet, but need help to get it to a point for use, and should have help to complete it at once. I have never seen the day or occasion in which I could more religiously beg money for the missionary cause to send the gospel to the destitute than I could beg money to help build a house for the Lord in this town, in which to preach the gospel to those who seem anxious to hear.

In your extensive acquaintance and access to those who are able and willing to do good with their means, I think you might give to us valuable aid, in our time of need, in our effort to build as the occasion demands. I am in a house called the parsonage, because it was upon the lot purchased to build the church-house upon. The trustees proposed to build a parsonage-house first and to tear down the old house and use it otherwise. But I told them they must first build the church-house. I can and will get along with a meagre house until they erect a house for worship. We can do nothing until we get a house for preaching and its associate interests.

There has been enough said through communications from others as to the opening and growing interests of Fort Worth. I need not add a word on that score. We need help and need it greatly, and hope our friends will assist us. If you should send us help, send by draft or check to the undersigned, as pastor of the church, and for the use of the church in Fort Worth. J. W. B. ALLEN. FORT WORTH, March 25, 1873.

The Right Step.

MR. EDITOR—The following action was had in the quarterly conference at this place to-day, and may be the first open, authoritative expression of the church here upon an important interest:

"Resolved, That we, as a quarterly conference, pledge ourselves for our proportionate part of the support of a missionary to Mexico, if the Board should decide to establish a mission there, and any member of the Northwest Texas Annual Conference should be appointed to said work."

It will doubtless be passed by many quarterly conferences in the bounds of this (Waxahachie) district, and may find a responsive action throughout the conference. Doubtless, if the matter was put before the quarterly conferences, and thence carried to the annual conferences, many of the annual conferences would pledge themselves to support one of their number in the mission field, if such an appointment were made.

Please let us hear from "the organ" on this subject.

JNO. S. MCCARVER.

CHATFIELD POINT, March 22, 1873.

We doubt not every quarterly conference in the Northwest Texas Conference will respond to the above ac-

tion. By the opening of the next conference means may be provided which will enable the Board to sustain a missionary in this field. Let us occupy it without delay. Southern Methodism has done as yet but little in the work of foreign missions. Let us "reach out to the regions beyond." "The world is our parish."

We hope to hear from other conferences. If the preachers take hold of this matter with a will, Texas Methodism may lead the van of our army in this great field.

A Little Squeeze.

My good brother J. W. F., if I have to get into the conference by a little squeeze, I hope the good bishop will send me on the frontier where I can preach without getting a squeeze. I think there is a place for every man, and a man for every place. Let a young man who feels it his duty to preach get two or three sweet little squeezes, or little fire-brads thrown at him; oh! what his feelings would be I'd not tell. I had a sweet little squeeze sent to me at a camp-meeting by a good brother; then I thought I had let two little birds go, one out of each hand. R. B.

SANDIE'S CIRCUIT, 1873.

Proposition---Texas University.

The undersigned agree to donate to the Texas University, each, one thousand (1000) acres of land toward a permanent endowment of ten thousand (10,000) acres.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes J. D. GIDDINGS, W. J. CLARK, A FRIEND TO EDUCATION, JOHN R. HENRY, etc.

Total.....10,000

Address the undersigned at Chapel Hill, Texas.

F. A. MOOD, Regent.

TEXAS ITEMS.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of "Bayland Orphans' Home" met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, Saturday, April 5, 1873.

Present—H. F. Gillette, Secretary; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; Messrs. Ashbel Smith, C. S. Longcope, Jno. Dean.

In absence of the President, Ashbel Smith was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer then read the following report of moneys received by B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer of Bayland Orphans' Home, for March, 1873:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Currency. Includes W. B. Gregg, Bredlove & Chadwick, O. C. Drew, etc.

Total.....\$41 25 \$420 56

Respectfully submitted,

B. A. SHEPHERD, Treas.

To which the superintendent adds—From the ladies of "Beth Israel's" congregation, Houston, one large box fruits, eatable, etc. R. Cotter medicine, \$3.

Adjourned till first Saturday in May.

H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

Stock is improving rapidly on account of the rapidly growing young grass.

We had a very severe storm, high wind, thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail, on Monday night.—Gatesville Sun.

Correspondence.

Belton District.

MR. EDITOR—Now that I am compelled to keep indoors a few days to doctor for a severe cold, fevered lungs, etc., I feel prompted to write a little for the *ADVOCATE*.

Your readers all know of the disastrous frost which fell on the night of the 25th ult. It made a clean sweep of all our fruit prospects, even the grass in this section (Williamson county) was scorched by it, yet few are planting over—corn is coming out, and cotton was not up.

Our farmers generally have planted for a full crop, laying off ground enough for all hands, leaving no space in the working time for let or hindrance, no calculation for sickness, and I fear many of them will not find time to attend their church conferences, or even quarterly conferences, on Saturdays. I believe most of our people who claim respectability have quit hunting up their stock on Sunday, and either rest or go to church. Judging from the attendance on quarterly meeting occasions, the people of this district are a church-going people, and much interest is felt on the subject of religion. The various claims presented, and especially the missionary, is meeting a liberal response, considering the stringency in money matters. There is very little money in circulation in any part of the country now. Many, many more would take the *ADVOCATE* if they could raise the money. They will have it after awhile if Providence smiles upon them; and should we not all remember the fields of grain and cotton in times of drouth, "with our faces towards Jerusalem?"

The broad, rich prairies of this section are truly inviting to the industrious farmer, and I do not wonder that so many of them are "over cropping" themselves. One man has thirty acres in cotton, and uses the common implements; says he will cultivate it alone. I say, *go it*; a good resolution is half the battle, and we feel very much like taking hold of hoe or plow to help out such a man should we happen that way at the opportune time. But I stop to ask a question: Why are we all so much interested in the success of the farming interests of our country? The answer is at hand; we need no philosopher to explain; it is this: It is the only means of furnishing the staff of life, not only to the farmer himself, but to all others. There are indeed many other callings, vocations, etc., far more lucrative, attended with more ease and more advantages of society, position, etc., but all dependent upon this primary means of support; hence, while the philosopher, or scientist, or professional man might look contemptuously upon the hardy plowman, or stalwart rail-splitter, he must honor his profession, and invoke the Divine benediction upon the fruit of his "sweat" as the staff of his own life. All the wisdom of councils and the power of legislatures fail when brought in contact with this Divine method of supplying man's necessities. The earth must be tilled, though it cost the toil and sweat of man.

May we not, with propriety, apply all these suggestions to the great absorbing theme of our mind—*man's salvation*? The church of Christ, under the fructifying influence of the blessed Spirit, is to the spiritual what the tillage of the earth, under the sun's fertilizing power, is to the natural or material man. It alone can supply the word of life; so that, while its ministers and laborers of every grade may be called to much endurance and privation, it must not, cannot, be dispensed with; and, as in the case of the farmer, they who would despise must themselves live of her bounty, or perish eternally. But for this fact, who would

choose a servant's place? or who would consent to bear the yoke? One might conclude, from observing the scant support of most of our preachers, and the many privations they have to endure, and the often unthankful position they have to occupy, that men of ability and taste would cease to fill these stations, and especially the uninviting fields along our frontier. Indeed, many serious apprehensions have been felt on the part of good men as to our successful maintenance of these grounds.

I have news for the despondent: Already we have given license to six men since conference, whom God has called to labor in this field. At our last quarterly conference, at Florence, three men were licensed to preach. Among these new workers three are young men, whose educational advantages are far in advance of the majority. Already they preach well; they are full of *working faith*. We have our eye on others, who, we feel confident, will be ready for admission on trial at the next annual conference. God will always furnish as many laborers as the church will sustain. And the laborer is not only worthy of his meat, but if he husbands his resources properly, he is sure to get it. Like the farmer, he may work hard, with little parade of wealth, but "the husbandman is first partaker of the fruits," and, though seemingly poor, he is making many rich. Our spreading prairies are no more inviting to the farmer than to the Christian philanthropist and the faithful Christian minister.

I find myself wandering in the midst of many thoughts, and will close for this time.

Yours truly,

W. R. D. STOCKTON.

CORN HILL, TEXAS, April 3, 1873.

Is There a Remedy?

MR. EDITOR—After more than fifty years of observation and experience, I do not think I have ever seen a time when there was such a reckless and disloyal spirit manifesting itself among the members of the church in many places as now. Indeed, I have been sorely afflicted in spirit and lead to inquire, "Is there no remedy?"

Let us take a calm and sober view of the facts; they exist, and there is nothing gained by closing our eyes and refusing to look upon them:

1. It is a matter of fact, and I am grieved to record it, that we have members of our church—*official members*, stewards and superintendents of our Sabbath-schools—who are in the daily practice of selling whisky and other intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, to their neighbors; and often open their liquor-shops on Sunday and sell the accursed stuff. After being engaged in such a business all the week, they enter the Sabbath-school and other meetings of the church, and officiate as teachers and leaders of the youth and others who attend. Those who make no profession of religion reproach the better members of our church for keeping such members in our communion. Is there no remedy?

2. Of late, more than ever before, as far as my information goes, there is a fearful breaking away from the religious restraints of the church by attending public dancing parties, theatres and balls, and of participating in the giddy dance with all the zest and pleasure, apparently, of those who devote themselves wholly to the fashion and pleasures of the world, keeping up their dissipation until night has wasted away, and the rising morning hours admonish them of approaching day. When spoken to by their pastor or other religious friends on the subject, we are met with the reply, that other church members do the same thing, and that there is *nothing in the Discipline forbidding it*. Is there a remedy?

We are fully aware that the General Conference *refused* to take any action on the subject of liquor-selling or liquor-drinking, or on the subject of dancing and attending places of amusement; and in lieu thereof, requested the bishops to issue a pastoral address, admonishing our people to refrain from such ungodly practices. But when we mention these things to offenders, the reply is promptly made: "that is not a law of the church—there is no penalty; it is mere advice."

We are aware, also, that the question has repeatedly been put to Dr. Summers, to answer through the "official organ" of the church, what was to be done with a member of the church who was in the practice of selling liquor—a common liquor-seller? His answer was that they should be dealt with as other offenders against the law of the church. But when we turn to the Discipline we find no law except that in General Rules, "*Doing no harm*," etc. Cases have come under my notice where the preacher in charge was about to commence action under that rule against a member for selling liquor; but fearing he might fail in making the law operative, he consulted his presiding elder, and was advised not to attempt it. When a change occurred on the district, and a new presiding elder came on, the same question was put to him, and the pastor was told not to attempt it; not that the presiding elders were opposed to action, but that they believed there was not sufficient law to sustain an action. Where is the remedy?

Again: The Texas Annual Conference, with other Texas conferences, has repeatedly passed resolutions pledging the preachers to execute the law of the church against liquor-selling and drunkenness in the church; but the same difficulty was met with, viz: that we had no law sufficiently specific and clear to enable the preacher to do his duty. The fault is not with the preachers. I know of no pastor who would hesitate to do his duty in this respect if a law was put into his hands that he could execute. Have we a remedy?

What is the result of all this delinquency on the part of the law of the church? Many pastors are grieved and perplexed, and know not what to do. You may reply, as we have heard time and again, "Why, preach against it; cry aloud and spare not, until the church is revived, and all these evils will cure themselves." Yes, that is all well enough; but suppose the "wedge is in the camp," "the Babylonish garment is hid" among the liquor barrels; suppose your liquor-selling stewards and midnight dancers are before you, and you can not purge the camp, can the preacher have much faith? Can he fully expect and believe that God will come into the church thus defiled and polluted? Will he not say, "Cleanse you, make you clean?" then prove me, and see if I will not pour you out a blessing.

The matter of fact is, that in places mostly beset by such evils, our church is languishing, and is becoming very weak, and the evil is contagious and is fast spreading. If no remedy can be found, we have much to fear from this dreadful spiritual malady.

But why let the church suffer longer from such causes, when an effectual remedy can so easily be provided? I hope that the church may be fully aroused to a consciousness of the great injury it is now suffering for the want of a clear and decided disciplinary law on the subjects here involved, and strongly petition the General Conference to provide such legal remedies as will be effectual.

I most respectfully suggest and request that all the Texas conferences take action upon these matters at their next session, and memorialize the General Conference to grant us such relief as the case demands. We once had a

law against dancing; why not have it again? Better, a thousand times, have a pure and holy church, with few faithful souls, than many with sin and recklessness to defile it. K.

HOUSTON, April 5, 1873.

District Conferences.

To the Presiding Elders of the East Texas Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—I am in receipt of a letter from Bishop Keener, authorizing me to appoint the *time* for holding the Marshall district conference (which will be held at Marshall) to embrace the second Sabbath in June. Although not authorized by our beloved bishop to state what other district conferences it will suit his engagements and convenience to attend within the bounds of the East Texas Conference, yet I would respectfully suggest the propriety of the presiding elders giving him the localities where their district conferences are to be held, fixing the *time* to suit his initial visit at Marshall.

Fraternally, etc.,

DANIEL MORSE.

HICKORY GROVE, April 3, 1873.

Austin District.

To the Preachers on the Austin District, Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please proceed at once to raise the amounts assessed your various charges for missionary and bishops' fund and conference collection.

You have thirty to thirty-five Sundays before conference. Bring the matter up every Sunday until you have secured the entire amounts assessed. The assessments are not large, and we must have them.

C. J. LANE, P. E.

OSO, TEXAS, April 4, 1873.

Midnight's pillow is a horror to the wicked, but a consolation and peace to the righteous.

Says a German proverb: The evil one takes you openly by the hand, but steals the little finger.

Opportunities to do good create obligations to do it; he that hath the means must answer for the end.

Not a moment flies but puts its sickle in the field of life, and mows down its thousands with their joys and cares.

God's comforts are no dreams. He would not put his seal on blank paper, nor deceive his afflicted ones that trust in him.

The more a life of sin and a life of piety are tried, the more clearly does it appear that sin is wrong and ruinous, and that piety is safe and wise.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—*Cato*.

Who is there that is not chained to some rock of the past, with the vulture of Memory tearing at his vitals, screaming forever in the ear of Conscience.

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

When God will educate a man, He compels him to learn bitter lessons. He sends him to school to the necessities rather than to the graces, that by knowing all suffering he may know also the eternal consolations.—*Celia Burleigh*.

Nothing teaches patience like a garden. You may go round and watch the opening bud from day to day, but it takes its own time, and you can not urge it on faster than it will. If forced, it is only torn to pieces. All the best results of a garden, like those of life, are slow but regularly progressive.

General Miscellany.

A Strange Story.

The Amherst Student contains a letter from Professor J. H. Seelye, dated Allahabad, India, November 25, 1872, detailing a strange fact which came under his observation in his recent travels. The letter is as follows:

Not far from Agra, in Northern India, is a mission station of the Church Missionary Society, connected with which is an orphanage with several hundred children, now under the efficient care of the Rev. E. G. Erhardt. The region around is infested with wolves, by which, every year, numbers of children are carried off and devoured. But in two instances at least, instead of being killed and eaten the children have been kept alive and nourished with, if not by, these beasts. Whether the story of Romulus and Remus be a myth or not, this is an actual reality, for the children themselves have been captured from among the wolves and brought to the orphanage above mentioned. They were both boys and apparently of some seven or eight years of age when taken. They were found at different times, the last one in March of the present year.

Some hunters smoking wolves out of a cave, were startled when the wolves appeared by the appearance among them of a creature looking strangely human, but running rapidly on all fours like the wolves, though not so rapidly as they. He was caught with difficulty, and there was no mistaking that he was a child of human parentage, but with the habits and actions and appetites of a wild beast. The hunters brought him to the orphanage, where he was received, and cared for. Though his physical form and features were sufficient to show that he was a Hindoo child, there were no other indications about him of anything human. In all other respects, in the language of Mr. Erhardt, "a perfect animal." He had no speech but a whine. He would wear no clothes, tearing from him everything of the sort, whenever put on. He would eat nothing but raw flesh, and when he drank he lapped the water with his tongue. Left to himself he would hide in some dark spot during the day, from which he would come out at night, and prowl about the enclosure, picking up bones, if any were to be found, and ravenously knowing them. It at first seemed impossible for him to walk erect, but after much difficulty he was taught to do so, and also to use a fork and spoon, and to drink like a human being. Though treated with the utmost care and with great patience and kindness by the Christian hands and hearts which received him, he pined away and died, after he had been in the orphanage a little over four months. In all this time he could not be made to utter a word; he was never seen to smile, nor show any signs of joy, or shame, or gratitude. But Mr. Erhardt, who gave me this account, assured me that his face looked more intelligent than the average of Hindoo children, and that his color and features indicated that his parentage must have been in a family of high caste. The other boy I myself saw a few days since at the orphanage, where he was brought about six years ago, having been captured much as the first mentioned boy, and having shown precisely the same habits as belonged to him. He has not yet spoken a word, but has exchanged the whine, which was his only utterance, for sounds expressive of pleasure, and apparently also of gratitude. He no longer prefers raw flesh for food, but eats bread and fruits with ravenous avidity. He walks erect, but with a strangely awkward gait, throwing his hands with every step. His hands are perfectly formed, but he uses them awkwardly. A piece of bread tossed to him from a little distance, which he was eager to

get, he could not catch, but let fall clumsily to the ground. He wears clothes, to which he was, at first, as averse as the other boy. His forehead is low, but his face would hardly be called dull, and certainly not idiotic. His eyes have a wild and restless, but not an inquiring look. His jaws are not protruding, and his teeth are well formed and thoroughly human. On his left cheek are scars bearing plainly the marks of teeth, where he must have been fearfully bitten. He has been taught to do some kinds of work, but not faithfully. He seems to have lost all desire to escape; he mingles freely with the other children, among whom he has his favorites. When the boy first mentioned was brought to the orphanage, this one was made to understand that he must teach the other how to eat and drink and walk, and much of the improvement of the younger one in these respects seemed due to the efforts of the older one.

The inference from these extraordinary instances is strangely at variance with many affirmations now current. It does not point in the least to man's derivation from the lower creation, but exactly to the reverse. If we only look accurately and think closely we shall find much more evidence, both in nature and in history, that the lower creation is man's descendant rather than his ancestor.

Elephant-Riding in Cambodia.

From Se-su-pon to Siam-rap, the remaining part of our journey, we are to have elephants.

Consequently, next morning, three huge, unwieldy-looking animals are brought into the yard in front of the Governor's residence, saddled and ready for us to mount. How shall we ever reach that high seat on the animal's back?

The largest elephant was full eight feet high; and the howdah, which was seven feet high, being perched on his back, added to his gigantic size, and altogether looked like a novel way to travel. The howdah is shaped like the top of a buggy. The seat is about four feet long and eighteen inches wide, and is placed across the animal's back. The cover is made of light woven basket-work, under which are laid large leaves on a lining of cloth. This covering is a complete protection from the rain and sun.

"How shall we mount?" The question was soon solved. Two men take hold of a short stick, one at each end, holding it in a horizontal position, two feet from the ground. The person wishing to mount puts his foot upon the stick, and as they lift, he is enabled to take hold of the howdah, and thus raise himself to the animal's neck, and is soon seated. The driver is seated on the elephant's neck, with an iron hook in his hand, by which he controls the huge beast.

It is interesting to observe how knowingly the elephant inclines his body a little to one side, or turns out of his track and slackens his pace, that the howdah may escape the branches of trees which he is passing. Soon we come to a place where the low branches meet and form a low matted arch over the road. "How now? Can we pass without taking down these top-heavy-looking howdahs?" I watched with interest the operation. The elephant went into the passage, till the driver, seated on his neck, could take hold of the branches, and cut them with his large knife, (an indispensable weapon, always carried by his side), and thus, with the aid of the knife and the elephant's trunk, they were soon able to pass. As the second elephant was passing, the top of the howdah caught on the limb of a tree, when the driver struck him on the head with his iron hook and made him roar. The elephant then crouched a little, and thus cleared the branches.—*Our Monthly.*

The Shepherds of the Landes.

Les Grandes Landes, or the great heaths or barrens, in a district in the southwest corner of France, stretching from Bordeaux to Bayonne, a distance of over a hundred miles in length, and from the Atlantic ocean to the west, thirty miles inland. This piece of country is of the dreariest character, and were it not that the high road from Western France to Spain passes through the center of it, it would be deserted altogether to its ragged sheep and three legged shepherds. It is a wretched, sandy waste, bounded on one side by sand-hills and salt-marshes of the coast, and thence stretching eastward, a barren plain, occupied by a stunted vegetation of prickly bushes, starved pines and heaths, which grow, or rather barely exist, in the soil of loose sand and gravel. The inhabitants and their dwellings are equally wretched, and very few and scattered. Probably the first sight that would strike the attention of the traveler crossing these plains would be a strange thing moving along in the distance, not unlike an ostrich that had its neck cut off; the long legs making immense strides, and the rough hairy or feathery body jerking and swinging in its progress. By and by other similar objects would be descried in the distance, stationary, and with three legs out like the legs of a long stool. As they approach, these figures are seen to be human beings, probably men, but as they are dressed in sheep-skins and their clothes are cut in a strange manner, one cannot judge of their sex very well, and when they are found, on close inspection, to be knitting socks or caps, or something else, the state of doubt becomes perplexing. It is more so when the diligence or stage stops at a miserable hut near a stable, to change horses, and one sees several of these creatures, all dressed in trowsers and jackets of sheep-skin, with the same sort of woolen caps upon their heads, and the only guess one can make is, that the one with the beard on his chin is a man; but it may turn out wrong after all, for this is not a sure guide amongst these people always. Just here a flock of sheep may be seen, too, as rough and ragged, and as woe-begone as their owners, one of whom probably looks down upon us from above the gable-end of a house, on the point of which he rests his elbow and supports his chin. Another will be knitting away, resting himself on his three legs, two of which are long stilts, often a dozen feet or more in length, which he calls *ochasses*, and the third is a staff which has a crooked handle which he sticks into the belt behind him, and thus prevented from toppling over, he will stand and jabber away with the driver in a strange *patois*. When away at their professional duties, tending their ragged flocks, these poor people find these long stilts useful to enable them to step over the prickly bushes with which the *landes* are thickly studded; also to point out their dogs the direction in which they have gone, when they are to be gathered together. Thus mounted, too, they don't get sand or stones in their shoes, and walking is more agreeable and the ground is got over much more rapidly.

The Geysers.

The Geysers are described by Lord Dufferin. His Lordship gives a pleasing account of one of them: "Strokr (or 'the churn,') you must know, is an unfortunate geyser, with so little command over his temper and his stomach that you can get a *rise* out of him whenever you like. All that is necessary is to collect a quantity of sods, and throw them down his funnel. As he has no basin to protect him from these liberties, you can approach to the very edge of the pipe, about five feet in diameter, and look down at the boiling water, which is perpetually seething at the bottom. In a few minutes the dose of turf you have just administered begins to disagree with him; he works himself up into an awful passion; tormented by the qualms of incipient sickness, he groans and hisses, and boils up, and spits at you with malicious vehemence, until at last with a roar of mingled pain and rage, he throws up into the air a column of water 40 feet high, which carries with it all the sods that have been chucked in, and scatters them scalded and half digested, at your feet. So irritated has the poor thing's stomach become by the discipline it has undergone, that even long after all foreign matter has been thrown off, it goes on retching and sputtering, until at last nature is exhausted, when, sobbing and sighing to itself, it sinks back into the bottom of its den."

Sod-Houses in Nebraska.

The sod-house builder finds his material ready to his hand in every furrow of the virgin prairie his plough turns up. The sods, compacted by the tramp of buffaloes and bound together by the roots of the "devil's shoe-string" and every other vegetable product, form better bricks than the Hebrews could have furnished Pharaoh even before he denied them straw. Out of this prairie quarry about nine days' labor of one man suffices to complete a sod-house fifteen feet square on the inside—a dwelling warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any frame house. I have seen such an abode nine years old, yet still in good repair. Many dwellers in houses of this sort have assured me that they have suffered nothing from dampness, even when they had no floors, no ceilings, no plastering nor paper hangings. But all these four additions soon garnish the original simplicity of many sod-houses.

The very roofs of sod-houses are often made of sods supported on poles, which the settler can cut along the banks of every watercourse. But if he lives near no stream, he must buy at least rafters, and perhaps boards and shingles for covering his house top. Sod roofs are warmer, lumber roofs are less likely to leak.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

ANOTHER WONDER OF NATURE.—The canyon of the Tuolumne river, where it makes its way through the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California, is described by two recent visitors, John Muir and Gales Clark, the latter one of the State Commissioners on the Yosemite Valley, as being in some respects even more wonderful than the latter natural marvel. It extends for forty miles in a curved line, beginning in the very heart of the Upper Sierras. The river is twice as large as the Merced in the Yosemite; and though it has no falls of unbroken columns of water equal to those in the latter valley, it surpasses it in the variety of its cascades. The valley or bottom of the canyon is in no part over a quarter of a mile wide, and the sides of the walls are described as of unsurpassed grandeur. There is one water-leap over them of 1800 feet, but it is not unbroken, while the Yosemite fall is 2600 feet high, and has one unbroken leap of 1600 feet.

FOSSIL BIRDS DISCOVERED.—Prof. O. C. Marsh has recently discovered some remarkable forms of bird-reptiles in Kansas. The feet are like those of birds and the wings also ornithic; but the vertebrae are biconcave (a form unknown in recent birds) and the jaws furnished with teeth. There are two species known, which he calls *Ichthyornis dispar* and *Apatornis celer*. They probably belong to the same division as the *Archæopteryx* of Solenhofen.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 16, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

MASSAORE OF THE PEACE COMMISSION!

A courier, who left the lava bed camp April 11th, reached San Francisco the 12th with the information that while Gen. Canby, under a flag of truce, was holding a "talk" with Capt. Jack, Schonchen and others of the Indian leaders, Capt. Jack drew a pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. Dr. Thomas and Hooker were also shot, and Meacham dangerously wounded. This massacre of the peace commission has aroused the general government to vigorous measures.

GOOD NEWS.

Brother Stockton sends good news from his district. Six young men have been licensed to preach within its bounds since conference. Others are expected to enter the ranks, and some of them will report themselves at the coming conference for work. If the other districts in that conference can make a like report, a noble body of recruits will strengthen the army already in the field.

The church should make these young men the subjects of special prayer. The burden of a great responsibility has been placed upon them. They have answered the call of God, and go forth with the promise, "Lo, I am with you," the grand support of their faith in the glorious strife. They also need the sympathy of the church. May God make them able, faithful and successful laborers in the vineyard!

More are needed. Young men can find an ample field of usefulness in every conference. Is the church obeying the Master's command, and praying the Lord of the harvest to send laborers into the whitening field?

BOOK NOTICE.—Rose Thorpe's *Ambition* gives us a glimpse of three distinct types of Christian families, with the effects of the training and the non-training of the children.

Rose's *Ambition* was most laudable, but it lacked the "one thing needful;" and the unsatisfying results of mere literary and refined culture is well shown in this sketch, and in contrast, the full satisfaction of a heart at peace with itself and with God.

It avoids class distinctions, too, that rock over which so many well-freighted books stumble. J. C. Garriques & Co., publishers, Philadelphia. Price, 1.50.

It will be seen in another column that Rev. F. A. Mood, D.D., Regent of the Texas University, has received four thousand acres of land of the ten thousand acres called for a few weeks back in our columns. A letter from one of the donors insists upon his extending the call to twenty thousand. What say the remaining sixteen landed Methodists of Texas.

The meeting at St. James church continued through last week. The interest deepened as the work progressed, and not only has the church been much revived, but a number have presented themselves at the altar, and several have found peace in believing.

HYSTERICAL EXCITEMENT.

A certain minister of the church that claims to be the only Protestant church that has an apostolic right to be a church, not a thousand miles from Galveston, recently said that all the religious revivals of the "sects," as he sneeringly calls the Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Methodist branches of the church, were merely "hysterical excitements," and not genuine religion at all. On this remark we propose to submit a thought or two. We shall say nothing of its uncharitable arrogance. We only just here express our amazement that this same church has manifested so great a willingness, not to say desire, to receive the converts of these "hysterical excitements" into the ranks of her laity and clergy, and that, too, without any other conversion than that which they professed to have experienced at one of these "hysterical excitements."

Really, we thought the time past for such remarks. We had supposed the advance of general intelligence and Christian charity had got far beyond this. But it seems we have thought better of the intelligence and charity of some than facts have justified us in doing. Not to speak of Presbyterians, Lutherans and others, this "hysterical excitement" has continued more than 130 years among the Christian people called Methodists—a long time for a mere "hysterical excitement." Whatever else may be thought of it, it must be allowed that it has passed beyond the acute, and become a chronic excitement, if indeed, pathologically considered, such a thing can be.

Let us look a little at some of the practical effects of this so-called "hysterical excitement." Such men as Southey, Macaulay, Isaac Taylor and Chalmers, did not think Methodism a "hysterical excitement," but one of the grandest, most beneficent, and most successful developments of Christianity since apostolic times—a widespread work, the blessed results of which will be felt to the latest generations.

The various bodies of the Methodist branch of the Christian church have, by latest statistics, some 22,000 ministers, some 3,000,000 communicants, and 3,500,000 Sunday-school scholars—in all, more than 12,000,000 regular hearers and attendants on her ministry. In the United States alone the Methodists have sittings in their churches for 7,000,000 of hearers, and has a larger value in church property than any other branch of the church on the continent. The Methodists throughout the world have some sixty-five newspapers devoted to their interests. She has many colleges, theological institutions, and a vast number of seminaries and academies of high grade, and is doing a great part in the common work of Christian education and civilization. Methodism has spread all over the British islands, British America, and the United States. There is an annual conference in France, in Germany, in India, in Australia, in Van Diemen's Land, in New Zealand. She has missions among the Indians, in Mexico, and South America, in Italy, in Sweden and Norway

and China and Japan. Methodism has produced great poets, orators, scholars, theologians and eminent writers and philanthropists. But, above all, she has produced a vast body of holy, self-denying people, who will compare favorably with the purest branches of the church in all the elements of Christian character. There is no great work of Christian civilization, education, philanthropy and benevolence, in which Methodists are not bearing an active and generous part. We say all this not in the spirit of boasting—God forbid—but to show the ignorance, uncharitableness and injustice of calling this vast and blessed work a "hysterical excitement." No, thanks be to God! it is no such evanescent and morbid thing; but it is the excitement of the Pentecost, of the glorious reformation, and of all the grand and victorious outpourings of the spirit, with which God has, in all the ages, visited and blessed the evangelical branches of his church! We have not language to express our disgust at these narrow and bigoted attempts to monopolize God and the Gospel, and make Christianity a close corporation. We love the motto of the evangelical alliance: "Unity in essentials, liberty in non-essentials, and charity in all."

"There ran a young man and told Moses, and said, Eldad and Medad do prophesy in the camp. And Joshua, the son of Nun, the servant of Moses, one of his young men, answered and said: My lord Moses, forbid them. And Moses said unto him: Enviest thou for my sake? Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them!" Here is large-heartedness; we like, we love it! We rejoice that Christ is preached, and we will rejoice!

MILD MEDICATION.—A physician in Oswego gave a prescription to a patient, with instructions to take one teaspoonful every three years. The patient recovered, and the doctor's practice increased. We are not sure that such prescriptions would find favor with everybody, as some sick people estimate doctors in proportion to the amount and potency of their drugs.

In religion this practice would be popular. If sinners could be cured of their spiritual maladies by one dose every three years, the number of penitents would be increased, though their quality would hardly be improved.

A good many members of the church take family prayer at about the same rate—that is, if the preacher comes along and the Bible can be found.

Others take the sacrament after the same rule. A good many can get along without class-meetings altogether, and if they take any interest in the prayer-meeting it amounts to about one teaspoonful every three years. As to fasting, they are so strong that they can get along without it; and as to private devotion, were they to "double their diligence," it would be a small tax on their time. Thus it is with the sum total of their piety. It is taken in broken doses and at astonishingly long intervals.

A LEADING SENATOR recently gave a dinner on Sunday to the foreign diplomatic corps. This is a bad example. That Senator, we hope, does not represent his State in such action

THE DEATH PENALTY.

The old question, "Should capital punishment be abolished?" which has been discussed by every debating society in town or country school-house in every State of the Union, it appears has not yet been settled; and the arguments, *pro* and *con*, which have been marshaled forth by beardless scholars, partially fledged lawyers and embryo clergymen for a generation or so, are now being furnished up by the column in our leading journals, both secular and religious; while the pulpit, which seems to think it must go outside the line of gospel truth to find themes of interest for fastidious congregations, is being used to ventilate the conflicting opinions of the preachers. One like Mr. Beecher thinks hanging a relic of barbarism, while the answer is promptly made that murder is also a relic of the same rude condition of society, and that as long as the murderer sheds human blood, the harsh remedy suited to the evil must be evoked. The fact is, the presence of the gibbet, with its ghastly surroundings, affords evidence that our boasted civilization, apart from the influence of Christianity, is only a refined form of barbarism. Learning, wealth, art and science may leave a man with all the instincts of the savage in his head, and though he kills with a dagger gleaming with gems, or a pistol mounted with silver, he is no less a barbarian than another who fills the body of his victim with arrows or crushes his skull with a club. These relics of barbarism—murder and the scaffold—will very likely continue until the refining influences of the gospel reach and renovate man's moral nature and establish in society influences so potent that the passions of the bad men shall be held in abeyance by the controlling presence of the good.

In the meantime, this matter will be settled, not by the opinions of a few theologians, nor the discussions of the press, but society will assert its right of self-protection, and when the murderer grows bold, society will grow desperate, and hang the shedder of blood by his neck until he is dead. At times capital punishment will be practically abolished. For some time this has been the condition of affairs in portions of our land. The death penalty has been a dead letter. The murderer has been tried for his life, but never convicted. No one expected that he would be hung. The lawyers were skillful, judges accommodating and jurors tender-hearted, and the public indifferent. Then crime became bold; human life was cheap, and men shed human blood as though it were a pastime, until the peril startled the most careless, and the penalty which had been practically abolished is suddenly restored, and in a spasm of justice, men are found guilty, and the work of hanging again arrests the work of murder, until the gorged gibbet revolts against its horrid work, and the people once more grow lenient to the criminal. One fact is patent: lax laws breed crime. Bad men who own no other restraint than fear, need that wholesome terror with which the evil-doer ever regards that authority which is ordained of God for the government of man.

THERE IS A REMEDY.

The communication from K., in another column, presents some startling facts.

He assures us that official members of the church are engaged in selling intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and that some of these Methodist whisky dealers keep open shops on Sunday.

He also states that, in certain sections attendance on balls, dancing parties and the theatre, by leading members of the church, is a frequent and open affair.

We fully agree with our correspondent respecting the damage such action on the part of members must inflict on the church of Christ. The decay of piety will ever mark the spiritual condition of all such delinquents, while their influence will paralyze the moral energies of the church.

We are not prepared to admit that there is no remedy; nor can we endorse the advice of the presiding elders who considered disciplinary action in such cases inexpedient.

Further action on the part of the General Conference is possibly demanded. At the last session of that body, in Memphis, the editor of this paper called up this question in the form of a motion which, if it had been adopted, would, we think, have clearly defined the position of our church. This was finally substituted by the motion instructing the Bishops to address a letter to the church which would set forth clearly the law. This was adopted. The letter was written, read before the General Conference, and approved by it. Though, in the estimation of many, this action was indirect, yet it is authoritative. We would have preferred more direct action. Yet, if the preacher in charge and presiding elder are anxious to have the law of the church more clearly defined, let them arraign the offender in due form under our present rule, and if the guilty are cleared on the ground that the law is not sufficiently explicit, let the matter, by appeal, be taken to the annual conference, and if that body, with a bishop in the chair, is unable to ascertain what is the law of our church bearing upon such offences, an appeal may be taken to the General Conference, and that body, with the advice of the College of Bishops, will, of necessity, reach a decision which will supply the needed light respecting the law of our church.

Many thoughtful minds doubt the wisdom of special legislation respecting any of the Christian virtues. They believe the General Rules are sufficiently explicit, and the fact that they think the offenses specified by K. are already embraced in its provisions, causes them to hesitate when called upon to sustain the introduction of any special law in our Book of Discipline to meet these cases. It was this conviction which led to the removal of the special rule respecting these cases by the General Conference of 1866, and which caused the General Conference of 1870 to decline any action beyond the approval of the Bishops' letter. Were the case properly carried up in the form we have indicated, we are satisfied that the General Conference in its action will give forth no uncertain sound.

HUNTING SNAKES.

The theory that salvation is secured by proxy is one of the errors of the past.

The *Baptist Herald* quotes the above from the editorial columns of the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, with some carefully guarded words of approval; and then gives the following extract from the Introduction, by Bishop Marvin, to Miller's work on Infant Baptism:

The fact is, during infancy the parent *does everything for the child*, and is obliged to this by the very facts in the case. He must believe for the child and act for him in every interest, even the most vital. The child is in his hands, incapable of acting for itself, and *he must act for it, or let it perish*. The responsibility is on him, and he cannot avoid it.

This the *Herald* thinks is a case of "salvation secured by proxy," and asks: "What will the *ADVOCATE* do with Bishop Marvin? What will the Bishop do with the *ADVOCATE*?"

The Bishop, in the above extract, was simply defining the natural relations existing between parents and children; and as he states what every parent knows is a matter of fact, we do not see that we can do better than to accept his statement of the case as correct. We never heard anybody question it before. As far as our observation with infants is concerned, we have been led to the conclusion that they are at this period of life among the most helpless and dependent of the animal creation. The parents have to do "everything for the child." If neglected, it will perish. The parents who should claim that their babe is able to provide for its wants, and who, under that conviction, should "let it perish," would escape the indignation of every mother in the land very mildly if only consigned to the lunatic asylum. We are surprised that the *Herald* should raise a doubt on this point.

Nor do we see any difficulty in reconciling the matter of fact stated by the Bishop with our remark when speaking of adults, that "salvation secured by proxy is one of the errors of the past." As we are not so unreasonable as to expect that helpless infants can take care of themselves, provide the food, clothes and shelter their necessities demand, much less go out and perform the work expected of full-grown men and women, neither do we suppose that God, in his great remedial scheme, would demand of helpless infants the same condition that is imposed on adults. Under the old dispensation the helpless state of infants was accepted, and the parent was recognized as the natural guardian and legal representative of the child. We find no intimation in the New Testament that this relationship has been changed. The fact that an adult must provide food and masticate it properly, or starve, does not lead sensible people to the conclusion that the child must live by the same process, and if it fails to use these means of support it must perish; nor do we infer that, because faith with the adult is the condition of salvation, the child, being incapable of intelligent faith, must be lost. Nor does it follow because none but adult believers are admitted into the visible

church, that infants, not being capable of the act of believing, are not included in the provisions of mercy, and shall therefore be denied the sign and seal of the covenant of grace. The gospel has been mercifully adjusted to all these relations in life, and the parent whose solicitude for the salvation of his child causes him to inquire whether it also is embraced in the covenant of mercy, reads with joy the assurance: "The promise is unto you and your children," and gladly brings his precious charge to the church and consecrates it to the service of God.

The *Herald* finds trouble over the following from the "*ADVOCATE* pen:"

The practice of committing to the clergy alone the work of the world's redemption, is equally repugnant to reason and offensive to the spirit of Christianity. It is the work of all.

On this our neighbor comments thus:

It is too evident to be concealed that, while the *ADVOCATE* repudiates salvation by the clergy alone, it simply adopts another form of the same error—that is, instead of priests and preachers as a class, the whole body of Christians are to come in and some way supplement the work of Christ and save the world.

Garbled extracts often pervert the meaning of a writer. In the article from whence these disjointed members of a sentence were taken we were speaking of an address in defense of Christianity by Mr. Gladstone, the present premier of England. In that address the distinguished speaker "claimed that it was the privilege of laymen to enter the lists in defense of a faith as sacred to them as to any of the priests or preachers who minister at its altars;" and we said: "The right will be cordially conceded. The theory that salvation is secured by proxy is one of the errors of the past. The practice of committing to the clergy alone the work of the world's redemption, is equally repugnant to reason and offensive to the spirit of Christianity." The sense in which we used the term "redemption" is evident from the connection. We were speaking of the work of spreading the gospel among the nations, and thus securing to man the benefits of the gospel. To assume that we designed to teach that the church supplemented the remedial scheme accomplished by the suffering and death of Christ, indicates a singular order of intellect or a determination to discover error. When a person sets out to find snakes, a harmless stick is easily mistaken for a reptile, and the rustling breeze in the grass for a hissing adder. The *Herald* is evidently hunting snakes.

We believe with the apostle that "God, who hath reconciled us unto himself by Jesus Christ, hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation." We cannot do Christ's work; nor have we any assurance that Christ will "finish" for any man "the ministry" he has "received" of the Lord Jesus. Man may not die for sinners, but he may tell the story of the cross. He may not atone for sin, but he may point the sinner to the remedy provided. We may not supplement the plan of salvation, but as "co-workers together with him," all, both preachers and laymen, can perform the duty assigned

them in the great work of the world's deliverance from the bondage of sin.

Does not the *Herald* believe this? Is our brother a Missionary Baptist, or a Hardshell?

COLORED M. E. CHURCH.

We find in the *Episcopal Methodist* the subjoined items respecting the General Conference of the Colored M. E. Church:

We thank James Wheless, Esq., of Augusta, Ga., for sending us the proceedings of the General Conference of the Colored M. E. Church, which recently held its session in that city. In an accompanying letter, he adds:

"This conference has been aided by Bishop Pierce and a number of our preachers in this city; also by Dr. Irvine, of the Presbyterian Church.

"The delegates composing this General Conference have conducted themselves well as a body of Christian ministers. The proceedings of this conference so far have impressed the people of this city very favorably.

"Our people have aided them liberally with their means to help them along in the great work that is before them in Christianizing their race in the world."

THE NEW COLORED BISHOPS.

We give below the names of the three new colored bishops recently elected by the General Conference of the Colored M. E. Church of America:

Joseph A. Beebe was born in Fayetteville, N. C., and ordained deacon and elder in the A. M. E. Zion Church by Bishop J. J. Clinton. He was ordained deacon in 1865, and elder in 1866. He joined the Colored M. E. Church in 1871. He is at present presiding elder of Edenton district, N. C. He is aged 40 years.

L. H. Holsey was born at Sparta, Ga. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Pierce, of the M. E. Church, South, in 1869, and ordained elder in the latter part of the same year. He is 33 years of age, and at present pastor of Trinity church, Augusta, Ga.

Isaac Lane was born in Madison county, Tenn.; ordained deacon by Bishop Paine, of the M. E. Church, in 1866, and ordained elder in 1867. His age is 39 years. He is at present pastor at Jackson station, Tenn.

The ordination of the new bishops took place at Trinity church, Augusta, Ga., on Sunday, March 23d. A very large congregation was present, embracing a number of whites, to witness the impressive and solemn ceremony. Bishop Pierce preached the ordination sermon, and otherwise aided Bishop Miles and the elders in the proper sealing of the new bishops to their sacred and important work.

"I AM happy to state that, in an experience of eleven years, this is the second time only that I have had to give the office notice of failure on the part of the subscriber to get his paper. This certainly exhibits remarkable accuracy in your work."

We extract the above from a letter from one of our "live" agents, in which he calls attention to the fact that, from failure of mails or some other cause, the paper had not come promptly to the subscriber. Our brother will accept thanks for the kind words with which he accompanies this notice. We commend his forbearance to others. We assure him that the merit he accords to the office for accuracy in part belongs to himself. His letters are written in a plain, straightforward and business-like style. The names of subscribers and of postoffices are given in such shape that we have no trouble in comprehending his instructions, and hence mistakes rarely occur. If other correspondents were alike accurate, our labors would be lightened, and the possibility of errors largely reduced.

The Sunday-School.

The Little Girl's Conversion.

Dear readers, and especially those of you who have found Jesus, who know him as your own precious Savior, I am going to tell you a true story of how a poor little Irish girl came to know the same precious Savior.

A good many years ago, in a large town in Ireland, I used to go every Sunday morning to a Sunday-school called a "ragged school," to speak to some little children about Jesus. Perhaps you would like to know why it is called a "ragged school;" it was because most of the children who went there were very, very poor, and were dressed in very old, torn clothes, with no hats or bonnets, and no shoes and stockings for their poor little feet.

Well, the little girl I am going to tell you of was just like that; she never wore a bonnet, and her little bare feet were often pinched with cold; but she was a bright, happy little girl, and did not seem to mind about not having many clothes to wear, and she loved to come to Sunday-school, and used to listen so earnestly when I told the children about Jesus, and what he had done to save poor, lost sinners. The little Bridget—for that was her name—became very anxious, and I often used to ask the Lord to open her heart to receive Jesus.

About this time she was absent one or two mornings, and I felt rather disappointed, fearing that she was getting careless. When the next Sunday came I had the pleasure of seeing her in the class again, looking rather pale. She told me she had been very ill, and that was the reason she had not been to Sunday-school.

The subject we had that morning was a very beautiful verse in first Samuel, seventh chapter and ninth verse: "And Samuel took a sucking lamb, and offered it for a burnt offering wholly unto the Lord; and Samuel cried unto the Lord for Israel, and the Lord heard him." I spoke to the children about the Lord Jesus as being the Lamb of God—the one great and only sacrifice for sin. Then I said that Jesus bore the sin of the world, and that when he hung on the cross he was bearing the penalty of man's sin. "The wages of sin is death," and so he died on the cross, and was put down into the grave; but he rose again the third day—where did he leave the sin?

Little Bridget looked up at me, her eyes beaming with joy as she cried: "Oh, teacher, then he left it all in the ground." I did not take any notice of the remark just then, but went on to say that if she believed that Jesus had borne all her sins on the cross, and put them away, and that he had died in her stead, then she was free from all stain of sin, and as perfect in God's sight as Christ himself. I stopped for a minute, and she said with deep earnestness: "Oh, teacher, what a nice thing it is to believe!" I said: "And do you believe that the Lord Jesus bore all your sins?" "Yes, teacher, I do." "When did you believe it?" "Just now, when you were speaking to me, I felt sure of it."

Now, dear ones, there is one thing I would like to say to you. There were many little girls in the class that morning besides little Bridget, and they all heard the same sweet story of the Savior's love; but they did not seem to care about it. They had heard it before, and I have no doubt that they thought they should often hear it again, and so they went away laughing and chattering, and forgot that wonderful tale of the sufferings and death of the Son of God, and grieved the heart of that dear Savior, who was yearning over each of these poor lost little ones, and desiring to bring them to himself.

Now, is this what you will do, any of you who have not yet come to Jesus? Will you read this little story, and then

throw it down and run away to your play or your lessons, and forget about the dear Lord Jesus? Do you ever think that the Lord Jesus loves you far more tenderly than even your mother does? Will you continue to disappoint his loving heart? You know you can not get to heaven without the Lord Jesus, and you know in your heart how naughty you are, and how often you do and think things that you would not like any one in the world to know anything about. Now, except you take the Lord Jesus as your substitute—that is, believe, as little Bridget did, that Jesus had died instead of her, and borne all her sins on the cross—you will have to bear the punishment yourself; and God says: "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." Come, then, to Jesus just now, dear little ones, and then you will be happy here and happy hereafter.

A Mother's Trial.

"Arthur, take this letter to your mother, and here is your week's pay. You have a good mother," added Mr. Powell, looking intently into the lad's face as he took the missive with a polite "Thank you, sir."

The communication to Mrs. Howard ran thus:

DEAR MADAM—We are sorry to return your son Arthur with this, but repeatedly articles, and occasionally money, have been missed from the store. No one but he could have taken them. It is very trying, we assure, to have such an issue forced upon us, for we have supposed him incapable of any sort of dishonesty.

Respectfully,
R. POWELL & Co.

Mrs. Howard perused the note, and then, without looking up from her sewing, gently bade her boy remove and thoroughly dry his overcoat, whitened by the driving snow. She could not just then look upon that young, joyous face. He should not know a breath of the foul suspicion, but should go to his pillow unconscious of the stain on his good name. In the morning she would visit the firm. While Arthur slept his mother passed the hours in alternate watchings by his bedside and prayers at her own. Toward daylight the storm subsided, and the morning dawned on a fair day. The calm comforted her, and when Arthur rose from the breakfast table, she said cheerfully:

"I am going out this morning, dear, and you must remain at home. Be a good mother to brother and sister, and if any work comes in, remember carefully all particulars; but first run out and sweep me a clean crossing through the fresh snow."

Quickly wrapping herself, she proceeded to the gate. She stood resting against it, and gazed on the pure scene—the trees, the hedges, the roofs of buildings, every nook and crevice piled up with the glistening snow. But purer than all was her son Arthur, in her eyes the fairest creature of the picture. His clear eye was not that of a thief, and the mother's face beamed upon him with confiding love.

At this moment Mr. Powell came toward mother and son. Mrs. Howard received him as calmly as she had his letter, bidding Arthur run over to Mrs. Ames' and to old Johns' and sweep off their paths.

Mr. Powell was full of regrets and apologies for the note sent on the previous evening. Accidentally the real culprit had been discovered and Arthur fully cleared. "The firm wish him back. They will increase his wages, give him every opportunity for improvement, in short, they will atone, if possible, for the cruel wrong so hastily done."

Mrs. Howard replied: "On one and only one condition can he return, and that is, that neither he nor any one

of the clerks in your employ learn one word of this affair. I would not have him suffer the knowledge of this suspicion for worlds. I would not have his self-respect injured."

The next morning found Arthur in his accustomed place, and the pleasure with which he that evening communicated to his mother his delight and astonishment at a sudden increase of salary, was without a shadow. Years after the firm proposed receiving Arthur into it, and in response to his glad thanks, Mr. Powell placed his hand on his shoulder, and said, "No thanks, my boy. Thank your mother. Only on the shining shore can you know her worth."—*Caroline Kimball, in Christian Weekly.*

REST IN CHRISTIAN WORK.—Ought a man who works hard with brain and body during six days, in exacting business pursuits, to attempt the arduous duties of Sunday-school superintendent in addition to all his other labor? The question is raised by a writer in the *Congregationalist*, and answered emphatically in the affirmative. The reasons for the answer are happily summed up in the following personal experience:

Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to whose active efforts for a third of a century the Sunday-schools of St. George's parish owe not a little of their prosperity, has said out of his experience on this point: "That I have been able to endure the unremitting pressure of mental and physical labor without relaxation, which has fallen to my lot for so many years, has been a matter of surprise to those who do not know by experience how heart and brain are renovated in passing from earthly pursuits to higher and sacred aims and efforts on the Sabbath. Let no man in health excuse himself from the duty of teaching because he needs mental rest. If he has a heart for the work, and a real sympathy for the persons for whom he is working, the labor will be rest. He will need no other."

MORMON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—Rev. H. C. Trumbull, who has recently been on a visit to Utah, says, in the *Christian Union*:

The Mormon Sunday-school system is as complete as every other agency for Mormon church-extension and indoctrination. Every ward in each city, and every settlement in the Territory, is supposed to have its Sunday-school, the superintendent of which is appointed by the president of the district, or the bishop of the ward. The Sunday-school sessions are usually in the morning. In Salt Lake City they are at the same hour as the Tabernacle service. In Ogden they precede it, and the schools, on closing, are marched in procession to the Tabernacle to have a part in the worship there. The Sunday-school opening exercises consist of singing, prayer, and occasionally of Bible reading. The classes are taught in the Mormon catechism, the Book of Mormon, and the Bible. The closing exercises are singing, prayer, addresses, and sometimes a general catechizing of the school from the desk.

HOW THE WORK GOES ON.—Rev. Thomas Craven sends to the *Missionary Advocate* a very cheering account of the progress of Sunday-schools among the people of India. He says:

One of the most encouraging features of our mission work in India is the prominence to which the Sunday-school work has attained. Frequent attempts have been made to gather the children to tell them of Christ, but not until recently has any great success been realized. The opposition from both Hindoos and Mohammedans has been very strong, and their prejudices fixed. Now this opposition is giving way: their prejudices are be-

ing weakened by the spread of gospel light and truth. In Lucknow we have eight hundred Sunday-school scholars, taught by converted teachers. In Moradabad there are three hundred and fifty. In Cawnpore, two hundred. In Roy-Bayreilly, a small station, and noted for its antagonism toward the gospel, we have one hundred and fifty Sunday-school scholars. In our other stations, also, the work is equally progressing. Had we more teachers we could have a much better work. Every attempt that has been made to open a Sunday-school, since this work commenced, has been successful. The children come gladly. Some walk long distances—two miles or more. At first we had to close our Sunday-schools when the melas, or heathen festivals, conflicted with them; the boys ran off to the melas. We do not close them any more, for half the boys give the Sunday-school the preference. Remember these boys in your prayers. Ask God to bless them with his converting grace, and make them useful in spreading this good work.

THINK ABOUT THEM.—The *Sunday-School Times* touches upon one most important secret of success in the work of instructing children, in the following paragraph: The teacher of limited knowledge and of ordinary talents, who, with a warm Christian heart, takes a personal interest in each scholar, will succeed where one of great learning and remarkable gifts, without this personal attachment of his pupils, would completely fail. On this point, Dr. Hesse, of England, says: "Great abilities are not nearly so valuable as this. Pupils must not be allowed to leave the Sunday-school with the feeling that the teacher will think no more of them till the next Sunday. They must be led to know that their teacher is interested in their welfare, and that he will not fail to pray that his instructions may be blessed."

THE AID OF THE SPIRIT.—The *Sunday-School Times* says: There is no truth of which Christian workers in the Sabbath-school need to be more frequently reminded than that expressed by our dear Lord himself: "Without me ye can do nothing." It matters not how perfect the machinery, how gifted the teachers, how thorough their preparation, how punctual and faithful their attendance, how well they may teach, how luminous the Scripture narratives and truths become under their exposition, how pointed and practical their applications—it still remains true that without the Spirit's blessing all is vain. Just in the measure of the teacher's dependence upon the Holy Ghost for results will his teaching be successful. The teacher's closet should be very close to his class-room.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following item calls for no comment—it carries its own moral: An excellent lady of New York retired last week on account of age from her work as a Sabbath-school teacher. She had been constantly engaged in it for fifty years; has had 500 children under her instruction; how many of these have been hopefully converted, she knows not, but she has the names of 103 who have made profession of conversion while in her class.

ORIGINAL.—"Don't you think that man uncommonly original?" was a question once asked concerning a public speaker—we will not say that he was a preacher. "I think him a remarkably original fool," was the blunt and perhaps rather severe reply. True: folly has its originality as well as wisdom. Muggleton was as original as Milton.

You can lie without opening your mouth, as well as by opening it.

Boys and Girls.

Bread Upon the Waters.

A lad was toiling up a hill, near the city, under the weight of a heavy basket, on the afternoon of a sultry day in August. He had been sent home with some goods to a customer who lived a short distance in the country. The boy was slightly built and his burden almost beyond his strength. Many times he sat down to rest himself on his way up the hill; but it seemed as if he would never reach the summit. Each time he lifted the basket it felt heavier than before.

The boy was about half way up the hill with his basket, when a gentleman overtook and passed him. He had not gone on many paces when he stopped, and turning round to the lad, looked at him for a moment or two, and then said, kindly:

"That's a heavy load you have, my boy. Come, let me help you."

And the gentleman took the basket and carried it to the top of the hill.

"There, do you think you can get along now?" said he with a smile, as he set down the basket, "or shall I carry it a little further?"

"Oh, no, thank you, sir," returned the boy, and there was a glow of gratitude on his fine young face; "I can carry it now very well; and I am very much obliged to you."

"You are right welcome, my little man," said the gentleman, and passed on.

Twenty years from that time a careworn man, well advanced in life, sat motionless in an old arm chair, with his eyes fixed intently upon the glowing grate. He was alone and appeared to be in a state of deep abstraction. In a little while, however, the door of the room opened, and the light form of a young and lovely girl glided in.

"Papa," said a low, sweet voice, and a hand was laid gently upon the old man's arm.

"Is it you, my dear?" he returned, with a low sigh.

"Yes, papa," and the young girl leaned against him, and parted, with her delicate fingers, the thin, gray locks that lay in disorder about his forehead.

"I would like to be alone for this evening, Florence," said the old man, "I have a good deal to think about, and expect a person on business."

And he kissed her tenderly; yet sighed as he pressed his lips to hers.

The girl passed from the room as noiselessly as she had entered. The old man had been calm before her coming in; but the moment she retired he became agitated, and arose and walked the floor uneasily. He continued to pace to and fro for nearly half an hour, when he stopped suddenly and listened. The street door bell had rung. In a little while a man entered the room.

"Pardon this intrusion, sir," he said, "but facts that I have learned this evening have prompted me to call upon you without a moment's delay. My name is Greer, of Greer, Miller & Co."

Mr. Mason bowed, and said—"I know your house very well; and now remember to have met you more than once in business transactions."

"Yes; you have bought one or two bills of goods from us," replied the visitor. Then after a moment's pause he said in a changed voice—

"Mr. Mason, I learned to-night, from source which leaves no room to doubt a truth of the statement, that your affairs have become embarrassed—that you are, in fact, on the very eve of bankruptcy. Tell me, frankly, whether this is indeed so. I ask from no idle curiosity, nor from a concealed and sinister motive, but to the end that I may prevent the threatened disaster, if it is in my power to do so."

Mr. Mason was dumb with surprise at so unexpected a declaration. He

made two or three efforts to speak, but his lips uttered no sound.

"Confide in me, sir," urged the visitor. "Trust me as you would trust your own brother, and lean upon me if your strength be indeed failing. Tell me, then—is it as I have said?"

"It is," was all the merchant could utter.

"How much will save you? Mention the sum, and, if within the compass of my ability to raise, you shall have it in hand to-morrow. Will four thousand pounds relieve you from your present embarrassment? Then let your anxiety subside, Mr. Mason. That sum you shall have. To-morrow morning I will see you. Good evening," and the visitor arose and was gone before his bewildered auditor had sufficiently recovered his senses to know what to think or say.

In the morning, true to his promise, Mr. Greer called upon Mr. Mason, and tendered a check for two thousand pounds, with his note of hand at thirty days for two thousand more, which was almost the same as money.

While the check and note lay before him upon the desk, and ere he had offered to touch them, Mr. Mason looked earnestly at the man who had so suddenly taken the character of a disinterested, self-sacrificing friend, and said:

"My dear sir, I cannot understand this. Are you not laboring under some mistake?"

"Oh, no. You once did me a service that I am now seeking to repay. It is my first opportunity and I embrace it eagerly."

"Did you a service? When?"

"Twenty years ago," replied the man, "I was a poor boy, and you a man of wealth. One hot day I was sent a long distance with a heavy basket. While toiling up a hill, with the hot sun upon me, and almost overcome with heat and fatigue, you came along and not only spoke to me kindly, but took my basket and carried it to the top of the hill. Ah, sir, you do not know how deeply that act of kindness sank into my heart, and I longed for an opportunity to show you by some act how grateful I felt. But none came. Omiten, afterward, did I meet you in the street and look into your face with pleasure; but you did not remember me. Ever since, I have regarded you with different feelings from those I entertained for others; and there has been no time that I would not have put myself out to serve you. Last night I heard of your embarrassments and immediately called upon you. The rest you know."

Mr. Mason was astonished at so strange a declaration.

"Do you remember the circumstance to which I allude?" asked Mr. Greer.

"It had faded from my external memory entirely, but your words have brought back a dim recollection of the fact; but it was a little matter, and not entitled to the importance that you have given it."

"To me it was not a little matter, sir," returned he. "I was a weak boy, just sinking under a burden that was too heavy, when you put forth your hand and carried it for me. I could not forget it. And now let me return the favor at the first opportunity, by carrying your burden for you, which has become too heavy, until the hill is ascended and you are able to bear it onward again in your own strength."

Mr. Mason was deeply moved. Words failed him in his efforts to express his true feelings. The bread cast upon the waters had returned to him after many days, and he gathered it with wonder and thankfulness. The merchant was saved from ruin.

A kind act is never lost, even though done to a child.—Reformed Church Messenger.

Godliness has many troubles, and as many helps against them.

No man's spirit was ever hurt by doing his duty; on the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest purely for conscience' sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, far beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.—Paley.

A GOOD ANSWER.—A bright-eyed little fellow in one of the Brooklyn private schools having spelt a word, was asked by his teacher: "Are you willing to bet that you are right Bonnie?" The boy looked up with an air of astonishment, and said: "I know I'm right, Miss V., but I never bet."

A Newfoundland dog, not long since, placed himself between his master's child and the open grate toward which it was crawling in Nashua, N. H., and remained there, though scorched and blistered, until persons came into the room and rescued the child.

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pocket and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck, a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

Walter, a five-year old, was surprised at breakfast by the presence of a diminutive egg, served for his special delectation. He thus accounted for the egg's smallness: "Mamma, I think the chicken was learning to lay."

The man of truth is also the man of power. Falshood may give influence for a time, but its mask is soon off and its advocate becomes powerless and is forsaken by those over whom he once swayed the scepter of his influence.

PUZZLES, ETC.

- I. A sound. A town in Texas. A country. A mineral.

The initials and finale will give a means of travel which our entire State will soon enjoy. J. T. ROBERTS.

II.

Could you but view the ranks of war, You'd see us glittering from afar; Transpose our name, and it will show The fruit which in most orchards grow; And give us yet another turn, 'Tis what the farmer does with corn; 'Twill show, too, if you change once more, What poverty says when at your door.

III.

My first from an ancient family springs As any can boast of, descended from Adam; 'Tis known to all mortals, both subjects and kings; And sometimes it pays you a visit, good madam: My next is of talents and temper so various, No creature on earth 's so hard to define; All history owns it was ever precarious; And yet without it no history could shine. My total—but pray has it ever been proved?—Is still more capricious and whimsical reckoned; I am slighted, despised, admired, beloved; And, alas! I too oft bring my first to my second.

IV.

Perch'd on the most exalted spot Of which a man can boast, I'm mostly black, but sometimes white As any churchyard ghost. I'm taken from my lofty post When kings and queens draw near; And then uplifted in the air, 'Midst many a shout and cheer. Ladies oft use me when they ride On horses fresh and gay; I'm used by princes and by kings, And most beneath their sway. I'm used by dunces, fools, and clowns, And by the man of fame; I'm in all countries and all towns; Now, say, what is my name?

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1032. 1—ROBIN REDBREAST. 2—SNOW-DROP. 3—The letter "I." 4—NOSE. 5—FEW—FEWER.

Church Notices.

Galveston District. SECOND ROUND.

Bay mis., at Cedar Bayou, April 19, 20. Chapmanville, April 27, 28. Galveston, May 3, 4. Velasco, at Oyster Creek, May 19, 11. Brazoria, May 17, 18. Matagorda, at Colorado, May 24, 25. Spring mis., at Spring, June 1. Eagle Lake, June 7, 8. Spring Creek, at —, June 11, 15. The district stewards will please meet at Shearn's chapel, Houston, April 15, at 7:30 P. M. E. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

San Antonio District. SECOND ROUND.

Helena at Helena, May 3, 4. Leesburg, at Monthalia, May 10, 11. Sutherland Springs, at Sutherland Springs, May 17, 18. San Antonio, May 24, 25. Modera cir., at Newton's church, May 31, and June 1. Urable cir., at Rio City, June 7, 8. Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15. Cibola cir., at Midway, June 28, 29. The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibola circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Victoria District. SECOND ROUND.

Concrete, at Irish Creek, April 26. Clinton, at Middletown, May 10. Goliad, at God's school-house, May 17. Sandy's, at St. John, May 24. Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21. Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 28. District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

Austonia District. SECOND ROUND.

Bastrop sta., April 19, 20. Manchac cir., at Rock Church, May 3, 4. Austin cir., at Webberville, May 10, 11. Austin sta., and City mis., May 17, 18. C. J. LANE, P. E.

Huntsville District. SECOND ROUND.

Willis cir., at Danville, April 19, 20. Trinity cir., at Union school-house, April 26, 27. Zion cir., at Mount Pisgah, May 3, 4. Madisonville cir., at Oxford, May 19, 11. Bryan sta., May 17, 18. Cold Springs cir., at Johnson chapel, May 24, 25. Caney mis., May 31 and June 1. Bryan cir., at Milliean, June 7, 8. Huntsville sta., June 14, 15. Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22. The Huntsville district conference will be held at Zion chapel, near the northern line of Grimes county, commencing Thursday, June 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing over the following Sunday. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District. SECOND ROUND.

Fayetteville cir., at Round Top, April 19, 20. Giddings cir., at Giddings chapel, April 26, 27. Brenham, May 3, 4. San Felipe, at White's chapel, May 10, 11. Belleville cir., at Nelsonville, May 17, 18. Independence cir., at Independence, May 24, 25. Caldwell, at Porter's chapel, May 22, 23. H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

Marshall District. SECOND ROUND.

Knoxville cir., at London, 4th Saturday and Sabbath in April. Marshall cir., at Sentill's chapel, 1st Sabbath in April. Starrville cir., at White House, 3d Sabbath in April. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Beaumont District. SECOND ROUND.

Beaumont and Orange, at Liberty sta., 3d Sabbath in April. Wallsville, at Double Bayou, 4th Sabbath in April, and 1st Sabbath in May. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Dallas District. SECOND ROUND.

Dallas cir., at Thomas' chapel, 4th Sunday in April. McKinney cir., at Union, 1st Sunday in May. Bethel cir., at Walnut Grove, 2d Sunday in May. Denton cir., at Silby's school-house, 3d Sunday in May. Grapevine cir., at Birdville, 4th Sunday in May. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Belton District. SECOND ROUND.

Leon cir., at Cedar Creek, April 19, 20. Gatesville sta., April 26, 27. Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4. Valley Mills cir., at Besqueville, May 10, 11. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District. SECOND ROUND.

Hillsboro cir., at Lebanon, April 19, 20. Lancaster cir., at Wesley chapel, May 3, 4. Hutchins' miss., at Blue Spring, May 10, 11. Millford cir., at Richland, May 17, 18. GEO. W. GRAYES, P. E.

Weatherford District. SECOND ROUND.

Cleburne cir., at Calo Grove, April 19, 20. Fort Worth cir., at —, April 26, 27. Fort Worth sta., May 3, 4. Brethren will please hold suitable services at all of the above appointments on Friday before each quarterly meeting. T. W. HINES.

WAXAHACHIE, Lock Box 119.

Stephensville District. SECOND ROUND.

San Saba, at Simpson's Creek, April 19, 20. Fort Mason, at Couches' Ranch, April 26, 27. Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11. WM. MONK, P. E.

Waco District. SECOND ROUND.

Ina mis., at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April. Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

APRIL 7.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Act concerning private corporations; amending the act to adopt and establish the penal code:.....The school bill was considered in committee of the whole, but no action was taken.

APRIL 8.—*House*.—Bills passed: Bill incorporating the Rockport, Fulton, Laredo and Mexican Pacific Railroad, passed by a vote of 59 to 2..... A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to examine and report on the advantages and propriety of making Bayland Orphans' Home, on Galveston Bay, a State institution, and donating the lands set apart in 1856, for endowing and funding an orphan's asylum, to that institution.....Bill exempting some twenty or more western frontier counties from taxation, passed.....It being deemed impracticable to enforce the proposed frontier bill, one was introduced and passed providing for a constabulary force in each frontier county, which will answer the purposes of the old minute-men system. This bill appropriates \$200,000 to support the force.

APRIL 9.—*Senate*.—The House resolution about holding a general election for State officers, was adopted. It provides a joint committee of five to consider the necessity of holding an election.....The bill repealing the police law was passed.

APRIL 11.—*House*.—Gov. Davis vetoed the bill allowing Washington and Grimes counties to levy a tax for building a bridge across the Brazos river.....Bills passed: Defining what property shall be exempt from seizure and forced sale; incorporating the City Bank of Sherman; for the relief of the estate of John J. Story; allowing S. C. Jordan to purchase certain land in Hood county, which he had settled on and improved, but has since discovered to have been set apart for school purposes; repealing the act authorizing the county to levy a tax to assist in completing the Waco Tap Railroad; authorizing Burnet county to levy a tax to build a courthouse; validating the acts of J. W. Irwin, surveyor of Navarro county; providing for the registration of births, etc., by clerks of courts; to incorporate Marvin College, Ellis county; to incorporate the Austin Trust Company; for the relief of A. T. Watts, paying for his services as Supreme Judge; appropriating \$5000 for mileage of the recently elected and newly seated representatives; to incorporate the Real Estate, Savings and Building Association of Dallas; an appropriation to pay C. R. Gibson for services rendered; incorporating the Brazos, Santiago and Rio Grande Canal Company; to validate the head-right certificate of Walter Campbell; for the benefit of the actual occupants of the public domain; to fund the debt of Hays county and to issue bonds for that purpose; prohibiting the sale of liquor within a mile and a half of Sylvian Academy in Lamar county; same prohibition within two miles of the Garden Valley Seminary; to incorporate the Cotton Gin Seminary in Cotton Gin, Freestone county; prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of Cotton Gin Seminary; for the relief of Wm. Carruthers; authorizing the issue of certain land certificates to Mr. Velerans; incorporating the Garden Valley Seminary.

A New York *World* special from Rome says the Pope is suffering from rheumatic fever and ulceration of a leg. His sickness is extremely serious.

A factory in Rome was destroyed by lightning. Forty were buried in the ruins, five killed, and seventeen wounded.

ROME, April 7.—Although the Pope is recovering from his illness, he is still very feeble, and his physicians forbid him leaving his apartments.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Wm. Harrison, aged 19, and a negro man, killed each other in an altercation Saturday night at Dryas Creek Station, on the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

The assassination of W. B. McDonald, a Republican, at a hotel in Vernon, Jackson parish, is reported. He was shot through a window at night, by an unknown party, with a double-barrel shot gun.

Riotous demonstrations on the part of negroes in Grant parish is reported. Some whites were ordered to leave the parish and obeyed. It is stated their residences were afterwards plundered.

FRANKLIN, LA., April 7.—Henry Froen, Republican, judge of the third judicial district, arrived this morning and opened regular term of district court. The members of the Franklin bar refused to appear and practice before him.

BATON ROUGE, April 7.—Municipal election to-day quiet. The McEnery ticket was elected without opposition.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—Archbishop Barclay has returned from Florida with his health entirely restored, it is said.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening, about 8:30, the foundation of the wall on the river side on Front street, and the new city building for the police and fire department, went out, when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it viewing the river. It is estimated by those who were witnesses of the affair, that ten or fifteen persons were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. No names of the lost are reported. Five or six are known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails, and the police are trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

Robert Miller, a young man in Williamsburg, maddened by rum, attempted to kill his father recently, when the latter nearly clubbed him to death in self-defense.

GORDONSVILLE, VA., April 10.—A timber conflagration is raging on all sides of the village. The entire population are panic struck. Some families are leaving their homes to avoid destruction. The C. & O. R. R. lose heavily by the fire, and the trains will be delayed probably for hours. The loss is heavy to farmers.

Washington.

The treasury department has commenced paying the cotton claims filed under the act of May 18, 1872. Over 12,000 claims have been presented covering over six million nine hundred thousand dollars. More than one-half of them will be rejected on account of insufficient proof. Fifteen million dollars of the cotton fund now remain in the treasury. The claims being paid are for cotton seized by government agents after the 30th of July, 1865. The act of May 18th, 1872, provided that all these claims should be filed within six months and therefore expired on the 8th of November last. Quite a large number of claims have been filed since the expiration of the law, and they must be thrown out, as all efforts to have Congress extend the time failed.

Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 8.—The Mormon conference was largely attended to-day. This evening Brigham Young addressed the saints. He said he was getting old, and wanted the young men to carry on the work which he had commenced. He wanted seven counselors to aid the first president, and finally he resigned the position of trustee in trust of the church.

A New York special dispatch from

Salt Lake City says Brigham Young has made a will, dividing his immense property equally among his sixteen wives and sixty children, and carefully stipulating the method of division.

It is believed that the old Mormons will follow the changed fortunes of their self-deposed leader, and that, as far as Utah is concerned, the Mormon problem may be considered solved.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, April 7.—Parliament has adjourned to the 21st instant.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—The steamer Thorwaldsen, from New York, March 18, for Stella, is ashore at Terchon, and is a total loss. No lives were lost.

HALIFAX, March 6.—The funeral of Metcalfee, second officer on the steamer Atlantic, took place here to-day. The bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson, cabin passengers, were picked up to-day, and will be brought to this city to-night. The divers have commenced work.

The Prince of Wales was, on the 8th, installed Grand Commander of the order of Knights Templars.

GLASGOW, April 8.—The steamship India run ashore this morning in the Clyde, but got off again. No damage reported.

LONDON, April 11.—Developments made in the Bank of England case, which was before the lord mayor to-day, conclusively establish that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, arrested at Havana, and whose surrender has been ordered by the Spanish government, and Geo. McDonald, held for extradition in New York. Geo. Bidwell, whose arrest in Edinburgh has already been announced, was the first person taken into custody.

THOMASVILLE, Ont., April 10.—The greatest flood for fifty years is devastating this section; many villages and farms are inundated. In the principal business streets in this place the water is four feet. The postoffice can only be reached by boat.

France.

PARIS, April 7.—The Republicans have carried the municipal elections in Montes and Marseilles.

PARIS, April 10.—A desperate fight occurred a few days ago in the small town of Oloune, in the department of Vendee, between two rival companies of strolling actors. Nine of the combatants were killed, and several injured.

Germany.

BERLIN, April 9.—Emperor William, Prince Von Bismarck, and Gen. Von Moltke, accompanied by a brilliant retinue, will leave the city for St. Petersburg, on a visit to the Czar, on the 25th inst. The Crown Prince, Frederick William and his wife, the Princess Victoria, will take their departure from Berlin for Vienna on the following day.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Mitchajeff, the political murderer, who was condemned to twenty years' exile and hard labor, shot himself on his way to Liberia.

Spain.

MADRID, April 7.—There is an official report of the surrender of Berga, which charges the commander of the town with treason, and attributes the disaster to that cause alone. It also confirms the statement that the Carlists bayoneted 67 prisoners.

It is rumored that revolutionary agents have gone into Portugal, well supplied with money.

Fresh cases of insubordination among Captain General Cotray's troops, at Barcelona, are reported. The arrival of the new Captain-General, Velarde, is anxiously awaited there, but the railway is interrupted between Madrid

and Barcelona, it is said, by Carlists, and delays him.

Republican guides have been brought to Barcelona, on whom were found important correspondence addressed to Alphonso and Cobecelle.

The churches in the town of Kenso have been closed, and are guarded by armed peasants.

A Carlist band under Tristany burned a railway station at Sanquin.

The Federal Republican Committee, of Barcelona, sent a circular to the Catalonian towns, ordering their inhabitants to place them in a state of defense, and force the Carlists to encamp in the fields where the volunteers and regulars can exterminate them. Each local committee is directed to send to Barcelona for what arms they may require.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—A Madrid correspondent to the *Independence Belge* says reports published in French and English papers of popular disturbances and military insubordination Spain in are greatly exaggerated.

BAYONNE, April 8.—Ten officers and sixty privates belonging to a hussar regiment have gone over to the Carlists. Several artillery officers also left their regiments and joined the Carlists.

A dispatch from Perpignan says the Carlists under Saballo appeared before Pergicerna, in the Spanish province of Gerona, this morning and demanded the surrender of the town. The government troops refused, and the insurgents immediately opened fire.

A Madrid letter to the *World* says Deputy Garcia Ruise inveighed forcibly against the United States in the late debates on slavery, saying Spain might as well ask England to initiate reform in the East Indies as the United States to advise the release of slaves by Spain in the Antilles. After a long tirade against the course of Anglocising the American Continent pursued by the United States, he concluded by saying that he had rather see Spain in the power of Charles VII, than divided among the English, French, Portuguese and Americans.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch from Hergignan this morning, says the Carlists have been repulsed from before Pingerda, after fighting all day and night.

The Carlists opened fire on Pingerda. Villa Franca is threatened. The Cubans lost two Spaniards, killed in the engagement near Manzanilla.

BAYONNE, April 11.—The Carlists continue to bombard Pingerda. Relief for the garrison has been sent from Gerona. Brigadier-General Camanos beat a band of Carlists under Soleva which was menacing Geloni. Mires, at the head of a considerable force of insurgents, levied a contribution of ten thousand francs in Villa Franca, and demands its immediate payment by the municipality, threatening the town with the fate of Berga if it is not forthcoming. The place being well defended, the authorities refuse.

Portugal.

LISBON, April 9.—The session of the Portugese cortes has been brought to a close.

Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The news from Havana through Spanish sources confirms the reported successes to the Cubans.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1.—The country is quiet. The revolution in Tepic is rapidly subsiding.

Japan.

A Japanese embassy, of which Mr. C. W. Tegener, U. S. consul at Amoy, is a member and second in rank, is on its way to Pekin, the audience question being postponed until the return of the Emperor from his annual ten days' visit to the ancestral tombs.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From April 5, 1873, to April 12, 1873.

Rev J C Turner one subscriber from Georgia. J F Young, thanks for information. Rev W L Ridout, two subscribers from Kerr county. Rev J S Clower, one subscriber. You are correct regarding the former names. They are now right. Will commence subscription with the last number. Rev J Crawford, obituary received. Rev A F Cox, postoffice money order for \$4 35 currency. Received from White Church Council Friends of Temperance \$2 89 currency. Rev G S Sandel, obituary to hand. We note remarks. Rev J M Beard, one subscriber, and cash \$2 25. J T Richeson's former address could not be Cummins's Creek. Rev D M Proctor, will be inserted. Rev John F Neal, one subscriber from Belton. Rev B D Dashiell, quarterly appointments are inserted. Mrs Woodfin's name received for first time now. B T Hayes, last week's paper sent to new address. Rev W C Collins, one subscriber, and cash on account \$15 currency. Mrs F E Pipkin, yours handed to editor. Rev A J Yeater, communication received. Rev T M Price, one subscriber from California. Thanks for kind promises. L Gould, Mississippi, your letter received. Rev P C Archer, the notice inserted. Rev M C Field, two subscribers. Thanks for items. Rev C J Lane, notice to preachers received. Rev A W Smith, the change made in Mrs Townsend's address. John Rosenfield, we are much obliged for kind attentions. Rev D Morse, notice of district meeting and suggestions to presiding elders to hand. Rev M L Wigley, will receive attention. Rev A H Sutherland, two subscribers from Nueces county. Rev Jos Graham, one subscriber. What is the name of your postoffice? Rev R H H Burnett, Mrs Clark's obituary inserted. Rev W R D Stockton, with account of Belton district. M B Rankin, your subscription continued. A Forrest, cash received. Rev C L Farington, one subscriber, and cash \$2 25. K Cooper's subscription renewed previously. Rev T J Hutson, marriage notice inserted. Rev F A Mood, DD, will send estimate. D R Gabel, communications handed editor. Rev Jno F Cook, Mrs Woods' address changed. We have sent her paper regularly. Rev J R Barden, one subscriber and cash \$7 70 currency. Rev Dr Kavanaugh, Houston, communication received. H Heard two subscribers and cash \$5 currency. Will buy the child's book and forward it. Rev Jos Hines, four subscribers and communication. Rev W T Johnson, A H Eubank's address changed. W J B Wells, your subscription has been paid for. Will discontinue when it expires unless you renew. Rev John Adams, it is a bargain. Rev J L Lemons, four subscribers. Rev J W DeVilbiss, quarterly appointments received. A K Vansickle, Henderson, cash \$2 25 to renew subscription. We can only hope for better facilities at postoffice. H C Williams, Masterville, your letter was received. We have written to you. Rev A H Brewer, three subscribers and cash \$5. A H Henry's subscription received before. Our quarterly statement sent you. Will answer the questions asked. Thos V Lide, address of paper changed as desired. Rev J M Pugh, will write you by mail. S M Pettengill & Co, advertisement received. Rev O R Shapard, four subscribers. Rev Wm Monk, we send J V Johnson's paper regularly. It is not our fault if it fails to reach. E G Sessions, Rice, will direct in future as above. E N Freshman, yours inserted previously. J Burke, communication to hand. S J Graves, Bryan, his subscription and \$1 50 specie. Thos Steele, P M, will attend to notification. Rev D C Robinson, five subscribers from Davilla. Your resolution is a good one. Mrs R F Rees, will attend to notice. Rev J W Bennett, three subscribers at Courtney. Rev U C Spencer, Columbus, much obliged for information regarding Rev C Mays. Americus, Ireland, we destroyed your letter as requested. Rev J F Denton, Montague, two subscribers. Are we sending the ADVOCATE to your old address? Rev D Morgan, we received a postoffice order from Huntsville for \$12, but without any name accompanying it. We now place amount to your credit. R B Cune, Cold Springs, sends \$2 25 for subscription.

Rev S H Brown, obituary received. We suppose the money to be all right. Rev J J Davis, Douglassville, cash \$3 43 for subscriptions. Rev W Monk, one subscriber, Rev Jno B Denton, all communications received have been acknowledged. Letter handed editor. T R Atkins' address changed. Rev J L Lemons, Caldwell, \$29 currency on account. Rev O A Shook, six subscribers. Rev T W Hines, Waxahatchie, send you a paper with a couple of notices marked. Will write you. "A Tribute of Respect" from the members of Marvin College. B A Thomasson, request has received attention. Rev A C McDougall, obituaries received. We have been sending your paper to Clarksville. Do the best you can for us. Rev G W Swofford, one subscriber from Kossus Dr W R Alexander, cash \$2 25 on account. Rev W G Nelms, Burton, five subscribers. Report of Bayland Orphans' Home received. H W Bruner, Crockett, inclosures handed editor. Rev S A Whipple, Cedar Creek, cash \$2 25 currency. We have written you for Mr T J Houston's address. Rev C W Thomas, one subscriber and \$5 postoffice money order. Rev M C Field, yours received attention. Rev F T Mitchell, Houston, three subscribers. Rev R Lane, Jefferson, your subscription is paid up to No 1671, some eight months ahead. The \$2 25 currency sent is to the credit of the first subscriber sent by you. Rev S G Cotton, much obliged for your kind promises. Rev J W Brown, San Antonio, three subscribers and cash \$5 currency. Rev A F Cox, Gonzales, one subscriber and postoffice order for \$5 65.

MARRIED.

BURNSIDE-JAGGERS.—On the 31 of April at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. J. Hutson, Mr. J. G. BURNSIDE to Miss S. J. JAGGERS; all of Milam county, Texas.

Sherman District.

THIRD ROUND.

Sherman sta., May 10, 11. Sherman cir., May 17, 18. Whitesboro cir., May 24, 25. Bonham, cir., at Canaan, May 30, 31, and June 1. Pilot Grove cir., at Martin's schoolhouse, June 7, 8. Pilot Point cir., June 14, 15. Gainesville cir., June 21, 22. Decatur mis., June 28, 29. Montague mis., July 5, 6.

District conference to meet at Bonham on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The quarterly conference for the circuit will be held some time during the district conference, if by consent of parties the place can be changed. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

OBITUARIES.

[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will be inserted free of charge. Charge will be made at the rate of twenty cents for each additional line.]

MUSE.—Mrs. M. E. MUSE, late consort of Dr. J. E. Muse, of this city, was born June 10, 1811. She was the daughter of Capt. Burt, of Edgefield county, S. C. In her fourteenth year, in 1825, she professed faith in Christ and was received into the Baptist Church, of which she continued an acceptable member till 1839, when she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in this city, under the ministry of the Rev. L. M. Lewis. She departed this life March 8, 1873. Mrs. Muse was a lady of refinement and delicacy—a most faithful and affectionate wife. As a mother, she was a model. Devoted to her children, she left nothing undone that was needful to educate their minds, to refine their manners, or elevate their characters. She has left on her children the indelible impress of her purity and refinement. Her last sickness was short but painfully distressing, (being congestion of the lungs, caused by measles), but she met the closing hour with Christian confidence and hope. Almost her last moments of strength and consciousness were spent in giving her parting counsels to her husband and children. She has left a precious memory, and has gone to the home of the good to be an angel and a blessed child of light. Her pastor, J. B. WALKER.

GALVESTON, April 7, 1873.

BARNETT.—Died in Anderson county, Texas, on the 17th day of February, 1873, Wm. B. BARNETT, aged 26 years, 9 months and 20 days. He was born in Monroe county, East Tennessee, on the 27th of April, 1846; moved with his parents to Texas when only three years old; professed religion about ten years ago, joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived an acceptable member until his Heavenly Father called him from laboring and suffering on earth to his glorious home on high. He was an affectionate son and brother, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. He spoke of death as but a friend that would end all his suffering and sorrows here, and introduce him to the joys of his heavenly inheritance. Let his aged mother, sister and brother so live as to die as he died, and live with him in the Christian's happy home above. J. CRAWFORD.

BEDFORD.—IDA STELL, daughter of Dr. G. W. and Mary J. Bedford, was born December 5, 1871, and died December 21, 1872. Little Ida was only one year and sixteen days old. She died of croup. When I say that she was one of the most lovely and interesting little children, I but express the judgment of all who knew her. But, alas! all flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass: the grass withereth and the flower thereof falleth away. On the other hand, how soul-cheering the thought, she has gone to be with the Savior! "Suffer little children to come unto me,

and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." May the Lord sanctify this bereavement to the good of Brother and Sister Bedford! B. M. PROCTOR. HONEY GROVE, March 29, 1873.

CLARK.—Sister FANNIE C. CLARK, daughter of William G. and Elmira Burton, departed this life March 19, 1873, at Birdston, Texas. She was born in Landral county, Ala., December 23, 1873; came to Texas with her mother, and settled in Corsicana, in 1849; made a profession of religion and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1869; was married to Capt. J. C. Clark August 5, 1862. She joined the M. E. Church, South, at Birdston, in April, 1872, there being no organization of her church there at that time. She knew she was going to die several days before her death occurred, and expressed as her only regret the leaving of her husband and children. She affirmed that God, in his great mercy, had pardoned her of all sin. Her death was without a struggle. "So fades a summer cloud away; So sinks the gale when storms are o'er; So gently shuts the eye of day; So dies a wave along the shore."

Many of us here can testify to her goodly walk and conversation. We have often heard her sing those beautiful lines of Moore's with angelic sweetness, and her features evidencing that they were the sentiments of her soul. "Come, ye disconsolate," and though God has deprived us of her communion in the church militant, glory be to his holy name! she may now sing with the angelic choir in the church triumphant in glory. "Earth has no sorrow that heaven can not cure." R. H. H. BURNETT.

PLUMMER.—In Brenham, on March 27, 1873, Sister ELIZABETH PLUMMER left us "to inherit that rest that remains for the people of God." She was the daughter of Brother John Atkinson; born November 21, 1821; professed religion and joined the Methodist Church in 1833, of which she was a consistent member to her death; was married to John Bostick in 1838, and Rev. Reuben Plummer in 1842. Thirteen years ago she was left a widow, with five small children. She was a faithful wife, an affectionate mother, a true friend, and a sincere Christian. On my arrival on my work, I found her in bed and a great sufferer. I several times visited and prayed with her, and never saw one more perfectly resigned to her Master's will. She looked forward to the time without any fear when she should be released from her sufferings, and taken to Jesus, the author and finisher of her faith. She knowing in whom she trusted, her end was peace; and He who had sustained and comforted her under the many afflictions of life was her stay and comfort in death. He led her, no doubt, "through the valley of the shadow of death to the city of the living God."

"Yes, the Christian's course is run, Ended is the glorious strife; Fought the fight, the work is done, Death is swallowed up of life!"

Borne by angels on their wings Far from earth the spirit flies, Finds her God, and sits, and sings, Triumphant in paradise!" S. H. B.

ARCHER.—On the 31st of March, at 5 o'clock P. M., our Heavenly Father called away our darling little lamb, aged 7 months and 21 days. A little one indeed so frail, so fair, With bright-blue laughing eyes and silken hair, And breath as soft as balms. And hands that thrilled us with their clinging touch— And O! I fear, we loved our child too much. Thirty days she lay a patient little sufferer, and kind friends and good physicians, sympathizing deeply with us, watched around her little bed and did all in their power to restore her to health and strength again, but the disease baffled all their skill, for God saw best to call her hence. And though 'tis hard to give her up, We know he is a Father just, and kind, and wise, And this deep sorrow is a blessing in disguise; So meekly will we drink the cup. She was a bud too pure on earth to bloom, but, an opening flower, she is planted near his throne, "Forever sinless, ever undefiled." Our darling "Allie Bell," our angel child! P. C. ARCHER.

HUNTSVILLE, April 1, 1873.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—Since our last, business continues dull and few interior merchants in town, and the changes in prices of staples are slight, not varying much from our previous quotations. Bacon is firm, and some predict that during the coming season prices will be fully as high as they were last year, on account of the large export of this article. Flour is weak, while the business transacted in it has been up to an average. We hear of a cargo of Coffee being sent to New Orleans, as this market is overstocked. COTTON.—Business in this staple is limited. While there is a fair inquiry for the better grades, inferior ones are neglected. We repeat the figures of last week, which, we consider, speak well for the future of the Cotton market, as the stringency at the money centres of the North is very severe, and usually would have a depressing effect. We also notice that the stock of all kinds on hand in Europe is less than at same date last year. The receipts at this port for the week amount to 4411 bales, and exports to 6759 bales, principally to Europe, leaving 63,912 bales as stock on hand. Our quotations are: Low Ordinary..... 10 @ 12 Ordinary..... 13 1/2 @ 14 Good Ordinary..... 14 1/2 @ 15 Low Middling..... 15 1/2 @ 15 1/2 Middling..... 16 1/2 @ 16 1/2 HIDES.—Our advices are not favorable to the Hide business, and prices are not fully sustained, 16 1/2 c. being the outside figure for choice selections, and large concessions made for grubby and inferior. WOOL.—The small receipts make prices nominal. MONEY.—Is not quite as easy as last week, but without any pressure for the present.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices. Includes categories like BAGGING, BUILDING MATERIAL, CORN, GRAIN, HARDWARE, HIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, PROVISIONS, SUGAR, TALLOW, and WOOL. Prices are listed in dollars and cents, often with multiple rates for different grades or quantities.

GEO. WOODS & CO'S

ORGANS

are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS,

ÆOLINE, VOX HUMANA AND PIANO,

(the latter being a Piano of exquisite quality of tone, which will never require tuning), gives to them a wonderful capacity for

BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL EFFECTS,

while their extraordinary power, beauty of design and thoroughness of construction, are surprising to all who are unacquainted with the degree of perfection these instruments have attained.

Mr. E. H. CUSHING, of Houston, has secured the agency for them, and will be pleased to exhibit them to all interested in music.

mar19 cow6t

OWENS & ENGLISH,

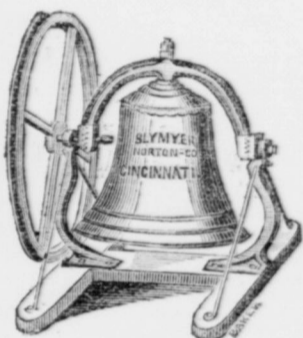
AGENTS FOR

BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S

BELLS.

BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S

BELLS.



BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S

These Bells are entirely different from Iron, Amalgam, or other (so-called) Steel Composition Bells. They are the result of long experience in the manufacture of Bells, and are made of a composition including steel, USED ONLY BY OURSELVES.

They average in price less than one-half as much as the copper and tin composition Bells and mountings.

As to quality, they are fine toned, can be heard as far as copper and tin Bells of same size, and they are more durable.

The style of mounting gives an easy motion, secures the Bells against much of the jarring so common in ringing, and enables them to be rotated to a new position, if desired.

Bells of 26 inch diameter and upward, have springs attached to the clapper, to prevent it from resting on the Bell after striking, and thus interfering with the sound.

We would advise all purchasers to give preference to the larger sizes. With Bells of all kinds, the larger ones have the deeper and richer tones.

We now warrant all Bells of 26 inches and upward against breakage for TWO YEARS. In case of breakage after the expiration of the warranty, we will allow for the broken casting one-half price in exchange for a new one.

Send for circular or call and examine samples.

Table with columns: Diameter, Weight, Bell & Mounting, Price. Lists various bell sizes and their corresponding weights and prices.

OWENS & ENGLISH,

123 & 124 Strand, Galveston, Texas. apr2 3m

HARK! HARK!! HARK!!!

TO BOOK AGENTS.

Absolutely the Greatest Work of the Day

A Complete Outfit Free. Send for Circulars, Terms and Territory at once and canvass the field for the

VOICE OF GOD,

an entirely new and most valuable book of over 800 pages, Royal Octavo. A compendious History of Sacred Literature, Facts and Characters, filled with Anecdotes of eminent Patriarchs, Kings, Priests and Reformers. Beautifully and profusely illustrated. MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa. [apr23m

P. H. & J. T. SWEARINGEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BREHAM,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS.

jan29 3m

USE WILL HOWE'S

CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO

WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,

CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

apr 17

GENUINE

WALTHAM WATCHES

FOR TEXAS.

We have had so many customers for Watches from Texas that we have sent this advertisement to some of the best papers in the State, in order to increase our trade in that direction. Texas has the reputation in New York of being the most prosperous State in the Union, and we are inclined to believe that this is correct, for some of the heaviest and richest Watches we have ever sold have been sent to the Lone Star State.

All we ask of the reader is that he or she write to us for our Descriptive Price List of

WALTHAM WATCHES,

and it will be sent free and post-paid by return mail. This gives full particulars about all the Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, key-winders and stem-winders, in both gold and silver cases.

All Watches are Fully Warranted,

and are sent so that you can examine them before paying the bill.

Our plan is this: When you have selected the Watch you desire from the list and order it from us, we send it by Express with the bill, to collect on delivery, and with the privilege to open the package and examine the Watch before paying the bill. If it does not suit, do not take it. But if it does, and you do take and pay for it, and then afterward it does not give satisfaction, we will exchange it, without expense for Express charges, or will

REFUND THE MONEY:

We have kept this standing offer in the papers for over five years, but have never been asked to do it, for the reason that we give

GOOD WATCHES AT LOW PRICES!

When you write for the Price List mention that you saw this notice in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, as we wish to know from what newspapers we get our customers. Address,

HOWARD & CO.,

No. 223 Fifth Avenue, New York.

We have lately moved from No. 805 Broadway to our new store on Fifth Avenue. Send all letters to above address. apr2 cow4t

AGENTS WANTED.

REMARKABLE, BUT TRUE!

\$6.00. For \$6 I send \$6.00.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR FAMILY BIBLE, with a splendid Prospectus of same; and, also, for

THE WORLD'S HOPE,

A good book of rare excellence and great popularity, and, by a novel method, easily introduced, a large and splendid Steel Engraving for every Subscriber. Address, J. W. GOOD-SPEED, New Orleans. apr2 3m

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate. Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper. apr2 13t

EPIZOOTY COLD! EPIZOOTY COUGH!

If neglected, will result in

CONSUMPTION!

YOUR REMEDY IS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

What the Doctors Say.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusko county, Ind., says: "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Isaac A. Doran, M. D., of Logan county, Ohio, says: "Allen's Lung Balsam not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant, it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

It is harmless to the most delicate child.

It contains no opium in any form.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

J. N. Harris & Co., Prop's. Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

For Sale by R. F. GEORGE, Galveston. jan29 6m

GEO. WOODS & CO'S

ORGANS

And their COMBINATION SOLO STOPS

The PIANO—A beautiful toned piano, which will never require tuning. The VOX HUMANA—A baritone solo; not a fan or tremolo. The ÆOLINE—A most delicate soft or breathing stop. See advertisement in another column. mar19 cow6t

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1872.

In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.

Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871.

MESSEURS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales.

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen.

Pressing from Five to Seven Hundred Bales per day, when running full time, we find it to our interest, to purchase the Arrow Ties and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckles that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses:

FACTORS' COMPRESS, Galveston.

MERCHANTS' " " Galveston.

NEW WHARF " " Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., Galveston, May 19, 1871.

MESSEURS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

I take pleasure in stating that since my superintendency of the Planters' Press, we have been constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives entire satisfaction, and our press men prefer the Band and Buckle to any they have ever used.

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

jan17 17

THE BEST YET. Agents wanted everywhere for the

POPULAR FAMILY BIBLE.

Clergymen and others will find a remunerative as well as useful occupation for spare hours in canvassing for OUR BIBLE. It is the cheapest, best-selling and handsomest FAMILY BIBLE published, being Bible, Bible Dictionary and Commentary combined. Illustrated with hundreds of engravings, beautiful steel plates, and ILLUMINATED TABLETS, gilt marriage certificate and photo-cards.

Better Terms. Lower Prices. FREE

Canvassing Books to Agents FREE.

MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING

HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb19 13t

GREATEST MUSICAL DISCOVERY.

Every one can learn to sing by note in 15 minutes by this most natural and perfectly easy system.

We send free to any one specimen pages containing full instruction and showing the application of this system in the

CHRISTIAN HARMONY.

(By William Walker, A. S. H.) which contains a large and choice collection of Music from the best sources, designed for choirs, singing-schools and private societies. MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson St., Philadelphia, Pa. feb19 13t

REMARKABLE INVENTION

One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning.

The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore and received the cordial applause and endorsement of the many eminent professionals present. See advertisement in another column. mar19 cow6t

H. REED & CO.,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CISTERN BUILDERS

253 and 254 Tremont St.,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed & Co., and warranted to be of the best

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.

All work guaranteed or no pay.

H. REED & CO.,

P. O. Box 1421 Galveston. July 19 17

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,

Established in 1837. Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of Pure Copper and Tin, fully warranted, and mounted with our Latest Improved Rotary Hangings, the best in use. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 & 104 E. Second St., Cincinnati.

H. J. WEST, Agent, MAGAZINE STREET, nov20 17 New Orleans, La.

MENEELY'S BELLS,

(Established in 1826.)

WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use.

For prices and catalogue, apply to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, July 19 17 West Troy, New York.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN.

Planters, do not pay four and five dollars per saw for your Cotton Gin when you can get the best in the market, fully guaranteed, for twenty-five or thirty per cent. less. We have no agents in Texas, therefore you will get the benefit of the agents' commissions and allowances by ordering direct of the manufacturers. Send for circular with full particulars and testimonials. Address, ISRAEL F. BROWN, Pres., Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London, Conn. mar5 4m

JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD.

RICE & BAULARD,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES

ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC.

AT THEIR OLD STAND

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Geo. F. ALFORD, R. MILLER, W. G. VEAL,

Galveston. Russk. Waxahachie.

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,

No. 69 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

Geo. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL,

Galveston. Waxahachie.

F. B. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 318 North Commercial St., St. Louis.

mar19 17

S. HERNSHEIM,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

TOBACCO, LEAF and MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO,

Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the

Mexican Market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Gravier St., New Orleans.

apr24 17

ALFRED MUCKLE,

FACTOR,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. j30 17

WM. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN.

W. A. DUNKLIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

(Hendley's Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods. j30 17

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN

HAND FOR SALE.

July 17-17.

THE KING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL

BOOKS,

'PURE DIAMONDS.'

By JAMES R. MURRAY. Assisted by Geo. F. Root, H. E. Palmer, P. P. Bliss, J. M. Kieffer, and a host of other popular writers of Sunday-school Music.

No such genuine success ever known in the history of similar books. Over 100,000 copies have been sold in three months, and the demand is increasing daily. Price in boards, 35 cts. single; \$3.60 per doz.; \$30 per hundred. Specimen copy in paper covers 25 cts. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sent free to any address Brainard's New Descriptive Catalogue of Selected Popular Music. A selected list of choice music, containing full description of thousands of beautiful pieces of music. This new catalogue is invaluable to all musicians. Sent free to any address. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio. aug23 17

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade.

SCOTLAND ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for FARM HANDS, MECHANICS OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

We also propose to bring out Immigrants to settle on land belonging to the Company, or will make arrangements to settle them on other land that may be offered.

C. W. HURLEY & CO 117 Strand, Galveston. OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.

CHEAP FREIGHTS. FROM New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE OF New York & Texas Packets.

Vessels regularly loading at Pier 17, East River, New York, and having quick dispatch for Galveston Texas.

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT Lowest Rates.

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE

FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON, FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING, MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION

LINE TO TEXAS. McMAHAN BROS. & CO., Agents, GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO., may 15] 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE PREACHERS.

Will the Traveling Preachers throughout the State please inquire for JACOB THOMAS, formerly of Russell county, Ala., and when last heard from lived with his son, Sylvester Thomas, in Anderson county, Texas, and oblige very greatly his daughter; also SYLVESTER THOMAS, her brother, advising the whereabouts of their whereabouts.

Mrs. ELIZA EVEVELINE SCATES. PLEASANT RIDGE, Green, Co., Ala. mar 19 81



R. R. DAVIS. J. T. DAVIS. R. R. DAVIS & BROTHER, DEALERS IN FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, ETC., 68 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

10 foot Screw Irons complete... Currency, \$200 00 9 foot Screw Irons complete... 180 00 8 foot Screw Irons complete... 150 00 The Cotton Box can be put up cheaper at home, and save transportation. If furnished, \$50 will be the price.

There are over 300 of these CELEBRATED COTTON PRESSES in use in Texas, and the uniform expression (so far as I know without an exception) is— That the BROOKS is the Best Press in use.

Circulars, with full directions for putting up, and specifications for the box, sent on application. JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, disengaging the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY.

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1873. Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00 JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

The inquiry in Texas has been, which is the best, most reliable and durable Horse-power. I feel justified in saying,

THE DEERING! They are made different sizes. Send for Price List and Descriptive Circulars. JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

This little machine is something every planter should have. It is a saving of time and labor—takes up the entire stack, and gives a uniform bearing of each Tie. Hence the bale of cotton does not swell from four to eight inches after it comes from the Press.

Price, Currency, \$10. Send for Circular. JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, 108 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas. jan 17 1y

G. R. FREEMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW City of Austin, Texas.

Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including Investigations, &c., in the General Land Office. jun 12 1y

M. QUIN, Galveston, Texas. J. L. HILL, Successor of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.

QUIN & HILL, COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS And General Commission Merchants No. 124 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Consignments solicited. mar 17 70

W. L. MOODY. E. S. JEMISON. MOODY & JEMISON, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc., GALVESTON.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. 1y 20 6m

AGENTS WANTED \$2080 PER YEAR Youmen's "DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS," a book of 20,000 Receipts. Everybody wants it. Send for 16 page circular and extra terms to CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING Co., St. Louis, Mo. mar 5 1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS 179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov 20 6m

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD.

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted) Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M. Leaves HOUSTON 2:20 P. M. Leaves HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. SUNDAYS Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily, (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. jan 15 1f

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. DAILY Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:00 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 9:30 a. m. Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 p. m. next day (Sunday excepted). DAILY Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:10 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m. Saturday excepted, arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 p. m. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays. At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M. Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M. At Sherman daily for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M. West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly. At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West. At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange. At McDade with daily stage for Bastrop. At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso. Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville. Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans. For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RABAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio. J. WALDO, Gen. Freight & Ticket Ag't. J. BURAND, General Supt. jan 22 1f

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Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.

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W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President. January 1, 1873. jan 1 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 ly

Procter & Gamble's Extra Olive Soap. This soap is made of the best ingredients, is agreeably perfumed. It is sold at the same price as common soap, in all the Groceries in the country, and the city of Galveston.

This superior Soap has acquired in the market a large sale; for the toilet, to wash linen, and all other domestic uses. It is sufficient to buy once only, to be convinced of its great quality, and to give it the preference to all others.

Ask for it in your Grocery, and you will buy no other.

All our acquaintances are perfectly satisfied with it. mar19 eow3t

Such horrid feelings as I experience no one can imagine. I feel despondent, as though something awful was going to happen. Use Simmons' Liver Regulator, if you would avoid such feelings. aug7 ly

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to Brown's Bronchial Trochies, if neglected, often works upon the lungs. jan22

An Enemy to Health and Happiness.—Dyspepsia not only destroys health, but banishes happiness from the family. A Dyspeptic is not only unhappy himself, but he makes all around him unhappy. DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are a certain remedy for it. They are a sure cure for costiveness. "THE LIFE OF THE FLESH IS THE BLOOD." This is an admitted fact. It is obvious that when the blood becomes corrupt the whole system is corrupt also, and those organs which are weaker from functional derangement will suffer most. The large majority of female diseases proceed from this cause. The true policy is to direct the remedy to the source of the disease. It is in this way that DR. TUTT'S SAKSAPARILLA acts. Its specific effect is on the blood. It purifies, vitalizes it, expelling all distemper from the system.

Beware of Calomel and all Mercurial Compounds. Better, far better, endure disease than tamper with this mineral poison, no matter how carefully prepared. Its extensive use has already proved the cause of great and distressing injury. DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS can be taken at all times with perfect safety and without diet. mar15

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SOUTHERN HOTEL, (Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets.) ST. LOUIS, MO. LAVELLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs. The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel. There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one. Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. nov8 6m

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It claims to cure INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRRREGULARITIES OF URINARY APPARATUS GENERALLY, by imparting tone to the parts, and securing that vigor and healthy action nature designed for them. BUCHU is known to have this effect—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IRRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc., by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Diabetes, Gravel, Skin Diseases, and similar diseases, by removing the seed germs of these diseases from the system, through the regular action of NATURE'S BLOOD-CLEANING AGENTS, the KIDNEYS and LIVER.

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Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion fills this niche better than any other medicine in the Materia Medica. Its action on this principle makes it a VALUABLE REMEDY TO FOLLOW THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGUE CURES of all descriptions. IT CARRIES OUT OF THE SYSTEM ANY REMAINING AGUE GERMS, and prevents relapse. Trade Supplied by

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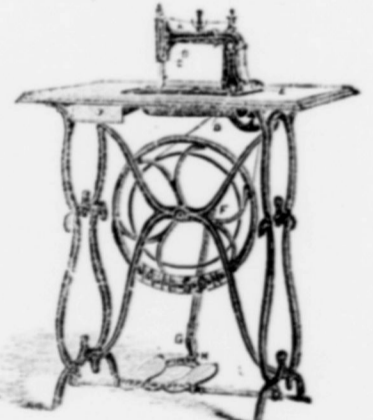
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