

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX—No. 51.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1039.

Texas Christian Advocate.

**LARGEST
CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!**

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**MILLIONS OF MONEY
SAVED TO THE SOUTH**

BY THE USE OF

**ROYALL'S
COTTON WORM DESTROYER!**

UNDER PATENT ISSUED MARCH
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ONE-HALF THE LABOR SAVED! ONE-HALF THE LAND ONLY REQUIRED, AND COTTON KEPT FREE FROM TRASH, AS THE LEAVES CONTINUE GREEN UNTIL FROST. IT IS CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED BY THE USE OF A COMMON SIFTER. RAIN IS A BENEFIT.

GIVE IT A TRIAL!

The following Agents have been appointed, viz: T. T. Smothers, Bryan, Texas; F. C. Wilkes, Brenham, Texas; R. W. Kennon, Brenham, Texas; F. Vordenbaumen, Chappell Hill, Texas; N. W. Murray, Sempronius, Texas; W. A. Nichols, Sempronius, Texas; T. Vosburg & Co., Wallisville, Texas; W. G. Nelms, Burton, Texas; F. J. Gleiss, Burton, Texas; Wm. L. Sartwell, Post Oak Grove, Texas; D. L. Kennon, Oso, Texas; J. C. Blackman, Shreveport, La.; Robert H. Mills, Abbeville, La.

AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the South. Reference required.
Farm-rights may be had of Agents, or by remitting to Breedlove & Chadwick, Bankers, Brenham, Texas.

Prices of Farm Rights:

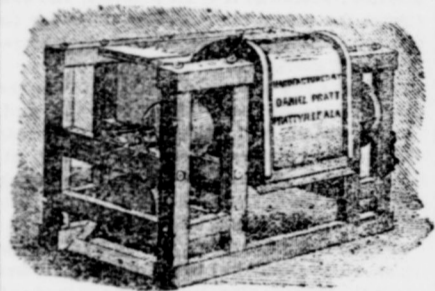
From 1 to 20 acres \$10 00 From 100 to 150 acres \$20 00
From 20 to 50 acres 15 00 From 150 to 200 acres 40 00
From 50 to 100 acres 20 00 For 200 acres or more 50 00

W. B. ROYALL & SON,
may 7 3m Brenham, Texas.

Beautiful inventions for marking Clothing and printing Cards, etc. One will do for a whole family. Movable Type. Profitable, amusing and instructive for the young. **Jet Printer, \$1; Silver, \$1.25,** with Ink, Type and neat Case, delivered by mail anywhere. Three Alphabets extra 60c. Agents wanted. **Golding & Co.,** 14 Kilby St., Boston. may 7 4t

A DOLPH FLAKE & CO.,
No. 166 EAST MARKET STREET,
—Offer for sale at low figures—
500 SACKS HUNGARIAN GRASS, MILLET, COW PEAS, CLOVER, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
aug 1] Suitable for present planting. [17

H. SCHERFFIUS,
HOUSTON, TEXAS,
Agent for
PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press,
STRAUS'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,
Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,
HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS
AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,
ap 23 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER,
Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
And Commission Merchants
For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES,
Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND,
Corner of 24th Street.

324 6m Galveston, Texas.
WM. HENDLEY, N. N. JOHN, J. L. SLIGHT,
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W. M. HENDLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON & WOOL FACTORS
HENDLEY BUILDINGS,
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates.
Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. June 24 1y

H. REED & CO.,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
CISTERN BUILDERS
252 and 254 Tremont St.,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.
All work guaranteed or no pay.
H. REED & CO.
July 10 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

MATAGORDA HOUSE,
(Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin.)

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r.
No. 20 west Market Street,
feb 5 GALVESTON. 3m

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. June 17 1y

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 8 1y] 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

**FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF
NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS**

Reference to all our Insurance Companies.
1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils.

W. M. HENDLEY & CO.,
Agents for Pratt's Oils
feb 19 1y

W. K. McALPIN, **JAS. BALDRIDGE,**
Galveston, Washington Co.

McALPIN & BALDRIDGE,
COTTON FACTORS
And
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
76 East Strand,
feb 28 6m GALVESTON, TEXAS.

FLIES! FLIES!! FLIES!!!
Send an I get a
"HOOSIER FLY CATCHER,"

and don't be bothered with these tormenting insects. For sale by
CHAS. N. ELEY,
apr 1m No. 56 Centre Street, Galveston.

**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. The first steamer—the SAN JACINTO—will sail from Liverpool on the 1st of September next, there being no yellow fever at Galveston to be followed by another on the 1st of every month throughout the season. We propose have Agents in

SCOTLAND
ENGLAND,
GERMANY,
and SWEDEN. NORWAY,

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.
For further particulars, apply to the Agents,

C. W. HURLEY & CO
117 Strand, Galveston.

OR
C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,
No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.
Jan 17 1y

\$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
feb 12 1st

T. A. GARY, **W. A. OLIPHINT,**
GARY & OLIPHINT,

COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS
162, 164 and 166 Strand,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates.
may 17 2y

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.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN
HAND FOR SALE.
July 17-1y.

WHO IS C. C. MANN,
Of Chatfield Point, Navarro Co., Texas?

The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of July 17, 1872, contains the following advertisement:
"Information Wanted.—Any person knowing the address of Rev. J. T. Barnaby, of the St. Louis Conference, will confer a great favor by sending same to Dr. W. H. Morehead, Waxahachie, Texas, or to the undersigned."
"C. C. MANN,
"CHATFIELD POINT, NAVARRO CO., TEXAS."
"St. Louis Advocate please copy."

The same paper contains the following in the column containing "Answers to Correspondents":

"C. C. Mann, Chatfield Point—We insert the inquiry, and will send a marked copy to the St. Louis Advocate."

I earnestly request any or all persons who can throw any light upon the above advertisement, to do so without fail. By doing so the cause of Christ may be greatly benefited.
Information may be given through the Advocate, or, if preferred, by private letter.

T. W. HINES,
WAXAHACHIE, Texas, April 19, 1873. apr 30

TYPE FOR SALE.
We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.
We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address,
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
Galveston



For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE Liver Medicine has proved to be the GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

THE PREPARED, a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES. The Powders, (price as before)...\$1.00 per package Sent by mail..... 1.04

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

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

E. H. CUSHING, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South.

INTERNATIONAL -AND- GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD

355 Miles Completed and in Operation. -OPEN TO- LONGVIEW.

The Western Terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

All Rail from the Gulf to Shreveport, and to Tyler.

CHANGE OF TIME: On and after Monday, April 7, 1873.

PASSENGER TRAINS Will leave Union Depot, Houston, Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Express & Mail For Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Troupe, White House, Tyler, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Shreveport, Jefferson, etc.

Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keechi, Jewett, Marquez, Lake, Englewood and HEARNE.

Accommodation For Willis, Phelps, Huntsville and intermediate stations.

Leaves Huntsville at 7:00 A. M. for Houston and intermediate points.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston to Hearne, Longview, Tyler, Marshall, Jefferson, Shreveport and Northeastern Texas change cars at

UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON. Stages connect at Crockett for Nacogdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centreville; at Marshall for Jefferson; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

Freights received at Houston from Connecting Lines, forwarded promptly.

Claims for loss, damage or overcharge adjusted on presentation of proper papers to General Freight Agent.

For rates and further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't.

ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. Houston, March 22, 1873. feb19

\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. sep25 1y

\$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address, J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. feb12 13t

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, A Religious, Family NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., IN THE INTEREST OF THE

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, IN TEXAS.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, EDUCATION, AND GENERAL LITERATURE

Furnishing weekly a careful digest of the NEWS OF THE WEEK,

Devoting a large amount of its space to the representation of TEXAS INTERESTS.

And the development of TEXAS RESOURCES.

Reading for the family carefully prepared both with reference to instruction and entertainment.

Its circulation is now the LARGEST IN TEXAS,

And is RAPIDLY INCREASING. It presents special claims to ADVERTISERS.

Both because of its extensive circulation and the fact that it goes into the hands of the SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, and PROSPEROUS PORTION OF OUR CITIZENS.

Over 300 Traveling Preachers are its Authorized Agents.

The Church it represents numbers over 40,000 IN THE STATE!

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUTSIDE AMONG OUR BEST CITIZENS.

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE. Patented March 12, 1872.

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 168 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.

- 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. Press 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 21, 1873. may 22 1f

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING. STOWE & WILMERDING, (Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.,)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON COMMISSIONMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, OR TO MESSRS. BARING BROS. & CO., Liverpool.

Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. jan10 1y

A. STEIN & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 81 Twenty-second Street. GALVESTON, - - - - - TEXAS,

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine. Orders for Book Binding and Printing attended to with promptness and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited. jan22 6m

P. H. & J. T. SWEARINGEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BRENNAM, 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 1y

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 60 Twenty-Second Street. Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,730.0

OFFICERS: J. P. DAVIE, President. GEO. F. ALFORD, Vice-President. B. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary. S. M. WELCH, M. D., Consulting Physician. GEN. T. N. WAUL, Attorney.

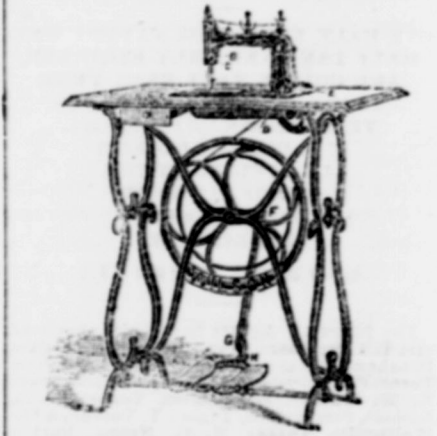
DIRECTORS: J. P. DAVIE, Hardware Merchant, Galveston. JESSE BATTIS, of Batts & Dean, Galveston. J. M. BROWN, of Brown & Lang, and President of First National Bank, Galveston. A. C. McKEEN, of J. L. & A. C. McKeen, Galveston. HENRY SAMPTON, Secretary Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co., Galveston. GEO. F. ALFORD, of Alford, Miller & Veal, Galveston. N. B. YARD, of Briggs & Yard, Galveston. T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas, Texas. HERMANN MARWITZ, Grocery Merchant, Galveston. Ex-Governor F. E. LUBBOCK, Galveston. J. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston. S. G. ETHERIDGE, of Lee, McBride & Co., Galveston. B. R. DAVIS, of B. R. Davis & Bro., Galveston.

Issues Policies on all the Popular Plans: ORDINARY LIFE, LIMITED PAYMENTS, JOINT LIFE, ENDOWMENT, ANNUITIES, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

FRANK FABJ, General Agent. GALVESTON



THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$45.

The BUCKEYE SHUTTLE is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20. BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston. Agents wanted in every county. dec8 1y

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Buy it; you will use no other. Grocers have it. Galveston Jobbers Wholesale Agents. jan29 6m

Book Agents

Please notice that our New Illustrated Family Bible Contains Dr. Wm. Smith's Bible Dictionary, 450 Illustrations, a Family Album for 16 Portraits, a Marriage Certificate, Family Record, Marginal references, etc., etc. Descriptive and Term Circulars sent free. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Memphis, Tenn. [feb26 6m

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 51.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1039.]

THE LAND THAT WE LIVE IN.

BY A. R. MEEK.

Oh! bright is the land that we live in,
And soft blow the breezes around--
The stars make a palace of heaven,
And flowers enamel the ground!
The orange and chestnut are flinging
Their odors divine on the gale,
And the mocking-bird's melody's ringing
From bowers that circle that vale!

Then here's to the land that we live in!--
The land of the locust and lime!--
And a song for the sweet stars of heaven,
That brighten this beautiful clime!

But dearer by far to the minstrel,
Than all the sweet wealth of this land,
Are the maidens who dwell in its bowers,
By mountain, savanna, and strand!
And all its rich trophies were given,
As tributes of beauty to these;
And these are the stars of our heaven--
The flowers that gladden the breeze

Then here's to the land that we live in!--
The land of the locust and lime!--
And a song for the sweet stars of heaven,
That brighten this beautiful clime!

'Twas hymned by a bard, that the planets
Once, charmed from their passionate home,
Assumed the fair features of women,
And dwelt in the valleys of Rome!
But sure, if a land e'er presented
Temptation to angels, 'tis ours,
And the vision of song was invented
From forms in these soft, sunny bowers!

Then here's to the land that we live in!--
The land of the locust and lime!--
And a song for the sweet stars of heaven,
That brighten this beautiful clime!

Texas Resources.

Texas--Eastern Brazoria.

MR. EDITOR--In answer to my numerous correspondents, I cannot do better than simply give a short account of the actual improvements that have been finished since the publication of my description of this portion of our county, published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, September 12, 1872.

The crop of sea island cotton last year was a very great success, six of my neighbors having raised from three to seven thousand pounds of lint in the seed of very superior quality--one, more than he could get the labor to secure all the ground produced.

Three very superior sea island gins, with houses and the necessary machinery, were erected on Chocolate last year, and are in good running order, getting the crop ready for market.

To mention the crop of one neighbor will give an idea of what can be accomplished by industry and only three working men: The spring clip of wool from only 100 sheep realized in Houston \$300. 7000 pounds lint sea island cotton averages 2500 pounds of cotton for market, at prices ranging from 75c. to 84c. The increase of hogs in his stock has been good, likewise in cattle and horses, though the winter has been unusually severe, and some have died.

The soil for fruit trees is really good, as can be proved by an inspection of a young orchard just planted two years ago by my neighbor, Mr. Robarson, and, strange as it may seem, several of his trees, which are the largest and thriest of their age I ever saw, will bear fruit this season. Vines and grape culture succeed remarkably well. Dr. Fields, a well-known resident, has a very large quantity of many different varieties, all doing well.

I am happy to add that a small colony of English immigrants has been

established in our vicinity, on Clear Creek, near Clear Creek station, that will, without doubt, succeed in time.

As many are desirous of knowing something of other portions of our county, I have considered it necessary to divide the county into three portions--eastern, central and western.

Central Brazoria comprises the whole of the region between Bastrop Bayou and the Brazos river, viz: the west bank of the river from the mouth to Bolivar. This part contains nearly the whole of the best land in the county, and nearly all the wealth, enterprise, commerce and intelligence are centered in this district. It contains Velasco, Quintana, Brazoria and Columbia, the oldest and most important towns in the county. All the large sugar plantations and the principal cotton farms are here, and it may be concisely described as one of the most desirable localities in the State.

Oyster creek, with its rich, fertile land, rises and flows through this portion of our county, and contains vast bodies of land suitable for the cultivation of cane; and now that men are obliged to economize both capital and labor, I know of no soil more capable of bringing a certain return for the outlay; and, with the improved facilities, with cheap sugar mills and evaporating pans, a *less capital*, is really more certain than the large outlays and showy sugar houses of former times.

Ranche Prairie, east of Oyster creek, is also very desirable for persons seeking a pleasant locality, with all the facilities of a good market. Oyster creek flows on the west side of the prairie, Bastrop on the east, and the south is bounded by the shores of the bay, Galveston West Bay, as it is marked on the map. Here several hundred head of cattle graze and are fattened for market; horses and mules do well. The Oyster creek side is well dotted with farms, the owners all cultivating cotton and other produce. Here and there one more enterprising has tried the open prairie, and meets with good success.

On this prairie, besides the usual attention bestowed on farming, merchandise, and a general attention to worldly business, I can truly state that a lively interest in the welfare of education and religion is earnestly appreciated by the whole community, so much so that, the distance being great, there are two Sunday-schools and two chapels, one for the upper and the other for the lower end of the neighborhood, and both are well attended.

Western Brazoria shall be described on a future occasion. I may add also that all private communications can only be answered when stamps are inclosed to prepay the postage. Address
GEORGE MECHELEN,
Justice of the Peace,

BRAZORIA, TEXAS.

Notwithstanding the hard times pecuniarily, it is with pleasure that we note many improvements generally going on about our city. The click of the hammer, as one takes a drive about its pleasant avenues, may almost incessantly be heard in all directions; the building of new fences is almost endless; the painting of residences has already been commenced, giving to each an additional and beautiful contrast.--*Huntsville Item.*

OUR RAILROAD PROSPECTS.--The M., K. & T. Railway Company has surveyed out a line from Denison to Gainesville. Major Shellanberger, chief engineer, completed the line to this point Wednesday last, and returned Denisonward to re-examine the route, and will make his report on arrival at Denison. After getting well out of the immediate vicinity of Denison, the route is very practicable, and the road can be completed with less money than was generally supposed before the survey was made. It is the intention of the M., K. & T. Company to build their road to Gainesville by the 1st of August, thence South through the State to ---, Mexico, finally, we suppose. A majority of our citizens are desirous to have the depot located at the town, and are willing to grant any reasonable subsidy to have it so located.--*Gainesville Gazette.*

Immigrants can purchase choice lands in Texas, in large tracts, at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. In smaller tracts near finished or prospective railroads, for from two dollars and fifty cents to fifteen dollars per acre, on such time as will work no hardship in payments. Indeed, smaller tracts, a little remote from railroad routes, can be purchased for from one dollar to five dollars per acre. Only think of the quality of these lands, with a soil from two to twenty feet in depth, and as black and rich as any of the best of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa or Minnesota prairies; yet at such low prices, on such easy terms of payment, in a climate unsurpassed for health, and where the winter is not much, if any, colder than the autumn months in the Middle States; and then ask yourself where else can you find such golden opportunities?--*St. Louis Globe.*

MORE COAL DISCOVERED.--Our friends, Messrs. Meneilly & Volle, who are engaged in erecting a factory at this place, dug a large well for the purpose of supplying their engine with water, and in the course of digging struck a vein of coal very similar to coal which has been found in several places near Calvert and tested in New Orleans. We witnessed the burning of some of the coal that came from this well, in a grate at Capt. John Orr's office, and were well pleased with the result. This is only one of the many evidences that Robertson county contains a enough first-class coal to supply the entire State. A bright future is evidently in store for our town and county.--*Central Texan.*

There is a gum resembling gum Arabic produced from trees which grow spontaneously in Bexar county, Texas. The tree resembles the mesquite. It grows abundantly throughout many parts of Western Texas. Already 1200 pounds have been gathered and sold. It is said to answer all the purposes for which gum Arabic is used.

Fifteen barrels of coal recently taken from a mine near Calvert has been sent to New Orleans, tested at Cronan's iron works and brass foundry, and pronounced by those familiar with the properties of the respective varieties of coal superior to the celebrated Pittsburgh article.

THE BEST THING YET.--Major Foote, engineer on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, has just shown us a specimen of the genuine cannel coal, found in the cuts on the bed of this road, twelve or fifteen miles from this place. This, as every one knows, is the best class of coal, and for many purposes invaluable. Should this, as Mr. Foote supposes, exist in large quantities, it will be a source of invaluable wealth to Smith county. We did not learn the exact location of this bed of coal, but it is somewhere near Mr. Zimm Tate's plantation. Any one wishing to see samples, can do so by calling at our office.--*National (Tyler) Index.*

The census of 1870 gave Texas a population of one million and fifty thousand. The present population is about one million three hundred thousand. About two hundred thousand people have settled in the State in the last two years, and the rush continues. The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Europe are swelling every day the population of the coast, middle and western sections; while Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and the Western and Northern States, are constantly contributing immigrants who locate in the northern and northeastern section.

Railroad facilities have induced men, far and near, to visit Texas, and they have returned only to make up their minds that no finer future for themselves and their children can be found in all this broad continent. Instead of finding the knife and the bullet popular, they found order, thrift and progression; schools and colleges that will do credit to older States; churches sending their steeples toward the clouds; journalists eager for the settlement and prosperity of the State, and a warm-hearted, welcoming, hospitable people.--*St. Louis Globe.*

WE clip the following items from the Hempstead Messenger:

The Hempstead Real Estate and Building Association has purchased quite a number of valuable lots during the last ten days.

Work is progressing finely on the Brazos bridge. Mr. Baker, one of the contractors, informs us that it will be completed by the 1st of July without fail.

We doubt if there is a town along the Central Railroad that is improving faster than Hempstead. Go where you will in the place and you will see new houses in process of erection, and every other sign of improvement.

The mass of our farmers have not posted themselves concerning the advances that have already been made in this department; consequently they have not availed themselves of the advantages which they afford. Our country is already chequered with railroads. The snort of the "iron horse" is heard upon every hill top and in every valley, traveling forty or fifty miles per hour.

Will you still travel along these lines upon your mustang pony, at the rate of four miles per hour, when you could travel fifty miles with more ease? *Weatherford Signal.*

Our Outlook.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The Convention of the Indiana Branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held at Indianapolis, March 18th. It was attended by fifty delegates from the various branches throughout the State. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Seymour, of Indiana, Mrs. Willing, Miss Rulison, of Michigan, and Miss Belle Leonard. Permanent arrangements were made for holding annual meetings. The meeting for next year is to be held in Muncie.

—The Pittsburgh *Advocate* says: Mrs. Bishop Kingsley, with two of her daughters, left this city, April 18th, for Europe. At New York she expected to be joined by Mrs. Bishop Harris and daughter, and some other ladies; and to sail on the 19th, in the steamship Maine, of the North German line, direct for Bremen, Germany. Mrs. Kingsley expects to remain abroad for a year and a half or longer, and to reside chiefly at Frankfort. She also intends to visit Beyrout, where her husband is buried. Bishop Harris, who sails from San Francisco, westward, about that time, on his Episcopal tour around the globe, expects to meet Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Kingsley, in Syria, or some other place perhaps not definitely settled as yet. We did not learn that these good ladies were to have any gentlemen to take care of them. They will, doubtless, meet with friends wherever they go, or abide; and the prayers of many friends will follow them, for their welfare and safe return.

—The Chinese Sunday-school, held in the Taylor-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Portland, Oregon, reports an average attendance during the last month of thirty-five pupils. The interest in the school is increasing. Each Chinese pupil requires a separate teacher. J. F. Jones has the school in charge.

—The anniversary of the Baltimore Local Preachers' Association was held Sunday week. The exercises were opened by Father Collins, a local preacher over ninety-six years of age. Thirty-five local preachers were present. President Hefner in his address stated that the membership of the association consists of forty-six local preachers and nine exhorters, and during the year they had filled nine hundred appointments.

—The New York *Christian Advocate* says: The number of the senior class of the Ohio Wesleyan University is not far from fifty. Forty-eight or forty-nine will be candidates for graduation in the classical course. The prospects of the institution were never better.

—Dr. Curry, of the New York *Advocate*, having been charged with favoring the "Christian Amendment," so-called, denies the charge, and says, "that the end proposed by the favorers of the measure is beyond peradventure unattainable, and we are quite content to have it so. Had it any possible chance of success we might think it best to oppose it, but as the case stands, such opposition seems to be uncalled for."

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, proposes that a Constitutional Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church shall meet before 1876, with power to adjourn from time to time, to be charged with the duty of making such changes in the organic law of the church as may be referred to it. The bishop thinks the time has come to settle the question whether Episcopacy is to be "fossilized as an Anglican exotic," or to rise to its proper sphere, and become a mother to all the emigrants who are coming in from Europe

and Asia. He adds: "The question of suffragan bishops for such tribes; the question as to the see system; the question as to liturgies in foreign tongues and as adopted to foreign peoples—these and others, which I will not enumerate, press upon us as the great problems to be solved, and which never will be solved under the machinery and routine of our existing conventions."

—The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who died in Florence, are in Westminster, awaiting shipment to the United States.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Pittsburgh *Banner* gives a list of about a dozen prominent Presbyterian pulpits in the United States that are filled by the preachers from abroad, and attaches some significance to the fact. It mentions Drs. Hall, Taylor, Ormiston, and others, and finds in them a type of ministers which the American system of theological training seldom produces. The preaching, in its view does not come so much from books and lectures as from personal experience and Biblical training. They have been prepared to become *pastors*, to identify themselves with their flocks, and to seek the salvation of souls above all things. The pulpit, family visitation, and the various interests of the church, make up the calling to which they are most enthusiastically devoted; and, says the *Banner*, the preaching and pastoral care which spring from such discipline and convictions is just what the people need, and what, in the main, they prefer.

—In Scotland the union movement has received its quietus for the present, the leaders of the Free, United Presbyterian, and Reformed Presbyterian Churches, having, at a meeting held in Edinburgh on the 19th ult., formerly agreed to abandon the proposal for an incorporation union, on account of the opposition which it has received from leading ministers.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Dr. Richardson tells the *Congregationalist* the story of a church in Freehold, N. J., now 143 years old, wearing still its original covering of cedar shingles and receiving its light through the original window sashes, whose panes are six by eight inches. A table, which was used by Brainard in administering the communion to the Indians, is in the church, and there is a blood stain on one of the pews in which a wounded soldier was laid during the battle of Monmouth. The two Tennents, Gilbert and William, formerly preached here, and the desk was also occupied by George Whitefield.

BAPTIST.

—In Ireland the Baptists have about thirty-five settled churches, and a large itinerating evangelical agency. Every Irish Baptist missionary is an itinerant preacher, and scatters the seed of the gospel by the wayside and in the streets, and the number of preaching stations is more than fivefold the number of the settled congregations.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—Father Hyacinthe, in his second discourse at Geneva, attacked the modern practice of confession, which admitted the priest into the family, where the husband should be supreme. He instanced Belgium as an example of its abuse, where, through the influence of the confessional, the elections were determined by the priests. These sentiments were loudly applauded by his crowded audience.

CATHOLIC.

—The general summary of Roman Catholic missions for 1872 gives twenty-three bishops, 440 missionaries, 320 native priests, and 700,000 native

Catholics. The total receipts of the societies amount to more than a million of dollars per year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The number of converts in the Protestant missions of the world is computed at 1,309,638; of this number 256,879 are communicants. This calculation does not include the 4,355 communicants of the native church at Sierra Leone, nor the 21,000 communicants of the "Baptist Jamaica Union." The number of missionaries and native clergy in the mission field, is 2,176.

—The five hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Huss will occur on the 6th of July. A proposition has been started among the Moravians to honor it with suitable ceremonies of celebration.

—The Mormon Conference met at Salt Lake City last week. On the 8th of April, Brigham Young addressed the saints. He said he was getting old and wanted young men to carry on the work he had commenced. He wanted seven counsellors to aid the first President, and finally he resigned the position of trustee in trust of the church, and on his recommendation, President George A. Smith, now in Europe, was elected in his place. Mr. Young has retired generally from business, spiritual and commercial. It is understood he contemplates going to Arizona with the San Francisco mission.

—During the last ten years 385,000 copies of the Scriptures have been circulated in Turkey, for which nearly £18,000 had been paid. It was found that the Bibles sold were valued and read, and hence their gratuitous distribution was abandoned.

—Among the communications received at the State meeting of the Bible Society managers, April 3d, were one from Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., of Yokohama, stating the repeal of the laws against Christianity in Japan; and one from Rev. Dr. C. Greene, Kobe, Japan, in regard to establishing a Bible depot in that city, stating urgent need of it. It was voted to concur with the British and Foreign Bible Society in the revision and republication of the Arabo-Turkish Testament, in Constantinople, and also in printing the Pentateuch in the same language, translated by Dr. Schauffler.

—The *Observer* publishes a private letter from Father Gavazzi, in Rome, from which we take the following:

We have two locales. I preach twice in each weekly, and, moreover, twice to the soldiers in the afternoon. Conti speaks thrice a week. Our congregations are always full, and often crowded to suffocation. Be it understood our two places of worship are the largest in Rome. Our school numbers two hundred and seven, and the attendance is very regular. I wish you would advocate our cause for benches, maps, etc. We are worthy of such gifts. We are preparing another locale with three rooms at Regola for a double school, male and female, day and night. Help us. We approach great crises here, both ecclesiastical and political. Let us hope for the better. I send you the *Capitale*, to have an idea, a faint one, of our grand Bible meeting here. It was a real triumph. With the one hundred dollars given me for that purpose while in America, I have organized, on a solid basis, our Society of Female Bible-Readers. They work well also in prisons and hospitals. We make few gifts, but sell at a low price, with weekly payments of a cent each. God is prospering the work.

—A correspondent of the *Christian Observer* gives the following account of things at Brownsville Texas:

It is located on the Rio Grande, about sixteen miles from its mouth. It has a population of nearly 8,000, and is

beautifully laid out and ornamented with shade trees and flowers. Some of the private yards and gardens were gorgeous in the rich hues of spring; for spring had come with whatever it could furnish both useful and ornamental. Fresh potatoes, peas and ripe blackberries adorned the tables, as well as charming bouquets of the most brilliant and variegated flowers. In the year 1867, a destructive tornado swept over the town of Brownsville and vicinity, doing much damage. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal houses of worship were all destroyed. A new and commodious edifice has been rebuilt on the lot owned by the Presbyterians. In this house all the Protestant Christians have united to maintain public worship. They have been served, since this association was formed, at different periods, by two clergymen, chaplains in the United States garrison located there.

—The Presbyterians were first gathered and organized by Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, deceased. And it was the first Protestant church in the valley of the Rio Grande. The Roman Catholic influence is immensely overshadowing in this place, their schools and churches leave but little room.

—Mr. Morely, M. P., on week before last presided at a breakfast in London, at which a testimonial, amounting to more than £5,800, was presented to the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, who for over half a century, had represented the London Missionary Society in the interior of Africa. In an address by the Rev. Dr. Binney, a hope was expressed that the guest of the day might be permitted to see, and welcome to his native country, his distinguished son-in-law, Dr. Livingstone.

—The revival connected with Mr. Hammond's labors in Denver, Colorado, has been a powerful and beneficent one. The number of conversions reported in the Denver *Leader* of March 27th was upward of 400. The whole city has been stirred by the movement. Scores of hardened and reckless men have professed conversion, and the character of the town will be greatly altered in the future. Results like these are certainly beyond all criticism.

—The Old Testament revisers have finished their second revision of the Pentateuch. The Rev. Dr. Angus, one of the committee, said, in a recent speech, that at the present rates of progress the New Testament would be finished in seven years, and the Old Testament in twelve years. The New Testament revisers were at work at last advices upon the second chapter of the Acts.

—The following is a statement of the number of the leading denominations in the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, according to the official report of the late census: Roman Catholics, 1,492,029; Methodists, 571,792; Presbyterians, 544,998; Church of England, 494,049; Baptists, 239,343; Congregationalists, 21,829.

—The Chinese Sunday-school connected with the First Congregational church of San Francisco has been in successful operation for three years, and now numbers about a hundred scholars. No very serious efforts have been made to Christianize the Celestials on our western coast, it would seem, on account of the prejudice against them, and every such enterprise as the above needs every encouragement.

—The Rev. S. A. Baker, formerly of Brooklyn, a minister of the Methodist Church, has been for some weeks seeking contributions to enable him to procure a large tent for itinerant work up and down the plains and valleys of California. The *Methodist Recorder* chides the membership of the church for not responding more liberally to his call for aid.

Sunday-School Association --- Northwest Texas Conference.

To the Sunday-school Superintendents in the Bounds of the Northwest Texas Annual Conference:

Our Sunday-school statistics, as heretofore reported, are unwarrantably defective. This is likely to continue the case as long as we rely on annual conference statistics. The Sunday-School Association proposes to make the matter of statistics a speciality. The getting up of a complete report for the Association has been entrusted to me. I, therefore, respectfully but urgently request the superintendent of every Methodist Sunday-school, whether he expects to attend the Association at Waxahachie, July 16, 1873, or not, to forward to me at Belton the entire statistical condition of his school. Let this be done immediately after the collection for the Association is taken up—first Sunday in June—and let the report be sent over the official signature of the superintendent. These items are to be included in the report: Number of officers, teachers, scholars, volumes in library, periodicals taken, Magazine, Visitor, Our Little People, amount of money collected in the Sunday-school for Sunday-school Association, missionary and other purposes; amount expended, and time of opening and closing school.

Now, brethren, attend promptly to this, and we shall behold what our eyes have looked for, but never seen—a full Sunday-school statistical report. Shall it be so? JOHN F. NEAL, Committee of One.

BELTON, April 28, 1873.

Is It Right?

H. W. B.

Is it right? This should be a question often self-propounded by everyone. Christians especially should make such a question, carefully weighed by an unbiased conscience, their "line and lead" to sound the possibility of evil in all doubtful matters.

Christ, when he was on the earth, did not hesitate on occasions to mingle and meet with "publicans;" but he did not associate with them—did not meet and greet them as boon companions. He met them that they might be benefited thereby, and to show the world that he, King of Israel as he was, possessed no vain-glorious or haughty pride, and that he had come as the Savior of mankind.

It is impossible for Christians to exclude themselves from the world; but it is not absolutely necessary that, by mingling with the world, they should become of the world—be of the earth earthly—and so contaminated as to lose their identity as Christians. But to keep their skirts clear, and to benefit the worldly-minded by every contact with them, they should be cautious as to the manner of their mingling—should ever remember the teachings of the New Testament, and more particularly the definition of their duties as inculcated in the fifth chapter of Matthew. How exalted the commission given in that chapter to Christians: "Blessed are the meek; blessed are the merciful; blessed are the peace-makers. Ye are the salt of the earth; ye are the light of the world!" And what volumes as to their deportment in "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven!"

Now, is it right for Christians to allow every little pretext to prevent their regular attendance upon divine worship? Is it right for them, in a careless manner, to leave it optional with their children (the gift to them of a kind and indulgent Providence to bless and brighten their lives) to attend Sunday-school or not? Is it right for Christians to be seen where the world does not expect to see them? To attend shows on any or the merest

shadow of an excuse? *It is not!* The followers of traveling shows are generally and almost universally ungodly, wicked men. They levy a tax upon our fair land, and leave not a solitary good, but evil continually. They are non-producers, preying upon the substance of the simple, the (we would say) silly throngs who flock together in immense crowds to be victimized and "humbled" by a set of profane, immoral, and, very frequently, intemperate and dishonest men. Yet, strange to say, *passing strange*, sometimes—unthoughtedly it is hoped—members of the church may be seen at such places, who say they have gone to "see the animals," or to "show the animals to the children." A Christian's "light" can not so shine, under such circumstances, as to cause the Father in heaven to be glorified. Then, Christians, allow others to attend such places if they so desire, but do you refrain from giving any encouragement by your presence; allow your children to grow up in total ignorance of any but the ordinary domestic animals, if they must acquire such knowledge by visiting places fraught with so much danger to their morals yet in embryo, and the danger enhanced by your example. Before attending, candidly ask yourselves: *Is it right?*

Universalism Complimented.

MR. EDITOR—I see in the ADVOCATE of the 9th inst. a communication headed "A Recent Trip." The writer, it seems, received some liberal donations in lumber: one from a Universalist, doubtless a clever, liberal-hearted gentleman, as many of them are. The contrast in favor of their system of Bible doctrines—greatly preferring it to that held by the Calvinists—appeared to me uncalled for and wholly gratuitous. The Mormon alluded to did not, nor was he expected to, aid in promoting the enterprises of the Gentiles. Had our brother called upon one who adhered to "close Calvinistic principles," he might have received a donation, as we find many of them neighborly in this respect.

I, too, am a firm believer in the doctrines of a general atonement; still I recognize in the various Calvinistic branches of the church of God a piety and soundness of evangelical faith, which is neither taught nor experienced by Universalists. It must be conceded that the Calvinists have done, and are now doing, a liberal share of the great and glorious work of evangelizing the world, and no doubt will have many stars in their crown of rejoicing. It is better not to "kick before we are spurred." The good brother may live long enough to use to better purpose all the spare muscle he has in opposing Calvinism when occasion requires it. So thinks his brother ESROM.

The government has paid over \$17,000,000 of the May interests.

The horse disease has almost suspended business in San Francisco.

The New York Journal of Commerce urges the laying of the American cable.

The payments from the treasury for the month is nearly fifteen millions, exclusive of interest.

The Louisiana State Fair closed April 30. The meeting was successful. Ticket 81,999 took the \$5000 gold prize.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, to New Orleans, dated April 20, says: Belknap, Sheridan and party left today by steamer for New Orleans, via Galveston. Expect to reach New Orleans Wednesday. The visit of these prominent officers to this section has created the best of feeling among the people, who regard it as evidence that the Government takes an interest in frontier affairs.

Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The Indians appeared on Lewis river in their war paint.

A general outbreak in Eastern Oregon is expected; the settlers ask arms. Nothing from the lava beds.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, April 27. A number of young Piute bucks, who spent the winter in the settlement, have disappeared, all being well armed.

Signal fires have been noticed in various places.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Schofield telegraphs that there is no doubt some of the Modocs escaped.

Should the threatened Indian outbreak in Oregon occur, reinforcements will be required.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Modocs are encamped at the base of the mountains, south end of the lava beds.

Nearly all the cavalry horses have the epizootic.

TORONTO, April 28.—Fort Gary, Manitoba, dispatches report firing between the Americans and Blackfeet. A large number of the Americans were killed. Eight thousand Indians crossed and threaten the interior settlements.

LAVA BEDS, April 29.—A reconnoitering party of artillery and infantry proceeded in the direction of the present Modoc stronghold, Captain Thomas commanding. A dozen Warm Spring Indians were expected to accompany and operate with the party. On reaching the bluff the Modoc fire drove the troops to shelter. As usual the fire was unseen. The Indians delivered an incessant fire. Two of the wounded reached camp, when four companies were sent to the rescue. They carried stretchers for the wounded, but could not reach them.

LATER.—Col. Green reports the surprise as complete and terrible. Lieut. Cranston, of the Fourth Artillery, is missing. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained.

LATER.—The wounded and killed are collected awaiting conveyance to camp. Sixteen were killed, including Captain Thomas and Lieut. Howe. Lieut. Wright and eight additional were wounded. The Modocs had Spencer and breech-loading rifles. Some were known to have two or more rifles. The Indians numbered twenty-one when the soldiers took refuge in Hohlen, every egress from which the Indians commanded. The soldiers could not show head or hand without the certainty of being wounded. Very few escaped. The rest were either killed or wounded. The killed and wounded of the Modocs is unknown. Capt. McKay reports that his Warm Spring Indians took three scalps.

Col. Green, who went out with reinforcements is momentarily expected.

LATER.—Difficulty in recognizing the dead, but from some article or dress; lineaments horribly defaced. Eight men burned in fire.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gen. Sherman has an official dispatch forwarded from Gen. Schofield confirming the lava bed news. Major Greene, commanding on the west side of the lava beds, ordered Capt. Thomas, with seventy soldiers and fourteen Warm Spring Indians to reconnoitre four miles from camp. The party reached the place and the men rested. No Indians had been seen, when suddenly the party was fired upon. A part of the command panicked the organization in a great measure, and the stragglers reached camp.

At half-past one in the evening Greene went to the assistance of Thomas, and found Thomas' command entirely disorganized, and scattered; details fully confirm the casualties telegraphed yesterday. All the officers in the post, and the men that remained, fought like heroes, but the Indians

had secured the advantage in position before discovered.

The remains of the officers have been sent to Yreka. The bodies of four warriors were found near the scene.

The Indians occupy the rocks four miles below their old position, and it will be impossible to surround them with the force here and en route.

The reports are signed by Gillem. Sherman has telegraphed to Grant and Belknap for advice.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the people there and in Scott's Valley are leaving, as they fear there will be a general Indian war. The citizens in the valleys of Oregon above the lakes and lava beds are moving away with their cattle and property.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A special from the lava beds says it was a fearful trap, and the first four shots were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the Indians on the right and left. The rout was complete, and with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers, a majority of them lay stretched on the rocks, their life-blood ebbing fast away. The watch-word was *Sauve qui Peut*. During the fight the Indians were creeping among the rocks to scalp and strip the dead.

TOPEKA, April 30.—Full advices from the Southwest leave no room to doubt that the recent story of Indian outrages in that locality are pure fabrications.

PARSONS, Kansas, April 30.—Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, passed here to-day with a delegation of Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin, who go to select homes in the western part of the Indian Territory for their tribe, which numbers one thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A dispatch just received from Yreka, states that all settlers on Butte and Bogan's creeks have moved away. The batteries A and K of fourth artillery have been consolidated under the command of Lieut. Leary; and companies E and G, twelfth infantry, under command of Lieut. Calp. No active movement will be made against the Modocs at present.

LAVA BEDS, May 2.—A special says all the troops have returned. Nothing heard of Lieut. Cranston. The Modocs had a large fire dance. Warm Spring Indians, during the excitement incident to the fight, were fired upon and compelled to retreat. Mules are having the epizootic. Four men were found around the body of Lieut. Wright, and eleven around the body of Major Thomas.

VIRGINIA CITY, May 2.—The mail carrier, who has just arrived at Elko, from the north, reports that the settlers in the Mountain City district are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Indians. Parties of Snake Indians are pouring in from all directions, and they are on the war path.

The village of Staunton, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, has been burned.

The court of claims at Washington awarded Eugene Dickelman, of Prussia, \$13,000 for loss caused by the detention of the ship Essex, by order of Butler, while commanding at New Orleans.

The purchasing commissioner of the Board of Indian Commissioners has contracted for one thousand five hundred and three dozen butcher knives, and one hundred and twenty skinning knives, among other articles, to be furnished the Indians.

One hundred and twenty-seven delegates of the various trades unions met in secret session in New York recently, and after discussion, resolved to postpone any attempt to enforce the eight-hour rule till 1874.

Correspondence.

Publishing the Minutes.

1. The minutes of our conferences should be published for the information of our people. We are apt to feel but little interest in that which we know but little about. If our members and friends are, to a great extent, uninformed in regard to the status and acts of their own conference, it is not to be expected that they will be zealous in the cause which they have espoused. But comparatively few of them read the proceedings of the conferences in the *ADVOCATE*. Not very many of them are particularly informed of the conference doings by the preachers. The fact is, that, unless the minutes be published and distributed, most of our people are ignorant as to our statistics—our progress or retrogression; the enterprises which their own conference has on foot, and even the appointments of the preachers. Five hundred or a thousand copies of the minutes (ten thousand would be better) scattered over the territory of each conference would be as so many flaming torches to enlighten and set our people on fire with a holy enthusiasm for their church and the souls of men.

2. The minutes should be printed for the use and convenience of the preachers. Resolutions passed at the annual conference are likely to be forgotten unless the record is before the brethren. Again, how often during the year does the pastor have occasion to refer to the statistics reported by his predecessor on the work? Without a definite knowledge of what has been done, he is in some measure disqualified for present operations and work in the future. At the annual conference the bishop ought not to be obliged to refer for all items to the general minutes, or to the journal of the conference proceedings: he ought to be furnished with a neat pamphlet copy of the minutes of the preceding session. A bishop presiding at a conference where such published minutes cannot be furnished, must feel that he is on missionary ground. The preachers and laymen at the session of the conference greatly need the printed minutes for reference; examining committees, committees on the various interests of the church, the presiding elders in the cabinet, the Joint Board of Finance—how can they do without the minutes? Without them the secretary is certainly doomed to constant interruptions and annoyances during the session.

3. The minutes are greatly needed to arouse our people to the importance of missionary enterprise. If this great subject is presented with anything like the prominence and force which its importance demands, this reading matter will bring into the missionary treasury vastly more money than it cost to publish the minutes.

4. The minutes advertise our educational establishments to great advantage.

5. The publication of the minutes tends greatly to the promotion of accuracy in our statistics. Where there is nothing but the *MS.* journal, but little can be done in the way of correcting errors; but if all the preachers have the means of looking into reports of numbers, etc., accuracy is much more likely to be realized. Preachers, too, will probably be more particular in making reports when they know that all items will be looked after by their successors.

6. The historians of Methodism will need the minutes. The history of the church may not be written by an accomplished annalist with the conference journal before him. It will probably be a stream made up of scores of rivulets. Brethren here and there, and at different times, will write, and

in this way the record will be made up. These sketchers will need the minutes.

Finally, the non-publication of the minutes is a confession of indifference or poverty which we cannot afford to make. The most out-of-the-way Gum Branch Hardshell Baptist association publishes its minutes. Shall Southern Methodist preachers and laymen perpetually charge "the Hardshells" with being behind the times, while we are, in this important particular, *behind them?*

Allow me to suggest that, in each one of the Texas conferences in which the minutes of the last session have not been printed in pamphlet form, the secretary, with the concurrence of one, two, or three laymen, proceed at once to have the minutes published. Let as many copies be sold as may be, and let the conferences respectively, at their next annual sessions, provide means to meet any expenses then outstanding. No conference would refuse or fail to look after an interest of this kind. **ONE OF THEM.**

MR. EDITOR—What think you of that resolution passed by the Fayetteville quarterly conference?—"that Fayetteville circuit will have a circuit-tenant at the district camp-meeting; and we cordially invite other circuits to do the same."

To me it seems to contain a germ of good, which might, and ought to, be practically developed into some grand results. It certainly deserves the attention of all the Methodist people in the district. The idea seems to be that each circuit or station in the district shall be represented at said camp-meeting by a tent, with as many members from each pastoral charge as can attend; thus making that camp-ground represent, for the time, our "Mount Zion, whither the tribes go up to worship."

In this way, people from all parts of the district will become acquainted, and, being drawn more closely together in bonds of Christian union and affection, will learn to love each other better. By mingling their songs and prayers together for a few days, the holy fire will be kindled into a flame, and the occupants of the various tents will return to their homes and their work, armed and equipped with the gospel armor, to do battle for the Lord of hosts against the powers of darkness; and we may reasonably expect the revival which commences at that district camp-meeting to live and spread, gathering strength and volume as it goes, until all the enemies of the Heavenly King, who shall come within the range of its hallowing influence, shall be constrained to acknowledge that God has visited his people, and thus be persuaded to seek a like visitation in their own hearts, which shall be evidenced by a course of holy and happy living, with all their ransomed powers fully consecrated to the reasonable and most glorious service of the Lord Almighty.

Please answer, in your paper, the first question in this brief communication. **C. W. THOMAS.**

FAYETTEVILLE, April 24, '73.

The Pastor in the Pulpit—A Negative Critique.

BY ORLAND.

Do not rush through the church into the pulpit; it looks like business, but does not add to the solemnity of the place or occasion.

Do not, if you have a choir, tell them the metre of the hymn; if they do not know it, get a choir that does.

Do not announce after reading a portion of Scripture, "thus readeth the first or second lesson;" thus readeth the word of God is in better taste, and not less explicit and forcible.

Do not read the Scripture or hymn so low and indistinctly that but few

can hear, lest you mar the beauty and impair the force and effect of the service.

Do not in your prayer tell the Lord the audience is small; he does not need the information, and you have more important matter to present.

Do not in your prayer assume a sepulchral tone of voice; the Lord abhors affectation.

Do not apologize for want of preparation; if you are not prepared to preach, you have no business in the pulpit.

Do not say you are sick, lest you preach better than usual, and your audience pray for your continued illness.

Do not apologize on any occasion; all apologies are a bore and a bid for a higher estimate of your abilities than they deserve.

Do not read the text too low nor too loud; either is a challenge to inattention that will require effort to dissipate.

Do not announce the divisions of your subject; a skillful general issues his orders singly; you might wish to change your base to secure a victory.

Do not put your audience on the defensive by a confident and defiant air; casemated batteries are hard to storm.

Do not press your voice to its utmost power; a reserve is necessary for an emergency.

Do not tread the rostrum in stage attitude, lest some of your audience behold an unpleasant contrast.

Do not tell long and marvelous anecdotes, lest some one applaud your powers of invention.

Do not use the "great American gesture;" who would dare to deliver the message of an earthly king with his hands in his pockets? It is an insult to God and man.

Do not imagine your audience all children or philosophers; the mass of mankind are neither.

Do not star it in the pulpit; it will trench upon the prerogative of the stage.

Do not be indifferent in the pulpit; it is an insult to God and a degrading estimate of your audience.

Do not close your sermon with numerous "lastly," "in conclusion," and the like; say what you have to say, and quit.

Do not close a quotation with "etc.;" it is unnecessary and inelegant.

Do not bore your audience with an exhortation after prayer; it will not mend a poor sermon, and a good one does not need it.

Significant Statistics.

A comparison between the returns for Massachusetts and the returns for Georgia gives another set of results which must be immensely shocking to those who believe in the Ku-Klux, in the lawlessness of the South, and who are accustomed to uphold Massachusetts for a pattern of all the virtues. The relative number of population and of criminals in the respective States is as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Total population 1,437,351/Total criminals. 2,526
Native white.... 1,095,085/ Native white.... 1,162
Colored..... 13,947/ Colored..... 139
Foreign born.... 335,319/ Foreign born.... 1,234

GEORGIA.

Total population 1,184,109/Total criminals... 726
Native white.... 627,799/ Native white.... 126
Colored..... 555,142/ Colored..... 597
Foreign born.... 11,117/ Foreign born.... 14

This table shows that, while in Massachusetts one person in every 577 is a criminal, in Georgia there is only one criminal in every 1,606. Of the native whites in Massachusetts one person in every 946 is a criminal; while of the native whites of Georgia only one in every 4,982 is a convict. The Massachusetts negro does not seem to have benefited as he should have done by the estimable example he has continually before his eyes, and the legal and social equality thrust upon him. In a police point of view he is considerably behind

his kinsman just out of bondage in the Georgia Egypt; for while there is one criminal to every 100 negroes in Massachusetts, in Georgia there is only one to every 913—showing that the Georgia negro is very little more of a criminal than the native white man of Massachusetts. The foreigner in Massachusetts is a criminal in the proportion of one to 286 (he is a laborer there in the cotton mills, it must be remembered, and has to work 12 hours in a day, in order that his bosses may reap their 120 per cent. dividends;) while in Georgia, respectable and respected, he turns out only one criminal in 799.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

WASTE BASKET.

For what port is a man bound during courtship? Bound to Havre.

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir. You generally expand them."

What is the difference between a good dog-show and a bad one? When it is a good one, the dogs go to the show; but if a bad one, the show goes to the dogs.

Rural papers severely condemn the conduct of "the hens that are standing around barnyard doors doing nothing, while eggs are selling at fifty cents a dozen."

"There's one kind of ship I always steer clear of," said an old bachelor sea-captain, "and that's courtship; 'cause on that ship there's always two mates and no captain."

An exchange tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot?" "Got shot! No; how did he get shot?" "He bought them."

An applicant for a pair of boots at one of our shoe-stores was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his surprise: "Why, two, of course!"

An editor says his ancestors have been in the habit of living a hundred years. His opponent responds by saying that "that was before the introduction of capital punishment."

An Irish gentleman, of a mechanical turn of mind, took off his gas-meter to repair it himself, and put it on again upside down. At the end of the quarter it was proved with mathematical correctness that the gas company owed him eight dollars and fifty cents.

A Cockney conducted two ladies to an observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late, the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "Oh!" exclaimed our hero, "don't fret. I know the astronomer well. He is a very polite man, and, I'm sure, will begin again."

An old woman accosted two gentlemen in Quincy Market, Boston, one day, with the following negative inquiry: "Gentleman, you hain't none on you seen nothing of no snuff-box nowhere round here no time to-day, with no snuff in it, hain't yer?" They said: "Yes, they hadn't neither."

British Nimrod (who has shot tigers in India and lions in South Africa): "The fact is, Herr Muller, that I don't care much for sport unless it contains the element of danger." German Nimrod: "Ach so? you are vont of taincher? Den you should goom and shoot mit me! Vy, only de oder tay I shootet my broder-in-law in de schdomag!"

A school inspector, examining the boys, put them through their "animal kingdom," and in the course of his performance rather grandly exclaimed, "Now, can any of you boys name to me an animal of the order *Edentata*—that is, a front-tooth toothless animal?" A boy at once smitten with wisdom replied, "I can." "Well, what is the animal?" "My grandmother!" replied the boy.

Our Monthlies for May.

Queen Victoria as a Millionaire.

Queen Victoria either is or ought to be a very wealthy woman. Her income was at the beginning of her reign fixed at £385,000 a year. This sum, it was understood, would, with the exception of £96,000 a year, be divided between the lord stewards, the lord chamberlain and the master of the horse, the three great functionaries of the royal household. Of the residue, £60,000 were to be paid over to the queen for her personal expenses, and the remaining £36,000 were for "contingencies." It is probable, however, that the above arrangements have been much modified, as time has worked changes.

The prince-consort had an allowance of £30,000 a year. The queen originally wished him to have £100,000, and Lord Melbourne, then prime minister, who had immense influence over her, had much difficulty in persuading her that this sum was out of the question, and gaining her consent to the government's proposing £50,000 a year to the House of Commons, which, to Her Majesty's infinite chagrin, cut the sum down nearly one-half.

But besides the previously-mentioned £60,000 a year, and what residue may be unspent from the rest of the "civil list," as the £385,000 is called, Queen Victoria has two other sources of considerable income. She is in her own right Duchess of Lancaster.

Her revenue from this source has been steadily increasing. Thus in 1865 it was £26,000; in 1867, £29,000; in 1869, £31,000, in 1872, £40,000.

The other source is still more strictly personal income. On the 30th of August, 1852, there died a gentleman, aged seventy-two, of the name of John Camden Neild. He was son of a Mr. James Neild, who acquired a large fortune as a gold and silversmith, who bequeathed to her property amounting to upwards of £500,000; so that, supposing Her Majesty to have spent every penny of her public and duchy of Lancaster incomes, and to have only laid by this legacy and the interest on it, she would from this source alone now be worth at least £1,000,000.

Both Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, were bought prior to Mr. Neild's bequest. These palaces are the personal property of Her Majesty, and very valuable; probably the two may, with their contents, be valued at £500,000 at the lowest.

The claims made on the queen for charity are exceedingly numerous. They are all most carefully examined by the keeper of her private purse, and help is invariably extended to proper objects. But whilst duly recognizing such calls upon her, the queen has never been regarded as open-handed.

Taking her, then, for all in all, Queen Victoria is not only the best, but probably the cheapest, sovereign England ever had; and her people, although inclined, as is their wont, to grumble that she doesn't spend a little more money, feel that she has so few faults that they can well afford to overlook this. Deeply loved by them, she is yet more respected.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Transit of Venus.

A better reason should be given for expeditions into the dangerous polar regions than mere national honor, and such a reason has been found, we think, in the scientific interest and value of such voyages.

This remark might have been applied with special force to Antarctic voyages if an attempt had been made, somewhat earlier, to penetrate to regions where Antarctic observing stations might have been established for watching the transit of Venus in De-

ember, 1874. This important astronomical event could have been observed with great advantages from the Antarctic regions. It is easy to show why this is the case. Regarding our earth as a globe-shaped house, whence observations can be made as from different rooms, we see that in December, when the south polar regions are enjoying their summer—or, in other words, are turned sunwards—the Antarctic regions are very suitable *lower rooms*, as it were, for observing Venus crossing the sun. It is, as seen from these lower regions, that she will seem to traverse the sun along the highest course. Now the determination of the sun's distance, by observations of Venus in transit, depends wholly on getting (i.) as *high* a view, and (ii.) as *low* a view of the planet as possible, and noting the different effects thus perceived. Astronomers are going as far north as they can—indeed, they are going to stations which, as seen from the sun at the time, would seem to be at the very top of our terrestrial house—but they are not going to occupy the lowest rooms. They will go no nearer than Kerguelen Land—if so near; for, by an unfortunate mistake, it was announced several years ago that in 1874 it would be useless, owing to certain effects depending on the earth's rotation, to visit any Antarctic stations; and, as a matter of fact, Antarctic voyages were deferred until the approach of the transit of 1882, when it was supposed that the circumstances would be more suitable. Three years ago geographers and Arctic seamen were invited to prepare for voyages in anticipation of the latter transit (for it will be understood that several years are required for suitable preparations), when, to the astonishment of the astronomical world, it was discovered, that whereas observations at Antarctic station in 1874 would have been highly advantageous, such observations in 1882 would scarcely have the slightest chance of success. The preparations, therefore, for observing the latter transit were countermanded; but though the discovery came in good time to save England from the discredit of undertaking dangerous expeditions on the strength of erroneous calculations, it was too late for utilizing Antarctic stations during the transit of 1874.

In 1882 there are only two Antarctic stations to be thought of for a moment, and at one of these the sun will be only four degrees or so above the horizon at the moment when Venus enters on the sun's face, while at the other the sun will only be seven degrees above the horizon at that time. The least haze near the horizon, or the existence of mountains of moderate elevation lying on the south of the selected station (and it is suspected that lofty mountains exist in that direction), would render the observations futile. In 1874, on the contrary, there will be a high sun at three or four Antarctic stations, and every circumstance would tend to make the observations successful and useful.—*Eclectic.*

South Sea Kidnapping.

We can not here attempt to do justice to that noble man, John C. Patterson, Missionary Bishop of Malensia, and his noble work. But no record of the South Sea slavery would be complete if it did not mention, however briefly, the story of its great victim, and no one in the Australian and Pacific Seas affects to question that his death was the result of the kidnapping and murdering which had been going on unchecked in the Melanesian group.

It now remains to sketch the practices of the traders in procuring labor, and the atrocities perpetrated on the voyage. During the examination of the case, James Patrick Murray deposed: "I am a medical man. I was part owner of the British ship *Carl*,

sailing under British colors. I was first residing at Melbourne. We left Melbourne for Leonka, with passengers, on a cotton-plantation speculation * * * We tried to get labor in a legitimate way, but without success. The next island we went to was Palma, and there we tried to get labor by that again; we were, however, not able to capture the natives at that island. One of the passengers (Mr. Mount), dressed as a missionary, attempted to lure the natives on board, but it failed. * * * We went on to several islands, and captured the natives, generally by breaking or upsetting their canoes, and by getting the natives out of the water into which they were plunged. We broke up the canoes by throwing pig-iron into them. The passengers used to pick up the natives, and used sometimes to hit them on the head, in the water, with clubs, or with sling-shot when they dived to get out of the way. And so on from island to island. In a short time we had about eighty natives on board. * * * On the 12th or 13th September there was a disturbance during the night. * * * On the following night it commenced again, and the man on the watch fired a pistol over the hatchway, and shouted, to frighten them, as on the previous night. Other methods were tried to quiet them, but all the methods failed; the men below (natives) appeared to be breaking down the bunks, and with the poles so obtained armed themselves, as with spears, and fiercely attacked the main hatchway. They endeavored to force up the main hatchway with their poles. The row now appeared to have started in a fight between the quiet natives and the wild ones. Most of the wild ones were battering at the hatch. The attempts to pacify the men below having failed, the crew commenced to fire on them. The firing was kept up most of the night. I think every one on board was more or less engaged in firing down the hold. * * * During the night, by way of directing aim, Mr. Wilson, one of the passengers, threw lights down into the hold." At daylight it appeared "there were about sixteen badly wounded and above eight or nine slightly. In the hold there was a great deal of blood with the dead bodies. The dead men were at once thrown overboard. The sixteen badly wounded were also thrown overboard. * * * I saw that the men so thrown overboard were alive. We were out of sight of the land. Some were tied by the legs and by the hands."—*Eclectic.*

Fertilization of Flowers by Insects.

A curious and interesting case, illustrating the dependence of certain flowers on the agency of insects to complete the process of fertilization, was described by Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, at the last meeting of the American Association. It having been discovered by Dr. Engleman, of St. Louis, that the flowers of the yucca plant are so shaped that the pollen cannot reach the stigma except by the intervention of some external agency, Prof. Riley, on directing attention to the subject, found that the work was accomplished by a small white moth, which was new to entomologists, and which he names *Pronuba yuccasella*. The female of this moth, and the female only, has the basal joint of the maxillary palpus wonderfully modified into a long, prehensile, spined tentacle. With this she collects the pollen and thrusts it into the stigmatic tube, and after having thus fertilized the flower, consigns a few eggs to the young fruit, the seeds of which her larvæ feed upon. After alluding to the beautiful adaptation of means to ends which this case exhibits, and explaining how on Darwinian grounds even this perfect adjustment was doubtless brought about by slow degrees, Prof. Riley stated that under

natural conditions the plant and its fructifier are inseparable, and that the latter is found throughout the native home of the former. In the more northern portion of the United States, however, and also in Europe, where our yuccas have been introduced, and are cultivated for their showy blossoms, the insect does not exist, and in such regions the plant never produces seed. In this connection he suggests the artificial distribution of the insect, a plan deemed feasible as long as it remains in the pupa state.—*Galaxy.*

Give Woman Light.

The man's duty is obvious. Either as husband or father, if poor or in moderate circumstances, he should make his financial condition known to the feminine members of his household. He should be explicit as to his income and prospects. Unable or unwilling to buy this or incur that expense, he should say why, present details, be calm and complaisant. Then he can rest assured the financial stream of his domesticity will run smooth. He will have no further occasion, presuming his feminine associates esteem or love him, to maunder at their extravagance or grumble at their perverseness. Feeling responsibility, they will respect it, conscientiously refraining from abuse thereof, and always be grateful for the trust reposed. Sevenths of the so pronounced errors of woman spring from lack of illumination. Let in the light upon her, and she can be depended on, usually, to walk in the straight paths. She prizes approbation—it is the most delicate of flattery—and she will struggle for its deserving.

No man should oblige a woman to solicit money, as though she were seeking charity. He should make her feel that it is hers as much as his; that he is simply its custodian; that he is financial manager in trust. By such a course he will confer new freedom upon her; open breezy casements upon her stifling soul. She will not envy, after her liberation from vassalage, as she has frequently done before it, the lowest servant in her kitchen, who can, at least, have a little money of her own, and spend it as she likes without being expected to account for every penny of its usage.—*Galaxy.*

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING PAINLESS.—Owing to the velocity with which the electric current moves, it is certain that a person struck by lightning has no premonition of the blow which he receives. When we see the zigzag or the flash, we see only the effect produced by the current which has already passed away. Tyndall says: "The nervous system requires a certain interval of time to become conscious of pain. The time of an electric discharge is but a small fraction of this interval; hence, as a sentient apparatus, the nervous system is destroyed before consciousness can set in."

Balloon ascensions for the purpose of meteorological observation have lately been undertaken at Paris. The aeronaut Gaston Tissandier states that on a recent occasion, after passing through several layers of cloud, bright sunshine was met with at a height of 6500 feet, with a temperature of about 63° Fahr. On descending and re-entering the clouds, which were found in a highly electric state, the temperature decreased to 26° Fahr., and the balloon was surrounded with small crystals of ice.

When fuel is burned in an open fireplace, at least seven-eighths of the actual or potential heat passes up the chimney unused. About one-half is carried off with the smoke, one-fourth with the current which flows in between the mantle-piece and the fire, and the remaining loss is represented by the unburned carbonaceous matter in the smoke.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 7, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

REV. L. R. DENNIS.

The subjoined letter from Rev. Daniel Morse brings sad intelligence. A faithful and useful minister has left the church below for his reward on high:

MR. EDITOR—I was deeply pained to hear of the death of our beloved brother, L. R. Dennis, Presiding Elder of the Palestine District, East Texas Conference. He died at his residence, in Tyler, on Sunday last, and was buried on Monday. I learned that his death was peaceful.

Another one of our efficient preachers, who has served the church long and faithfully, has fallen, leaving a greatly-bereaved family and many sorrowing friends.

I presume a suitable obituary will soon be furnished for the *ADVOCATE*.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following from Rev. R. S. Finley, written from Tyler under date of April 27th:

MR. EDITOR—We are sad this Sunday morning! Death has invaded our church and conference! Our dear brother, the Rev. Levi R. Dennis, Presiding Elder of the Palestine district, East Texas Conference, after an illness of two weeks, died at 11:30 o'clock last night. His end was peaceful—without a sigh, frown or struggle.

This news will sadden many hearts, but none will feel the stroke so keenly as the conference of which he was a member. We were unprepared for the loss. Who will take his place?

OUR MISSION IN MEXICO.—We note with pleasure the increasing interest felt by our church in the mission field which is being opened under such favorable auspices in our neighboring republic. Bishop Keener, in his late visit to Baltimore, gave to the preachers' meeting, as we learn from the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist*, an interesting account respecting his late visit to the City of Mexico. The church in the East will, we doubt not, respond. Will the West be behind its sister conferences? The season for our district conferences is at hand. We hope this important work will be brought before each one, and that steps will be taken for the support by each conference of at least one missionary in this field. West Texas has set us the example. They have a missionary at work. Will her sister conferences in the State imitate her example?

A LONDON LETTER says that Spurgeon has been offered \$50,000 for fifty lectures, to be delivered in the United States. An exchange states that he declines the proposition, as his duties will not permit his absence from the work to which he has devoted his life. In other words, he has no time to make money. When Agassiz declined a similar offer, on the ground that his devotion to the scientific researches in which he was engaged allowed him no time for money-making, it was quoted as a grand utterance. We do not see that it is depreciated in the least when coming from the preacher. The world, we fear, will fail to see its grandeur in the present case.

PARTIAL CONSECRATION.

Ananias and Sapphira are not the only members of the visible church who have kept back part of the price, and who have made a partial consecration to God. A well-rounded, symmetrical Christian is a moral beauty, but, alas! too rare an excellence in earth. Many are willing to consecrate partially to God; many seem to hope that the business of consecration can be compromised; that they can compound for a certain amount of indulgence in one direction by giving or doing considerable in another. Some men, for example, will give with apparent (we hope with real cheerfulness) generosity of their money, but then they will give but little of their *time*; that's too precious to give to God. You must not expect to see them often at church, especially on week days or nights. Others will give their money to religious purposes, but will give none of their *ease*. Self-seeking, self-indulging ease is too precious to be laid on the altar of God. The church-going bell, the claims of the prayer-meeting, the duty of good example, contend in vain with the dressing-gown, the slippers, the sofa, the paper, the pleasant story, or the fire-side chat.

But we have seen examples of an opposite character: Men who seemed to love money beyond all things; they would give time; you could count on them at any church service—almost sure to be there—and seemed to enter into and be willing to contribute to the interest of the service; all went well, and all was hearty and earnest, until they were asked to contribute money for some need of the cause of God; then all was changed, the face grew hard, the eye cold, and mean and stingy pretexts, nearly lies, were given instead of gold to God.

Others we have known would give time and money, too, if you would only exempt them from bearing any cross for Jesus. They will not pray in public—cultivated, sharp men, too, ready and able to talk, and talk well about any temporal or business matter, but not a word for Christ. Weak and timid women can stand up and say, "I love Jesus because he first loved me. I hope to be faithful, and through grace get to heaven." But these sensible, self-reliant and energetic men have not a word to say for their best Friend. If it be needful to testify to the integrity or honor of any other friend, none are bolder or prompter, but if it is the Friend of sinners, then you must excuse them. They have no word of commendation or gratitude. It is a cross to testify for Jesus, and a cross is what they are not willing to bear. The Jews were not allowed to offer to God lame, or lean, or sick sacrifices, but the sound, the best firstlings of the flock. God asks for our hearts, our whole hearts, that we shall love him before aught and all beside, and love him with supreme regard. Let us not seek to excuse ourselves from any gift, labor or cross, on the ground that we are doing a part very well, better, may be, than many others; rather let us aspire to the lofty meed of praise which the Lord bestowed on the grateful and generous woman—"She hath done what she could." Let us fully follow the Lord.

SOME people object to choirs singing for the entire congregation. They insist that the people have a right to share in this part of worship. Without discussing this matter, we feel inclined to object to the custom we have encountered in several congregations of imposing this part of public worship on the preacher. We have visited several lately, and have observed that the preacher in charge not only led the music, but did nearly all the singing. A few sisters assisted him, but the brethren sat by quietly without coming to the aid of the preacher. This, we learned, was the case every Sunday. When the preacher had help in the pulpit the case was not so hard, but when he had two sermons to preach and to "raise his tunes," and sing them besides, the matter becomes wearisome. But few men can stand it. If the congregation would join in the songs, it would not be so hard, but to require the preacher to drag through two hymns in conducting each service and preach in the bargain, will bring on the bronchitis eventually, unless his vocal organs are as tough as gum elastic. If the preacher, on such occasions, could always be endowed with a well-trained musical voice, an excuse might be offered; but when he possesses neither, to compel him to rasp through the hymns until his throat is sore, and with the consciousness that he is making a miserable attempt at music, is a most successful mode of extracting all the devotion as well as interest out of this part of public worship. We are not surprised that the preacher becomes wearied out at last, and finds comfort when somebody suggests that an organ or some other change would be an improvement. It would be a relief to the preacher.

SEVERAL correspondents mention the presence of wandering tribes of Gypsies in different parts of our State, and they ask if there cannot be some means devised by which the country can be rid of them. They not only impose on the credulity of silly folks, who are ready to pay them for telling their fortunes, but they display the usual Gypsy propensity for other people's chattels, which renders them a nuisance in any community. We are not posted respecting our vagrant laws. We have not had any use as a State for such sort of legislation thus far, but it may be a necessity now, and if these people are the annoyance described by our correspondents, the laws, if there are any in existence, should be put in operation. We do not doubt but that Gypsies are of special use these days. They were important characters in the novel of a former generation, but the modern novel has dropped them out of the plot, and if society has no other use for them, it had better put them to work.

THE residents of the United States paid last year more than twenty-five millions of dollars for paintings and statuary, most of which came from Europe. This suggests the question whether the genius of the Old World is superior to that of the New. The influence of genuine criticism and of hypercriticism must be taken into account in deciding this question.

THE destruction of San Salvador, the capital of the Republic of San Salvador, in Central America, by a series of earthquake shocks, which lasted several days, is another of those startling events which make men pause amid the pursuits of life, and inquire why it is that evils so portentous in this character are so familiar in the history of our race. Over 800 persons perished, and property amounting to upwards of \$12,000,000 has been destroyed. To the horrors of the shaking earth and ruined buildings, a fire broke out, and conflagration added its terrors to the scene. Some, who think to display their wisdom by criticising the "ways of God with man," find in these calamities tokens of mismanagement in the Divine administration. "Why does God thus afflict his children?" they inquire. The question is an old one, and has in it the old fallacy that all events, especially those which inflict evil, are traceable directly to the Divine decree. They lose sight of the fact that all evil in this world is but the effect of sin. God cursed the earth not that he was angry with inanimate creation—not that he punished the natural world because of man's disobedience, but he records the sin and its consequences on the face of nature. The rush of the storm, the breath of the pestilence, the shock of the earthquake, the innumerable diseases, which turn all earthly habitations into hospitals, where, sooner or later, men sicken and die, and makes the earth itself a graveyard, are but the arguments God has written on nature, that man might read them, and remember how great the evil which has entailed this heritage of woe on our race. If lessons so startling in their import are needed to awaken man to the nature and consequences of sin, the catastrophe which God would have him avoid must be terrible, and man must be stupid when he fails to accept the warning.

IT is said that the New York *Herald*, by its opposition to Gen. Scott, excited no small influence toward his defeat. Newspaper writers trace the policy of that journal to the following incident: Gen. Scott, before the election, happened to occupy a seat in a car behind Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, when that lady, seeing him unoccupied, handed him a copy of the New York *Herald*. He returned it, with the remark: "I thank you, madam, but I never read the *Herald*." If he made the remark under the circumstances, the opposition of that journal was to be expected. The moral we derive from that incident is, that a gentle spirit always marks the gentleman under all circumstances, and that ill-nature breeds ill-nature, which may bring sorrow to those who dwell in high places, as well as to those who dwell in humble habitations.

A REMOR comes to us from Alexandria, Egypt, that Sir Samuel Baker and his wife have been murdered by the natives in the interior of Africa. He had command of the Egyptian expedition up the Nile. Those who have read the account of the travels of this intrepid traveler and his heroic wife, will wait with interest the news from that section.

AN EXCHANGE informs us that Geo. H. Stuart, speaking for the Board of Peace Commissioners, says "that the murderers of Gen. Canby and party must be properly punished, but that the policy of the Board will not be altered in consequence of that event." No man wearing the uniform of the United States army commanded a larger share of the respect of the nation than Gen. Canby, but the murder of one woman or child on the Texas frontier justifies a departure from the peace policy as clearly as the death of the highest dignitary in the land. Let the commissioners be consistent. To avenge the death of Gen. Canby is an outrage on our civilization, or the exposure of our frontier to the outrages of the savages armed by the United States is a blot on our boasted Christianity.

ENGLISH PAPERS mention the fact that the Bishop of Gloucester, in England, recently advised the English farmers to "duck in the horse-pond" any agitators who come into their neighborhood to unite the laborers on the question of pay for their work. This advice may have been very popular when heard by the employers in England, but will ever be a reproach to the man who gave it. The demands of the laborer are sometimes unreasonable, but that the farm laborers of England have been crushed to the utmost limit of endurance is unquestionable. That a minister of the gospel should demand that their plea for relief should be treated in that spirit, shows that the spirit of selfishness was dominant where the spirit of Christ should reign.

THE illness of the Pope has been the subject of conflicting reports. Some of the Roman journals have denied in strong terms that his illness was serious, while from other sources we have intimations that he is seriously ill. His advanced age would indicate that a severe illness of any kind would prove dangerous. The reports of persons admitted into the presence of the Pope are contradictory. The Italian Government exhibits evidences of anxiety respecting the result. A courier has been sent from the Vatican bearing instructions to the German Roman Catholic Bishops, in case the Pope should die.

THE papers announce the death of Baron J. von Liebig at Munich, April 18th. His investigations into the nutritive properties of meat established for him a high reputation, and gave direction to the application of science to hospital regimen, which has been almost universally accepted in medical practice. His works were chiefly directed to agriculture, domestic economy and the application of chemistry to the formation of dietary tables. In his special field of investigation he held the first rank.

THE census of last year discovers the fact that the population of India under British sway numbers 241,000,000, being upwards of 60,000,000 more than former estimates. This vast field is open to missionary enterprise, and appeals earnestly to the Christian world to "enter and occupy."

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

At the late Texas Conference Bishop Keener said, during one of his characteristic talks to the preachers: "Some men's scars are worth more than some other men's swords." Our aged preachers are a priceless heritage to the church. The memory of their labors is like precious ointment, and their words of counsel are to be prized above silver or gold. We find in the *Southern Christian Advocate* the following letter from Dr. Pierce, who still lingers on the shore, which will be read with deep interest by the thousands in our State who, in other days, listened to the words of this venerable man of God:

DEAR BRO. KENNEDY—Please allow me space in the *Advocate* in which to salute my many friends on this my eighty-ninth birth-day.

Beloved Brethren—I desire that every one who feels that I have been of any real service to the church join with me in devout thanksgiving to God for having so amazingly spun out my thread of life. It is said that I am the only man who has ever remained effective—as we express it—for sixty-seven years! Through the mercy of God I have. I never felt any actual failure in my capacity for pulpit labor until 1872. But in July of that year my physical powers utterly gave way. In January of this year I commenced trying to preach every Sunday, in order to test by experiment the propriety of announcing a series of appointments for myself. I felt no special encouragement. I got through with no great difficulty, but without any conscious improvement in my vocal power. I felt all the time that it was possible one or two vigorous efforts would produce sudden death. Still I have never felt after preaching that I was materially injured by the effort. My safety has been secured, I think, by a judicious estimate of my strength, which I have endeavored not to overtax. On the second Sunday in March I filled the first appointment of my own making, since preaching at Oxford, in July last. Yesterday I filled my second appointment. It was the last day of my eighty-eighth year, and was crowded with memories. I had been preaching sixty-eight years and three months, and I felt that I could not live and labor much longer. I preached in Macon, at Mulberry street, in the morning, from Deuteronomy viii, 2, 3. My own soul was fed, and friends said the discourse, as to them, was well filled with soul-nourishment. At night I preached again, delivering a discourse to the pupils of Wesleyan Female College, I trust, with good effect, from First John ii, 5. So passed out my eighty-eighth year. This morning, entering upon my eighty-ninth year, I am up, and feel no hurt from the work of yesterday. "Oh! magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together."

But what my friends will wish most to know from me is what work I think I shall be able to do. Well, I am not prepared to promise much. I think I could deliver two or three lectures a week, with safety to myself, and I hope with profit to the church, if I could be allowed to do it in day-time. But it is out of the question for me to perform this work at night, as in former times. My information, corroborated by my own observation, is that congregations cannot be gathered in the week days, so I am shut up to one lecture on Sunday. I call my present preaching "lectures," because I am trying plainly and clearly to present to all thinkers my views, which I think are the only safe views with reference to practical godliness. No one, I think, will ever lead a consistent Christian life who entertains false views of what the Scriptures mean

by the words "world" and "flesh." I am engaged in endeavoring to pilot bewildered souls through those dangerous defiles. I am much encouraged to believe that I am not laboring in vain. But, alas! for me, I have learned how to preach when it is too late. I am a worn out vessel, yet, blessed be God, worn out standing in my lot.

You will perhaps like to hear something of my experience. Well, my experience is, that age in a religious life renders clearer and more distinct the vision of religious truths. My conviction, from experience, is that he who has most religion feels most the need of more. As to myself I think I now understand what Job meant when he said, in his old age: "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee. Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." This is my experience. I am trying to get to heaven, but I cherish all the time this wholesome opinion that it will never be too late to be lost until I am actually saved. But, brethren, I confidently expect to get safely through. There is one thing which sadly troubles my spirit, and you will suffer me just to mention it before I close. I see so many who seem to be perfectly satisfied with their religious state, and who seem to cherish confident anticipations of a home in heaven, without any earnest crying to God for full sanctification. Either they are dreaming or I am. Which is it?

I am as ever the servant of the church,
L. PIERCE.
MACON, GA., March 24, 1873.

Letter from Bishop Paine.

The apology due to you and many other friends for not replying to them is, that I have not been able to do so. Shortly after Christmas I was taken with rheumatism, but about February 1st the symptoms abated, so that I undertook a horseback ride of twenty miles to preach and perform the funeral service of a worthy old Methodist friend. It turned very cold, and the ride greatly fatigued me, insomuch that when I got back home I was utterly exhausted. This brought on a violent attack of inflammatory rheumatism, from which I am now slowly recovering. As yet I can only hobble about the house and write a little. Last March I had a similar attack, although not so violent or protracted. It seems that after the weather gets warm—and, indeed, until midwinter—I am not so liable to this affliction; but during the latter part of the winter and early spring I cannot expose myself with impunity—at least such has been my experience for several years past.

I very much regret that I have not been able to meet my official engagements in several instances, but I have been positively unfit to attempt to attend them. My thanks are especially due to Bishops Pierce and Doggett for holding the Baltimore Conference, and are hereby tendered. I earnestly desire to visit, this spring and summer, the conferences in my special charge; and, if suitable arrangements can be made, will gladly devote May, June and July to it, beginning in the South Carolina Conference. My physician thinks I ought not to attempt so distant and so long a tour; but if I continue to improve until our meeting in Nashville, May 5, I am disposed to try it. In any event, I am ready to do, to suffer or to die, as the Lord willeth.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Bishop Early.

Lynchburg has been the place of his residence, I suppose, for nearly, if not quite, fifty years. All this time he has been closely identified with everything that pertained to the interests of Methodism. His heart, and hand, and purse, have been consecrated to its service. Through all these long years he

has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and been honored and beloved by his brethren in the church. His house has always been open to Methodist preachers. His hospitality has been unbounded. His wife was the preacher's friend. He is now far advanced in years. His tottering limbs can no longer bear him to the sanctuary; but he has the unspeakable satisfaction of having given the strength of his vigorous and robust manhood to the service of his church. He has worked long, and worked faithfully. But the sun of his earthly existence is rapidly going down. Honored and faithful man! Soon this name, so long conspicuous in the history of Methodism—in the history of its legislation, and of its progress and development will be stricken from the roll of our Bishops, and from the registers of the living; but he will leave behind him a name that shall still glow in the annals of Methodism. May his declining days be serene and tranquil, and may the holy religion which, for so many years he preached to others, be the comfort and solace of his own heart as his feet touch the cold waters of the river of death; and may the good angels come to bear him away to "the sweet fields of Eden, where the tree of life is blooming," when the mortal conflict is ended with him on earth.—*Dr. Edwards in the Richmond Advocate.*

Bishop Wightman.

The *Western Methodist* gives the following information as to the movements of Bishop Wightman on his Western tour of district conferences:

Bishop Wightman we are glad to report in fine health and full of work. He spent Sunday, March 23, with the brethren in Dresden, Tenn., where his presence and labors were highly appreciated and resulted in much good. Of his visit to Paducah we gave an account last week—his sermon there Monday night after district conference we learn was very powerful and awakening in its influence. He started Monday last for Searcy, Ark., where he is now holding the Jacksonport district conference. From that place he goes to Lewisburg, Ark., to hold the Dardanelle district conference which begins April 17—where we hope to meet him and the brethren in attendance.

THE *Honolulu Gazette* gives an account of the leprosy which seems to be rapidly spreading in the Sandwich Islands. A Leper Hospital has been established on one of the islands in which there are over 400 lepers and 100 relations who have chosen self-banishment from the world, with all the consequences of contagion, rather than be separated from their kindred who are suffering from this incurable malady. It is said that the disease is spreading, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities, who promptly send to the hospital every new case. A large proportion of the cases are among the children, who inherit it from their parents. The existence of the disease and the means employed to check its spread will remind Bible readers of the allusion made to it in Holy Writ as a type of sin. There is something terrible in the separation of the infected persons from home and their consignment to the hospital prison, but it is a mercy to all that it should be done. Those who speak of the final separation of the evil from the good as a hardship to the former, forget that kindness to the latter demands it.

The Sunday-School.

OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOL PERIODICALS.—We are very much pleased with the May number of our *Sunday-School Magazine*. The illustrative reading and Notes for Teachers and Bible Students will be valuable aids to teachers and advanced scholars, and we also commend them to all parents who wish to be qualified to assist their children in studying the word of God.

The *Visitor* and *Our Little People* are, as usual, attractive to our young folks. Each school in Texas should be well supplied with these auxiliaries to the Sunday-school work. This suggestion is designed especially for parents.

THE BREAD OF LIFE.—“Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat.” Thus spoke Jesus to his wondering disciples, in the wilderness, far from every town, surrounded by the tired, hungry multitudes. Whence indeed! Man’s resources are at fault; but Jesus himself supplies the need, and reveals the greatness of his mercy and his grace. As teachers we must all learn to go to Christ himself as the only source of all spiritual life and sustenance. If we feel that we ourselves are dry and weary, “all our fresh springs are in him.” If we are faint and hungry, we must look to him alone for food and comfort. So for our class. If the children come seeking bread, shall we give them a stone? Shall we presume to offer any food but that Bread of Life which alone can nourish, strengthen and support the soul? Can any invention or device of man supply the lack of that food by which alone the soul is fed?

THE LITTLE ONES.—Infant classes should study the Bible. The term “Bible class” should be given up. It implies that all are not such. The whole school is a Bible class. The youngest should be taught Bible incidents in the order in which they occurred, with time and place. Pictures and illustrations should not be numerous or mixed as to confuse. Tell stories in outline, fill in as the scholar grows older. The life of Christ should be taught in as orderly a method as any other life. The child ought to know when and where He spake and wrought. They must be taught to find the places upon the map, and to know dates and times as much as in any other history or geography. Objects may be brought in, a stalk of corn, a bunch of lilies, anything in its season, though this must not be repeated too often. Infant teaching is largely oral. Let the child graduate when he reads pretty well. Ladies are more gifted in this work than gentlemen.

NEAR TOGETHER.—There should be the closest bond of union between teachers and scholars. By all means there should be a freedom from restraint, and such pleasant intimacy as follows harmonious friendship. The Christian enclosure is opposed to “magnificent distances.” There must be the sympathizing touch, the helpful counsel, the cheering word, the clasp of the hand to rivet the heart-links. The teacher is not a Pope. His seat is not a throne. He is a friend. He is a man of larger experiences, and he should be full of Christian love and feeling. It is essential that he should put himself on a level with the souls he would lead out of the mire and quicksand. Draw nearer to the children, and you will draw them nearer to you. Only in this way will blessed results flow from your intercourse. Let your hand be as warm as your heart. The answer to your prayers may lie within its pressure.

Two Ways of Reading the Bible.

“Would you like another chapter, Lilian, dear?” asked Kate Everard of the invalid cousin, to nurse whom she had lately come from Hampshire. “Not now, thanks; my head is tired,” was the feeble reply.

Kate closed her Bible with a feeling of slight disappointment. She knew that Lilian was slowly sinking under incurable disease, and what could be more suitable to the dying than to be constantly hearing the Bible read; Lilian might surely listen, if she were too weak to read to herself. Kate was never easy in mind unless she perused at least two or three chapters daily, besides a portion of the Psalms; and she had several times gone through the whole Bible from beginning to end. And there was Lilian, whose days on earth must be few, tired with one short chapter!

“There must be something wrong here,” thought Kate, who had never during her life kept her bed for one day through sickness. “It is a sad thing when the dying do not prize the word of God.”

Such was the hard thought that passed through the mind of Kate, and she felt it her duty to speak on the subject to Lilian, though she scarcely knew how to begin.

“Lilian,” said Kate, trying to soften her naturally quick, sharp tones to gentleness, “I should have thought that now, when you are so ill, you would have found special comfort in the scriptures.”

Lilian’s languid eyes had closed, but she opened them, and, with a soft, earnest gaze on her cousin, replied, “I do—they are my support; I have been feeding on one verse all the morning.”

“What is that verse?” asked Kate. “Whom I shall see for myself,” began Lilian, slowly, but Kate cut her short.

“I know that verse perfectly; it is in Job; it comes after ‘I know that my Redeemer liveth;’ the verse is, ‘Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.’”

“What do you understand by the expression, ‘not another?’” asked Lilian.

“Why, of course, it means—well it just means I suppose, that we shall see the Lord ourselves,” replied Kate, a little puzzled by the question, for, though she had read the text a hundred times, she had never once dwelt on its meaning.

“Do you think,” said Lilian, rousing herself, “that the last three words are merely a repetition of ‘whom I shall see for myself?’”

“Really, I have never so particularly considered those words,” answered Kate. “Have you found out any remarkable meaning in that ‘not another?’”

“They were a difficulty to me,” replied the invalid, “till I happened to read that in the German Bible they are rendered a little differently; and then I searched in my own Bible, and found that the word in the margin of it is like that in the German translation.”

“I never look at the marginal references,” said Kate, “though mine is a large Bible and has them.”

“I find them such a help in comparing Scripture with Scripture,” observed Lilian.

Kate was silent for several seconds. She had been careful daily to read a large portion from the Bible, but to “mark, learn, and inwardly digest it,” she had never even thought of trying to do. In a more humble tone she now asked her cousin, “What is the word which is put in the margin of the Bible instead of ‘another’ in that difficult text?”

“A stranger,” replied Lilian; and then clasping her thin, wasted hands, she repeated the whole passage, on which her soul had been feeding with

silent delight, “Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not a stranger.” O Kate!” continued the dying girl, while unbidden tears rose to her eyes, “if you only knew what sweetness I have found in that verse all this morning, while I have been in great bodily pain. I am in the Valley of Shadow—I shall soon cross the dark river; I know it; but He will be with me, and not a stranger. He is the Good Shepherd, and I know His voice; a stranger would I not follow. And when I open my eyes in another world, it is the Lord Jesus whom I shall behold, my own Savior, my own tried Friend, and not a stranger. I shall at last see Him whom not having seen, I have loved.”

Lilian closed her eyes again, and the large drops, overflowing, fell down her pallid cheeks; she had spoken too long for her strength. But the feeble sufferer’s words had not been spoken in vain.

“Lilian has drawn more comfort and profit from one verse, nay, from three words, in the Bible than I have from the whole book,” reflected Kate. “I have but read the Scriptures; she has searched them. I have been like one floating carelessly over the surface of waters under which lie pearls; Lilian has dived deep and made the treasure her own.”

Let me earnestly recommend the habit of choosing from our morning portion of the Bible some few words to meditate over during the day. At a mothers’ meeting which I attend, each of the women in her turn gives a text to be remembered daily by all during the week, and in every family such a custom might be found helpful. It is by praying over, resting on, feeding on God’s word that we find it is indeed spirit and life, and to the humble, contrite heart sweeter than honey and the honeycomb.—“*Family Friend*,” in *Christian Weekly*.

No Sabbath.

In an essay on the Sabbath, written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, which for singular power of language and beauty of expression, has never been surpassed, there occurs the following passage. Read it, and then reflect for a while what a dreary and desolate page would be this present life if the Sabbath was blotted out from our calendar. “Yokefellow! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working class, with whom we are identified. Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous cycle, limbs forever on the rack, the fingers forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching, and the restless mind forever scheming. Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the resources of nature it would crush, of the sickness it would breed, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, the lives it would immolate, and the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, strewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, raising and struggling—in garden and in field, in granary and in barn, in the factory and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and the country, on the sea and on the shore, in the days of brightness and of gloom. What a picture would the world present if we had no Sabbath?”

AID THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.—Do something to keep up an interest in the Sabbath-school, and to increase it. Let all, teachers and scholars, and church members, too, take this course, and the school will prosper.

What is wanted is work—strong, personal, united effort. Let the scholars, all of them, get their lessons, and be present every Sabbath to recite them. Let each try to persuade others—as many as can be persuaded—to come into the school, and thus increase its numbers.

Let the teachers prepare themselves by a study of the lesson they are to hear, and do all they can to illustrate and enforce it, and by this punctuality and faithfulness manifest an interest in the school.

Also, let every member of the church consider the Sabbath-school as an important instrumentality, and do all he can by his presence and co-operation, to contribute to its prosperity, and there can be no doubt as to the result.

Friends of Christ, just try these means, and you will have no reason to complain in regard to a poor Sabbath-school.

FROM THE LEAST TO THE GREATEST.—There is a beautiful text in one of the prophets, which is quoted by the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews: “All shall know the Lord, from the least even to the greatest.” Why this order, “from the least to the greatest?” We might have expected the gospel to come into the world as the sun begins to shine; first tipping with gold the summits of the loftiest hills, and thence finding its way down to the depths of the valleys. No, it is “from the least to the greatest,” as if that were the natural way for Christianity to work. And so it is—it is God’s way. He chooses the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and “out of the mouths of babes and sucklings perfects His praise.” And this, by the way, affords an answer to an objection which may be made to our Sunday-school operations abroad. It may be said, What good can your little work do there? This is the old objection,—“Master, we have five barley loaves, and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?” Yes, what are they in man’s hands? We know what they are in the hands of our Lord. “From the least even to the greatest,” that is the history of Christianity. It is the little grain of mustard seed dropped into the ground, which, indeed, is the least of seeds, but afterwards becomes a tree affording shelter for the birds of the air; it is like the pebble from the brook, which once felled the Philistine giant; it is like the stone cut from the mountain, which destroyed the great image and filled the whole earth.

CHARACTER BETTER THAN KNOWLEDGE.—A prominent minister, speaking of the impressions made on his young mind by two of his early Sunday-school teachers, said of the second: “He was a man of less culture than the first; but of more sweetness. My recollections of him are pleasanter. I remember the stories he told me, and I think of him gratefully.” Many another scholar estimates his teachers similarly. It is not what a teacher knows, so much as what he is, that gives him power in winning the young hearts he would lead aright. The appeal is personal to every Sunday-school teacher, as well as to every other disciple of Jesus, as to his character and conduct: “Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.”

GIVING.—The more scholars give through the Sunday-school, out of their savings or earnings, and as an offering to Him who gave Himself for them, the more they will love the school and the more interest they will have in its teachings. “Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also,” is a truth running all through the kingdoms of nature and grace. We always love most that for which we give and do most.

Boys and Girls.

Something for the Girls.

I suppose you really love these rough, teasing brothers of yours, but don't you think you might show it a little more pleasantly? I can tell you I know all about boys. I was brought up in a house full of them. I have enough in my own house this very minute to keep things from getting dull and stupid. I know just how rough, and noisy, and heedless they are; how they forget to wipe their feet on muddy days, throw their caps and scarfs on the floor, and leave their books in the queerest places, to be hunted up in the last minute before school-time. I know how they whittle on the carpets, paste kites on the chair seats, daub the table-covers with paint, and spill mucilage on the bed and bureau. I know how they come in with a whoop, and clatter up stairs like so many fire engines, the moment the baby goes to sleep; and how they are always leaving the doors open, and cutting, and burning themselves up. But far all that we could not spare them from our homes very well, could we? And isn't there something wrong in the family when sisters call their brothers "nuisances?" Yes, that's the very word she used, and I've remembered it these half dozen years, for the speaker was a pretty, delicate girl, and I was a good deal astonished to hear her say:

"A boy in a family of girls is a perfect nuisance."

The "nuisance" came home from school presently; a hearty, good-looking boy of eleven or twelve, whistling "Kingdom Coming" with all his spare breath. He stopped suddenly as he saw me, and came forward awkwardly enough to speak to me, for he was evidently unaccustomed to meeting company. Unfortunately his foot came in contact with his elder sister's dress, soiling it slightly.

"You clumsy thing!" was the impatient exclamation, "you ought to be kept in a cage."

I looked from the crimson face of the "nuisance" and tried to fancy how sweetly that sister would have assured an older gentleman that it was of no consequence at all, and was entirely her own fault for taking up so much room. In an arm-chair, one of the younger sisters was curled up, examining with great interest a new magazine. An exclamation of delight brought her brother to her side, and he was soon absorbed in the engravings, looking over her shoulder.

"Wait just a second," he begged, as she was turning a page.

"Oh, you always want to see something," said the sister, fretfully. "I hate to have any one look over my shoulder."

So it was, from morning until night. There was not a place in that house, so far as I could see, where the boy was wanted, or a person who wanted him; and I wondered if the dear, dear mother knew how it was, and whether it would not make her heart ache, even in Heaven, to see it. If the sisters walked, or rode, or sang, or played croquet, no one ever said, "Come, Johnny." And I really suppose they thought he did not care for their laughing, and teasing and snubbing, just because he was a boy, and was too brave to show that he cared. I found out another thing, too, and that was that the "nuisance" was very convenient when the pony was to be harnessed, the pitcher to be filled with cool water, a big bundle to be carried to town, or a disagreeable errand to be done; yet I never heard any one say:

"Thank you, Johnny; it was kind in you to take the trouble."

No doubt he would have stared if they had said so, but I think he would have liked it, and I think it would

have helped him to be polite himself. "Why didn't you thank that boy for bringing your hat?" I asked of a pleasant little girl.

"Why," she exclaimed, "that's our Tom!" as if that were reason enough for not being polite to him.

"I wish I had a sister," said one boy to his companion, in my hearing. "It must be so nice to have sisters of your own."

"That's because you don't know," said his companion. "I tell you they plague a fellow the worst way, and the bother of it is, you have to take it, because you know you daren't lick 'em."

That made me think of a little fellow whom I once charged with cruelty for pulling out the long legs of a grasshopper.

"Don't hurt him," was his defense; "ain't a mite of juice in 'em. An' he don't squeal, neiver—course if it hurt him, he'd say somefin 'bout it."

These brothers of yours will not always say when you hurt them by unkind, careless words, but they feel it all the same, and it hurts in another way, by gradually chilling their love for you, and making them hard-hearted and careless of the comfort of others:

I tell you, girls, you cannot afford to lose your brothers in this way. You need them, and they need you. Many a boy has gone into bad company, and yielded to evil, degrading influences, simply because there was no stronger, purer influences at home to draw him away from it. Make your brothers your companions and friends, and never be afraid or ashamed to show your love for them.—*Little Corporal.*

A REAL GENTLEMAN.—A few days ago I was passing through a pretty shady street, where some boys were playing at base-ball. Among their numbers was a little lame fellow, seemingly about twelve years old—a pale, sickly looking child, supported on two crutches, and who evidently found much difficulty in walking, even with such assistance.

The lame boy wished to join the game; for he did not seem to see how much his infirmities would be in his own way, and how much it would hinder the progress of such an active sport as base-ball.

His companions, good naturedly enough, tried to persuade him to stand one side and let another take his place; and I was glad to notice that none of them hinted that he would be in the way, but they all objected for fear he would hurt himself.

"Why, Jimmy," said one at last, "you can't run, you know."

"O, hush!" said another—the tallest boy in the party—"Never mind, I'll run for him, and you can count it for him," and he took his place by Jimmy's side, prepared to act. "If you were like him," he said aside to the other boys, "you wouldn't want to be told of it all the time."

As I passed on, I thought to myself that there was a true little gentleman.—*Child's World.*

A USEFUL GAME.—There is a game called Russian Scandal, which is played in this fashion. A tells B a brief narrative, B is to repeat to C, and C to D, and so on. No one is to hear it told more than once, and each is to aim at scrupulous accuracy in the repetition. By the time the narrative has been transmitted from mouth to mouth six or seven times, it has commonly undergone a complete transformation. The ordinary result of the experiment will afford an apt illustration of the mischief of scandal.

A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses—"she had seen a man in a shop just finishing one of them, for he was nail ing on the last foot."

THE TOUCHY COWS.—"I learned a lesson when I was a little girl," says a lady. "One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's farm-yard, where stood many cows and oxen and horses waiting to drink. The cattle all stood very still and meek, till one of the cows in attempting to turn around, happened to hit her next neighbor, whereupon the neighbor kicked and hit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with great fury. My mother laughed and said:

"See what comes of kicking when you are hit.' Just so, I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears a frosty morning. Afterwards, if my brother or myself was a little irritable, she would say:

"Take care, my children, remember how the fight in the barn-yard began. Never return a kick for a hit, and you will save yourselves a great deal of trouble."

THE FIRST PURCHASE.—There is now a young man doing a flourishing business in Massachusetts, whose boyhood was adorned by the following act: He was reared in poverty, and was early instructed to save his money. This he did with extreme care until he had enough to pay for a Bible, when he laid it out for this book of all books. As fast as he acquired the means he purchased other volumes, and read them over with the deepest interest. He grew up a model young man, and has been pursuing a successful business for some years. Although a young man now, he is yet the possessor of much property. If he had spent the first twenty-five cents he possessed for a visit to the theatre, or some other pleasure, he might have been a miserable spendthrift now, without wealth or character.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I. I am composed of four letters: My first is contained in eighty-seven and a half divided by seven-eighths; My second you will find by reducing eleven and three thirty-seconds and eight and seven-eighths to a simple fraction; My third is sixty-seven and seven hundred and twenty-seven tenths of thousands, expressed decimally; My fourth is the contents of a cone, whose base is twenty-five, and the altitude twenty-seven.

A name the initials will portray Whom you wish for every day.

II. My first is in hand, but not in arm; My second is in orchard, but not in farm; My third is in noon, but not in day; My fourth is in corn, but not in hay; My fifth is in run, but not slide; My whole is a thing that we all should prize.

III. As through the dale, in dewy spring, When odors rise and sweet notes ring, You'll light trip, my first you'll see, No doubt, beneath some spreading tree, Yielding a white and foaming flood, So sweet, so tempting, and so good: You'll love the eyes that brightly shine, And lily fingers that entwine The generous source from whence doth flow This best gift nature can bestow. If rosy cheeks and laughing eyes Should tempt from where your pathway lies, Don't think it strange if you should make My second by some slight mistake; But if your pride should get a fall, You may, perchance, perceive my all— Sweet, drooping, 'mid the dewy grass, And, like the breath of bonny lass, Scenting the air with odors fair, Which all who love may freely share.

IV. Behold in me a word of letters three So little, nothing less can be. Add but one letter to my little store— Nay, start not—I'm poorer than before.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1035.
I.—"F. A." sends us the following correct answer: Egg. Your puzzle appears above.
II.—CAMP BELL.
III.—A WIG.
M. L. D.—Your answer to puzzle in 1033 (TERTIA) is correct. We gave it last week. Your puzzle, we think, will be rather hard for some of our young readers to "make out." Can you not send us another? We give our readers one month's time to send answers.

Church Notices.

Galveston District.
SECOND ROUND.
Velasco, at Oyster Creek, May 10, 11.
Brazoria, May 17, 18.
Matagorda, at Colorado, May 24, 25.
Spring mts., at Spring, June 1.
Eagle Lake, June 7, 8.
Spring Creek, at —, June 14, 15.
The district stewards will please meet at Shearn's chapel, Houston, April 15, at 7:30 P. M.
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

San Antonio District.
SECOND ROUND.
Leesburg, at Monthalla, May 10, 11.
Sutherland Springs, at Sutherland Springs, May 17, 18.
San Antonio, May 24, 25.
Mederia cir., at Newton's church, May 31, and June 1.
Uvalde cir., at Frio City, June 7, 8.
Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15.
Cibolo cir., at Midway, June 28, 29.
The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibolo circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full.
B. HARRIS, P. E.

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

Austia District.
SECOND ROUND.
Austin cir., at Webberville, May 10, 11.
Austin sta., and City mts., May 17, 18.
C. J. LANE, P. E.

Huntsville District.
SECOND ROUND.
Madisonville cir., at Oxford, May 10, 11.
Bryan sta., May 17, 18.
Cold Springs cir., at Johnson chapel, May 24, 25.
Caney mts., 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.
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.

Dallas District.
SECOND ROUND.
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.

Waxahachie District.
SECOND ROUND.
Hu'ehins' mts., at Bluff Spring, May 10, 11.
Miford cir., at Richland, May 17, 18.
GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

San Marcos District.
SECOND ROUND.
Blanco mts., at Ebenezer, May 10, 11.
San Marcos cir., at Harris' chapel, May 24, 25.
Hallettsville cir., at Andrew chapel, June 14, 15.
Gonzales cir., at Thompsonville, June 21, 22.
District conference at San Marcos Thursday before third Sabbath in May, Bishop Keener presiding.
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

Stephensville District.
SECOND ROUND.
Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11.
WM. MONK, P. E.

Belton District.
SECOND ROUND.
Valley Mills cir., at Basqueville, May 10, 11.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Notice.
The Marshall district conference will convene at Marshall on Thursday, June 5, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The ex-officio members and delegates elect will please remember the time, and be in their place at roll-call. A letter from Bishop Keener gives assurance of his presence and counsel.
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.
MARSHALL, TEXAS, April 12, 1873.

Corpus Christi District.
SECOND ROUND.
Nueces River cir., at Meansville, May 10, 11.
Corpus Christi sta., May 17, 18.
Rockport sta., May 24, 25.
Banquette, (a two days' meeting,) May 31, and June 1.
Beeville cir., at Mrs. Myers, June 7, 8.
St. Mary's cir., at St. Mary's, June 14, 15.
Oakville cir., at Oakville, June 21, 22.
The district conference will begin at Oakville, on Friday, June 20, at 9 o'clock A. M.
J. W. DEVILBISS, P. E.

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 school house June 7, 8.
Pilot Point cir., June 14, 15.
Gainesville cir., June 21, 22.
Decatur mts., June 28, 29.
Montague mts., 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.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

APRIL 28.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Providing for registration in cases where cities and counties desire to aid internal improvements; also the following: To provide for the registration of births, creating Walker county, and organization of Green county.

House.—Authorizing the county court of Lamar county to issue bonds to build a courthouse and jail; to incorporate Defence Hook and Ladder Company of Jefferson.

APRIL 29.—*House*.—A resolution passed authorizing the Speaker to appoint an additional clerical force in engrossing and enrolling departments. Another resolution was adopted, which was introduced by Mr. Broadus, to pay for all daily newspapers left on the desks of the members from the commencement of the session to March 6th, at five cents per copy from contingent fund. Bills passed: To enable councils of cities and towns, located on railroads or at termini, to erect hospitals for indigent, by levying ad valorem tax not exceeding one-fifth of one per cent. for three consecutive years; to amend article 766, penal code. It makes hog stealing, value less than twenty dollars, a penitentiary offense, not less than one nor more than two years, confinement; to amend articles 527 and 528, regulating changes in venue. It defines causes and prohibits the introduction of affidavits traversing facts alleged; to amend article 435, so as to allow process of courts and grand juries to execute through all counties in the State; act supplemental and amendatory to several acts regarding injunctions. It allows issuance where the collection of illegal tax is sought to be enforced.

APRIL 30.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: For the relief of J. Lancaster; for the relief of Joseph W. Dickinson. The Senate concurred in the report of the conference committee on the school bill, which is equivalent to the passage of the bill in both houses, as amended. A resolution providing for the phonographic clerk to take evidence in the Judge Scott case was adopted. A bill providing pensions for Texas veterans was committed. A bill to incorporate the Sherman, Tyler and Henderson Railroad Company was taken up and amended and passed. It contains a land subsidy clause.

House.—Bills passed: Preventing the sale of liquor at certain places in Polk county; incorporating the town of McDade and the town of Wharton.

MAY 1.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Prescribing the mode and manner of distributing homesteads exempt from execution; reimbursing Bastrop county in the sum of \$225. The St. Louis and Mexican Gulf Railroad bill then passed.

House.—Bills passed: An act enabling district judges to appoint clerks for the district court in case of vacancy; to enlarge the county of Concho by adding portions of Bexar district; for the relief of Bayland Orphans' Home. This bill donates seven thousand three hundred and eighty acres of land in Buchanan county, fourteen thousand and fifty-nine acres in Shackelford, and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty acres in Callaghan county, and requires the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents of three hundred and twenty acres each to the assignees and Board of Trustees. The land may be alienated as fast as the necessities of the institution require; but at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value. This bill has the effect of a reservation, and much better than the one heretofore proposed by about \$20,000 worth. A bill passed to incorporate the German Germania of Columbus. Senate joint resolution instructing the Congressional delegation to endeavor to have the harbor of Galveston improved, and endorsing the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, unanimously passed.

TEXAS ITEMS.

A \$300,000 bridge is talked of at Austin.

Corn is worth \$1 per bushel in San Antonio.

Grasshoppers are devastating the crops in Palo Pinto county.

Wool, new clip, commands seventeen cents per pound in San Antonio.

The grasshoppers have almost entirely destroyed the wheat crop about Stephenville.—*Leon Lone Star*.

Madam Weiss, on the Trinity river, sends in the largest early potatoes, 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 2 1/2 inches long.

It is thought a larger number of fine animals will be on exhibition at the State Fair this year than ever before.

The Brownsville papers indicate that there was great excitement there pending the visit of Gens. Sheridan and Belknap.

We know of several parties who are now buying corn and storing it away in anticipation of "hard times to come."—*San Marcos Times*.

The coal beds on the banks of the Brazos, near Calvert, are on fire, and smoke and steam burst forth from the bowels of the earth as from the crater of *Etna*.—*Leon Lone Star*.

From the Colorado to the Rio Grande we hear of the appearance of millions of grasshoppers. Crops are being totally destroyed in every county in the western portion of the State.

The *Sentinel* of the 25th says: Mr. Fulton, from Hidalgo county, reports that his corn is up again. He replanted. The frost that has done so much damage throughout the State paid Hidalgo a visit at the same time, and killed all the corn; cotton and beans that were in the same fields escaped injury.

We were prevented by ill-health from attending the exercises of the Baptist Church on Sabbath evening, at which Gen. J. B. Gordon addressed the Sabbath-schools of our city. We learn that it was with great difficulty that the audience could gain access to the house, and his address was the ablest ever heard in our city, on the subject of which it treated.—*Lone Star*.

A young man named Hitchfelt, made a desperate attempt, in a barber-shop, on Pecan street, on yesterday, to commit suicide. Getting hold of a razor, he made three wipes at his throat, and no doubt would have succeeded in his intent, had not the blade broken from the handle. It is supposed that the state of his mind was caused by strong drink. A few years ago he was an upright and worthy boy.—*Statesman*.

THE NEW RAILROAD.—A letter from one of the corporators of the new road to be built from Columbus to Weatherford informs us that the board will meet in about ten days and that a *bona fide* effort will be made to build the road, and that it will pass through this county. The route, etc., cannot be determined until the company is organized and a preliminary survey made, all of which will be done as soon as possible.—*Williamson Co. Record*.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—In the store of Mr. Webster, of Uvalde, on last Friday night, at about 1 o'clock A. M., a light was seen which was not usual at that hour. In the morning Mr. Webster was found murdered, with two hatchet wounds upon his head, his safe opened, the money it had held gone, a box of pills on the floor and seidlitz powders on the counter. These are facts. Now follow the inferences: As Mr. Webster was generally in bed at that time, it is presumed that he was called up by the murderer, who feigned sickness.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch from Madrid says the search for members of the permanent committee continues. Becerra and Ferquerola have been arrested.

A monster meeting of federalists was held yesterday, and gallant speeches were made.

LONDON, April 30.—Jerusalem advices state that the Latin and Greek monks have been fighting at Bethlehem. Five Latin and six Greeks hurt.

A sharp shock of an earthquake is reported in Dorchester.

The Dominion.

TORONTO, April 30.—Information received from a source generally reported as reliable, states that some American traders, having poisoned two Sioux chiefs at a place called Cypress Hill, in the British territories, by administering strychnine in their food, the Sioux attacked the post and murdered all the Americans in the vicinity. It was also stated that the half-breeds living in the neighborhood shared the same fate, but this is contradicted by another report. Cypress Hill is about 450 miles from Fort Geary.

France.

PARIS, April 28.—The Catholics carried the department of Marbihan. The result of the election is as follows: Barrodet, Radical, 565,000; Count de Remusat, 1,300,000; Baron Staffel, Conservative, 27,000. Remusat was Thiers' candidate. The Republicans carried the department of Carnoye, Jura and Marne.

The election of Barrodet to the National Assembly from this city will probably lead to modification of the ministry. It is probable that Count de Remusat will be Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lionsay Minister of Finances, and Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, will resign. Cassemier Periere, formerly Minister of the Interior, and M. Groux, late President of the Assembly, are talked of as possible members of the new cabinet.

EVENING.—The total result of the voting in Paris and other parts of France yesterday to fill the vacancies in the Assembly, was the election of three Radicals, four Republicans and one Legitimist.

All the journals, except the Radical organs, express surprise at the vote here. The Conservative papers say it is due to Thiers' leaning to the left, and the Republican journals attribute it to the mistake in the Assembly.

PARIS, April 29.—It is reported in Bayonne that the Carlists have surrounded Bilbao, which is almost defenseless.

Barrodet addressed his constituents and declared that the Democracy was everywhere increasing.

It is said Grevy succeeds Maulard as Minister of the Interior.

Germany.

BERLIN, April 26.—Bismarck's bill regulating the clergy passed the upper house.

Austria.

VIENNA, April 29.—The scandal in relation to the American commissioners continues to be the leading topic. Cunningham has been appointed Superintendent of the American section. Gen. Van Lauren writes to the *New Free Presse*, publishing charges and asking suspension of public judgment until investigation.

The strike of the cabmen continues.

VIENNA, May 1.—There are over seven thousand loads of articles yet to be unladen for the Exposition, only two hundred of which can be unladen per day, and it will be the end of June before the exhibition will be in full show. The opening ceremonies will be devoid of all military show.

At a meeting of American exhibitors yesterday great indignation was expressed at the fact that the late commissioner had left no list of exhibitors,

nor the plan of arrangement of places for American exhibitors. Everything American is in confusion. The exhibition managers here, however, are affording all facilities for the classification of American goods.

The World's Exposition was inaugurated this afternoon by the Emperor of Austria, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of a vast assembly of people from all parts of the earth. The proceedings began with an address from Arch Duke Charles to the Emperor, congratulating His Majesty on the auspicious event, and asked him to pronounce the exhibition open. The Emperor replied briefly, expressing his satisfaction at the completion of preparations for the great work, and then formally declared the universal exhibition of 1873 opened.

Spain.

MADRID, April 25.—The official *Gazette* announces that Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff crossed into France from Spain, on last Wednesday. The Carlists were defeated several times recently in encounters with the Republican forces. In one engagement over a hundred insurrectionists were wounded.

MADRID, April 28.—Ultras demand an establishment of the commune, and are hunting members of the permanent commission.

Sagosta was surrounded in the street by armed men, their leader bearing a Phrygian cap upon a bayonet.

Cecerra was arrested in Serrano's mother's house. The increasing fury of the Ultras indicates a massacre, as the monarchical volunteers are disposed to fight against the decree disarming them.

Don Alphonzo has not returned to France.

MADRID, May 1.—Don Alfonso is near Monresa, in the Province of Barcelona, at the head of a band of two hundred Carlists. His wife accompanies him. The Carlists continue to burn railway stations; using petroleum to facilitate operations. They have also torn up the railroad track and destroyed the telegraph wires at several points within the past few days. Their military operations have been much restricted by the activity of the troops. The government is sanguine that the insurrection will be entirely suppressed.

LATER.—A telegram from Cervera, in the Province of Lerida, near Barcelona, announces that the troops had come up with and defeated Don Alfonso's band, before reported in that vicinity.

Italy.

ROME, April 28.—The Pope passed a restless night. There is anxiety regarding the condition of his reverence.

ROME, May 1.—In consequence of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies, on the appropriation for an arsenal at Taranto, the ministers tendered to the king their resignations, which have been accepted. No announcement has yet been made of the names of the statesmen to whom the formation of the new ministry will be entrusted.

Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, May 1.—The ministry are divided upon the question in dispute between the clergymen and Free Masons.

Yellow fever has almost disappeared from Rio Janeiro and other sea coast towns.

Cuba.

HAVANA, April 25.—The insurgents have burned the town of Aura.

HAVANA, May 1.—In consequence of the great decline in sugars at the Board of Exchange, large sugar contractors lose heavily. Buyers of exchange are acting carefully. Havana houses, with few exceptions, will be able to stand the losses, though it is feared that in case of further decline prominent foreign and domestic houses will be compelled to suspend.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From April 26, 1873, to May 3, 1873. Rev W R D Stockton—Marriage notice received. Rev Jno H McLean—2 subscribers—\$3 currency on account. Have you received our account? Rev S A Whipple—1 subscription. Thanks for address. Rev E P Rogers—2 subscribers from Rusk. Rev W W Jared—3 subscribers from Waco, and cash \$10—postoffice order. John C Smith, Belton—Much obliged. T Douglass Rock, Woodville—Rev Acton Young's obituary received. Rev J Fred Cox—5 subscribers from Englewood. Rev C J Lane—Charge you \$2 specie on account of Rev R H Neeley. Notice of Austin district conference inserted. Rev J L Lemons—1 subscriber and marriage notice. Rev R W Kennon—Will answer by mail. Rev D Morse—Quarterly appointments of Marshall district—third round; also obituary and \$8 gold. Rev F M Stovall—3 subscribers and cash \$5 coin, per Mr Skinner. Rev Thos W Glass—\$6 gold and 3 subscribers, per Mr Kessler. Communication from Rev Jas Tucker. Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos—2 subscribers. H W B—Letter received; will receive attention. Rev J C C Black—Cash \$2 30 on account. Rev R J Harp—2 letters and cash \$2 50 currency. Rev J J Shirley—Draft for \$13 75 coin. Your bill has been sent to April 1st. Rev W Price—Rev W Kerr's subscription renewed. Rev J A Light—1 subscriber, draft for \$15 coin, and \$2 25 currency. Rev W V Jones—C J Keeler's obituary received. Rev Jno B Denton—2 subscribers from Beeville. Rev J R Barden—1 subscriber from Bremond. Rev C M Rogers—1 subscriber and cash \$2 25. Rev M D Fly—1 subscriber and postoffice order for \$2 20. J B Seay—Cash \$2 25 currency to renew subscription. You have not given us your post-office. Rev J F Neal—Communication to Sunday-school superintendents received. J C Morris—Much obliged for information. A J Y—Letter received; will use. Rev W H Willey—We note your remarks. 1 subscriber. Rev E P Rogers—Rev J M Leekey's obituary. Addie G—Glad to hear such reports. The answers will appear in proper time. Rev R S Finley—Obituary received. Rev Jas Peeler—1 subscriber from San Andres. Rev O Fisher, Austin—Will write you. Jas V Johnson, Stephenville—Will write you. Rev A D Gaskill—4 subscribers from Tarrant county. Mr J S Rhea, city—Renews subscription. T C Evans, Boston—Check received. Communication from "K." Rev H V Philpott—1 subscriber and communications. Rev W T Melugin—2 subscribers. Change Mr Morris' address and initials, and send him a few back numbers. Rev W G Nelms—Cash \$50 gold. Will attend to orders with dispatch. David J Morris—The answers will appear. How fortunate to have a "help-meet!" Rev W Monk—Communication regarding the frontier. Mrs Mary H Scott—The obituary received. Dr W R Alexander—Change your address. Will write you. Jas Burke—Communications to hand. Rev T B Buckingham—1 subscriber. Back numbers sent. Your letter in editor's box. M H Addison—\$2 25 to renew Mrs M E Hitchcock's subscription. Rev J F Hiner—1 subscriber from Milan county. Rev W N Bonner—1 subscriber and cash \$8. Letter in editor's box. Rev F M Stovall—Appointments for Beaumont district—third round. Rev Sam'l Johnson—3 subscribers. Will be satisfactory. B F Hoyl—Request complied with. Dr Franklin—Yours handed to editor. E N Freshman—Will receive attention. S M Pettengill—Yours to hand, but not the electrotype. Jas E Vernon—2 subscribers. All postmasters are required to register letters. W B Royad—Will receive attention. Rev G W Graves—communication received. Rev D C Neel—1 subscriber. Rev Neil Brown—1 subscriber and cash \$2 25. Rev Jas P Rogers—5 subscribers. Rev J W Piner—2 subscribers. We have sent your statement to April 1st for first quarter. Jno H McLean—Will write you. Rev Horace Bishop—2 subscribers. The obituary will be inserted. J C Patterson—Cash \$2 20 to renew subscription.

Geo P Rowell & Co—Yours will receive attention. Capt W J Clark—Postoffice order for \$9 currency on account of Rev W Gilliam. Much obliged. Rev J W B Allen—12 subscribers from Fort Worth. Rev T G A Tharp—2 subscribers. John Ingram's name received for the first time to-day. W D R—Communication received. Rev Thos Whitworth—1 subscriber from Fort Bend county. Rev J W Fields—2 subscribers, and change in time of holding Sherman district conference. Rev S A Whipple—Cash \$2 25 currency on account. D W Wilkinson—Will continue paper till we can hear from you again.

Marshall District. THIRD ROUND.

Hallville mis., at Hallville, 1st Sabbath in June. Marshall sta., (district conference), June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, June 4. Marshall cir., at Anderson chapel, June 5. Starrville cir., at Starrville, 1st Sabbath in July. Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 3d Sabbath in July. Knoxville cir., at Pearson's school-house, July 4. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Austin District Conference.

The district conference for Austin district, Texas Conference, will meet at Winchester on Thursday, June 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist church. The preachers will please all attend, and bring with them full statistics of their several charges. I hope every one will be present, and that the delegates and local preachers will also be with us. The third quarterly conference for Winchester circuit will be held during the continuance of the district conference. C. J. LANE, P. E.

MARRIED.

RICHEY—GOLSTON.—On the 24th day of April, A. D. 1873, by Rev. W. R. D. Stockton, at the residence of the bride's father, Prof. R. J. Richey and Miss ALICE GOLSTON—all of Waco city, Texas. DUNLAP—DEAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Lemons, Mr. ARCHIBALD DUNLAP to Miss OLIVE DEAN—all of Barleson county, Texas.

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.]

SCURLOCK.—Mrs. ANN E. SCURLOCK, more familiarly known as "Grandma Scurlock," has gone home at last, after a long but painless decline. She was born May 15, 1789. She professed conversion and joined the church in her 19th year. Three-score years was the length of her race, yet she never became weary of it. For nearly 84 years she traveled upon the shores of time, and on the 19th day of March her Master, whose steps she had been following so long, called her home. The last year or two of her life she was confined to her bed through weakness, and sank gradually without pain or suffering, until the lamp of life went out and the wheels of time stood still. She ceased to breathe, and her spirit fled. Her life was one even tenor of love, patience and forbearance among her acquaintances. She left a large circle of relatives, not to mourn her loss, but to rejoice in the prospect of meeting her on the other shore. The conviction is, "Grandma has gone home, and I must go there too." E. P. ROGERS.

FLOYD.—SARAH E. FLOYD, wife of J. E. Floyd, was born May 26, A. D. 1825, died February 29, 1873. Sister Floyd embraced religion when quite young and joined the M. E. Church, South, A. D. 1848, in her native State, Georgia; moved to the State of Texas and united herself with the same at Hallville; lived the life of a Christian, and, by the grace of God, was triumphant over death. A short time before her demise, her daughter, Sister Ketchum, asked her if she felt prepared for death. Her response was: "Perfectly willing to die." Thus, as her life ebbed out, her spirit ascended to God who gave it, and her body, now mouldering to dust, only awaits the final day to be reunited and clothed in immortality. I would say to the husband and children of the deceased, weep not; Sister Floyd is not dead, but sleepeth. Take Christ as your all in all, and soon you will join the beloved departed in that region where separation and sorrow is unknown. L. C. CROUSE. HALLVILLE, April 21, 1873.

NEAL.—MARTHA C. NEAL, only daughter of William and Jane Littlefield, was born November, 1838; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, July, 1851; was married to A. R. Neal in November, 1850, and died April, 1873. Her husband having died in 1865, she leaves two sons and her aged parents to mourn her loss. Sister Neal's pious and consistent life, connected with her triumphant death, is another confirmation of the truth of our holy religion. She had suffered several years from consumption. We visited her a few days before her death, conversed and prayed with her, at which time she assured us that she had cast all her cares upon the blessed Savior. Near the time of her death, being confident that her change drew near, she affectionately, one by one, bid parents, children and friends all farewell, earnestly beseeching them to meet her in heaven, assuring them that all was well. Thus praising God, she entered the river of death. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." JAS. H. TUCKER.

MURRELL.—MARY E. MURRELL, daughter of W. H. and Sarah Giles, died, near Anderson, January 7, 1873, aged 35 years. Sister M. made a profession of religion and united with the church at the early age of twelve years. Her subsequent Christian course demonstrated the genuineness of the work of grace upon her young heart. She was ever a consistent and faithful member of the church. Eleven days prior to her decease she gave birth to three children, two of whom died before their mother—the other yet lives. When it became

evident that death was near, she rejoiced in the sustaining grace of God, and with emphasis repeated: "Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." So she died in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality. Her bereaved and deeply afflicted parents may surely claim the sympathies and prayers of the church, for in their old age they have been called again and again submissively to bend beneath the chastening hand of their Heavenly Father. Of nine sons, who went into the Confederate service, but two returned to the parental roof. Now one of two only daughters has been taken from them. May the God whom they have served so long comfort and sustain them. J. M. WESSON.

SANFORD.—Died, at his father's residence, near Jamestown, Smith county, Texas, on the 24 day of February, 1873, JOHN L. SANFORD, aged 28 years and 7 months; disease, cerebrospinal meningitis. The subject of this notice was born in Putnam county, Georgia, July 4, 1844. His father immigrated to Smith county in the winter of 1851, consequently the greater portion of his life was spent in Texas. Johnny (as he was familiarly called) was a young man who was beloved by all who knew him, and I doubt not that should even a mere acquaintance see this notice, he will regret to hear of his death; but those who knew him best, loved him most. Possessed of an untiring energy, he knew no such word as fail to anything he undertook to accomplish. Difficulties only stimulated him to greater action. Strictly honest and truthful from childhood, even until the day of his death, his veracity was never called in question. Since the war he had devoted his whole energy and labor to the support of an aged father and mother, anticipating their wants, and supplying them with an affectionate regard. The writer of this has often urged upon him the claims of Christianity, and he would always say it was his intention to make suitable preparation for eternity at some future day. But, alas! like so many others have done, and are still doing, death came before the time arrived which he had set apart to commence serving God. I have seen him deeply affected by the warnings of the Spirit, but fear there was no new birth. We can only trust our Savior's mercy and long suffering. As he was delirious all the time of his illness, we had no opportunity of talking to him about his future state. But he is gone, and we can only trust that, ere his spirit took its flight, God, for Christ's sake, pardoned his sins. He died as he had lived—the embodiment of a true and upright manhood in all save a good, earnest Christian. May God have mercy on us all. ONE WHO LOVED HIM.

ROBERTS.—Departed this life April 1st, 1873, at her residence, on Caney, in Matagorda county, Texas, Mrs. LUCY ANN ROBERTS, in the 63d year of her age. She was born in Scrivins county, Georgia, October 8, 1810; was happily married to R. J. Roberts, Sr., 1826; about the same time united with the Methodist Church, and remained a faithful member of the same until death. Her maiden name was Emanuel. Such is the brief statement of the remarkable events in the history of this excellent woman. Sister Roberts was a faithful follower of the meek and lowly Jesus for 47 years, in which time, by her examples of piety and godliness, she endeared herself to all who knew her. She was a sympathizing friend of the distressed, a willing helper of the needy, and an angel of mercy to the sick. She remembered the words of our Savior: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Her character was beautiful in its simplicity, child-like in its transparency, and Christian-like in every respect. The writer knew her well, loved her as a mother in Israel, and hesitates not to say that, in the high scriptural sense, she was an elect lady indeed. But she is gone, leaving us the bright example that if we would be happy hereafter, we must be good here. She has obeyed the summons of the Master: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you." In the enjoyment of excellent health, Sister Roberts was attacked with disease of the heart, and so sudden and unexpected was death, that her almost heart-broken children had no time to render any assistance whatever. There is in the death of this inestimable lady a peculiar sadness. She has left an aged and afflicted husband, who for several years has been helpless as a child, and who so much needed her loving care. The death of a wife, a mother, the sacred name that will respond to our call no more, truly does it cut deep and broad into loving hearts, filling them with anguish and home with sadness. The one who is gone was a lady of rare excellence. She died at peace with all, and trusting in the God she loved and worshiped, leaving an example of such brightness that it ought to drive away the gloom that has fallen like a dark shadow over loving hearts. May God bless her bereaved family, and reunite them in the kingdom of his glory! M. CASEY, April 19, 1873.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—There has been no improvement in the tone of the general market since our last date. The last few days of the month are usually dull, and this, together with the holidays of the week, has had the effect of almost a total suspension of business. In Coffee the market is stiffer than at last quotations, and advices from abroad indicate an advance in price, although our figures are the same as last week. Bacon is weak and drooping, owing, we believe, to the effect of some forced sales here, as prices are firm at first markets. Flour—stocks are heavy and the market dull, and without any speculative movement. COTTON.—The market for this staple is both weak and dull, and the inside figures of last week are the outside ones of this. The ruling markets are, we consider, in a healthier condition than at last dates. The receipts for the week amount to 2908 bales, and sales 1575, leaving 57,258 bales as stock on hand. Our quotations are: Ordinary..... 13 @13½ Good Ordinary..... 14 @14½ Low Middling..... 15 @15½ Middling..... 15½ @16 HIDES.—In sympathy with the New York market, prices have given way in this, and sales are limited at the reduction, 15½c. being outside figures for Good and Dry. WOOL.—We repeat former figures, no change having taken place, nor are the receipts of any moment.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly.

Table of wholesale prices for various commodities including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oil, Provisions, and Sugar. Includes columns for item names and prices per unit.

OWENS & ENGLISH,

AGENTS FOR

BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S

BELLS.

BLMYER, NORTON & CO'S BELLS.



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,

122 & 124 Strand, Galveston, Texas. apt 2 3m

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.

C. 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.

Messrs. 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 fastener 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 buckle 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, MERCHANTS' " NEW WHARF " Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

Messrs. 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,

E. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 1y

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

Table listing screw iron sizes and prices: 10 foot Screw Irons complete... Currency, \$300 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 CELEBATED 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, discarding 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. Wherever exhibited it has taken the Premium for light running, amount of cotton ginned, sample, and clean seed.

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.

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. jan17 1y



B. R. DAVIS. J. F. DAVIS.

B. 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. jan5 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. jun12 1y

M. QUIN, -alveston, 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. mar17 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. 1y30 6m

AGENTS WANTED \$2080 PER YEAR Youman'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. mar5 1y

CISTERNS!

On hand a large stock of Cisterns of Pure Heart and well-seasoned Cypress. Orders for the city or country filled at a few hours' notice. EVERY CISTERNS WARRANTED AS TO CAPACITY AND WORKMANSHIP. Every cistern put together, hoops fitted and fully tested before shipping. Full printed instruction with each cistern, so that any carpenter can put it up in two hours.

Orders accompanied with cash or good acceptance promptly filled. Call or send for catalogue of sizes and prices.

T. O. MILLIS, 106 and 108 Church street, near Tremont. P. O. Box 1098. At the Sign of the Cistern. nov13 1y

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston

LEE, M'BRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants. (Hendley Building.)

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3 1y

A. M. HOBBY. E. B. POST. R. M. HOBBY.

HOBBY & POST, COTTON FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov29 6m

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.

Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, HARRISBURG, and LYNCHBURG.

All COTTON and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE,

Without Expense to Shipper.

All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President.

January 1, 1873.

jan1 1y

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 8:30 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day.

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 A. M. 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 6:30 p. m.

Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted).

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:0 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., 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 2:30 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 Leichter with daily stage for Lagrange. At Meade 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. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio.

J. WALDO, General Sup't. J. DURAND, Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 1y

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND BENDERSON, RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg.

Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations.

Leave GALVESTON 5:20 P. M. Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.

Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.

Leaves HOUSTON 2:30 P. M. Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.

Leaves HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., Central, International, and Great Northern.

SUNDAYS Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily. (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M.

GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. jan15 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.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

I am thoroughly satisfied that Simmons' Liver Regulator is all it claims to be for indigestion and Bilious Complaints. I have also heard many of my friends speak of it, and all agree that it possesses the virtues claimed for it.

Physicians all admit that Quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the attacks of Fever and Ague, unless its use is accompanied by a reliable anti-bilious medicine. The testimony of grateful thousands establishes beyond a doubt that DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, followed by Quinine, is a positive and permanent cure for Chills and Fever and all Bilious diseases.

COMMON SENSE.—Our bodies need repairing and strengthening as much as the houses we live in. Constant use gradually wears them out, and we must renew them when they exhibit signs of decay.

Physicians all admit that Quinine only effects a temporary suspension of the attacks of Fever and Ague, unless its use is accompanied by a reliable anti-bilious medicine. The testimony of grateful thousands establishes beyond a doubt that DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, followed by Quinine, is a positive and permanent cure for Chills and Fever and all Bilious diseases.

RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC. AT THEIR OLD STAND feb12 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

NORRIS & JONES, COTTON FACTORS, Shipping and Commission Merchants, No. 117 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER. By Capt. F. P. WARREN, of English Navy. The Greatest Improvement in Cookery. Used extensively in the Navy and Army of Great Britain, as well as in our Army and Navy, and by families in this country and Europe, with entire satisfaction.



This Cooker consists of three oblong tin vessels, combined and closely covered; one is for water, one for meats, the third vegetables, puddings, etc. The first, or outer vessel, having a copper bottom, is used upon a stove, or range, over a gas burner or furnace, and the water at the boiling point does all the work.

Send for pamphlet, containing full description, highest testimonials, recipes for cooking, prices, etc. For sale, wholesale and retail, at New York prices with charges, by B. S. PARSONS, State Agent, Galveston.

FOR SALE—A PROOF PRESS. Will sell cheap for cash. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

BUCHU AND DANDELION

Is not one of those Medicines which claims to cure all diseases. While it claims to have a wide range of remedial action, there is COMMON SENSE and a good reason for all that is claimed for it.

It claims to cure INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRREGULARITIES 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 IRREGULARITY 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-CLEANSING AGENTS, the KIDNEYS and LIVER.

The system is thus relieved of its engorgement, the causes of fevers and diseases removed, the blood purified, and the healthful functions of the organism restored.

A medicine that acts directly on these excretory organs, in a healthful and non-irritant manner, will carry out this principle with mathematical certainty.

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La.

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

Teaspoonful doses of KRESS FEVER TONIC taken as directed on the wrapper with each bottle, are WARRANTED to cure the worst forms of AGUE. Don't overload your stomach with big doses of villainous stuff, get

Kress Fever Tonic, and remember the warrant. It cures AGUE by cancelling the poison in the blood and expelling it from the system. A BOX OF PILLS FREE with each bottle. Trade supplied by

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La.

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO'S BELLS. Fine toned, low priced, warranted, circulars sent free.

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (Successors to Blymyer, Norton & Co.) Cincinnati, O. Office and Works 664-694 West Eighth Street.

\$30 PER WEEK and expenses paid. We want a reliable agent in every County in the U. S. Address HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 139 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

\$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts that retail quick for \$10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

FORTE & JACKSON, BANKERS And Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Waco, Texas.

CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & Co., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & Co., Austin.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE.

Stationers, Steam Printers And BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book,) GALVESTON, TEXAS

ALLEN LEWIS & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, And General Commission Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides.

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Has issued over 1200 Policies since its organization, 18 months ago.

All its Funds are Invested at Home.

Its special feature is the LIFE ENDOWMENT,

whereby, after certain periods, the insured has an endowment of two-thirds the amount of his Policy subject to his order, and his Policy is in full force.

Other Endowment Policies are issued, payable in different periods, from five to thirty five years; and generally such other Policies as are afforded by other companies, at a reasonable rates, also.

Any further information cheerfully given by J. W. BRADFORD, Agent.

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