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Christian Advocate

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1877.
 POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Gov. Robinson, of New York, in his message, in clear, strong terms denies the power claimed by the Louisiana Returning Board, and the action of the South Carolina and Florida Boards, denies the right of the President of the Senate to count the vote and announce the result; and says that the people will not consent that their Representatives in Congress shall be stripped of their powers in connection with the election.

Representative Schleicher, called Secretary Fish respecting information that Revueltas, Mexican minister in command at Matamoras, was breaking into stores of American citizens there, and confiscating their property. The Secretary informed him that the United States Government has no right to interfere that those citizens went to Mexico with a full knowledge of the state of affairs there and must abide by the result of their own election.

On Dec 4th, Senator Conkling of New York presented to the Senate a petition of bankers, merchants and other business men of New York city in regard to the amicable settlement of the presidential contest and said:

"It might not be amiss for him to add his avowal of his sympathy with the appeal of the petitioners for patriotic and lawful action. The observance of the Constitution, obedience to law and maintenance of truth were not party questions or party proceedings. Parties might contend, and should contend, over measures and men, but when a question had been submitted to the ballot-box, there was but one lawful duty, one lawful proceeding remaining, and that was to find the honest, true result, declare it and abide by it. That was the duty of the hour. It rested on the Senate; it rested on the House; it rested on the nation; it rested on every citizen of the Republic. Party interest, as well as patriotism and honor, prompted in one direction and taught one lesson; that lesson is, whoever stands on truth and right shall not fall; whoever stands on falsehood and wrong shall be overthrown.

The correspondent of the New York Post, claiming to speak advisedly, says the action of Mr. Ferry will be as follows:

"If no agreement is reached by the second Wednesday in February, Mr. Ferry will proceed to open and count the votes of all the States, excepting those from Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida.
 "The question of counting the votes from the four above-named States will be submitted to the two Houses. If they agree that the Republican or Democratic certificate from one or all the States shall be counted or rejected, Mr. Ferry will abide by such decision, and act in accordance therewith in counting or rejecting the certificates.
 "If by the 3d of March concurrent action of the Senate and House is not had in regard to the four States, Mr. Ferry will then proceed to count the votes of said States, and to declare the result. Mr. Ferry will not attempt to exercise judicial power or to decide which are proper certificates from the States of Oregon, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, unless the Senate and House fail to agree, but in this event he will proceed to act in accordance with the Constitution as he interprets it.

The Louisiana Republican Legislature last week passed a resolution asking for protection against apprehended Democratic violence and subsequently Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to the President to the same effect. The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, forwarded a reply, the substance of which was given by the President to Mr. Gobright, and is as follows:

There will be two inaugurations of Governors to-morrow, unless one of them is preferred. I do not, however, propose to interfere with them. I have nothing before me to justify action in

the way of recognizing either Governor, and, therefore, can not do so, particularly as a committee of each House of Congress is now engaged in investigating all the facts of the late election, including the contests of the two Governors and of the two Legislatures, both claiming to be legally elected. Under these circumstances, for me to recognize one or the other would be hardly justifiable, and I have so informed Gov. Kellogg.

The President further said that the Democratic State government organization has the sympathy of such portion of the people of that State as have the means required to give sustenance to it, and their Governor and Legislature would be recognized, even if there were not half so many as there are now in the Democratic party in Louisiana. The President repeated that he would not interfere by recognizing either government until the contest should be settled by the investigations now in progress, but he should consider it his duty to keep the peace, should occasion require, and to prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

On the 8th, Gov. Nicholls was inaugurated in St. Patrick's Hall, which was crowded, and some 5000 people in the street. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer, the oath of office was administered to Nicholls and Wiltz by Judge Tasset.

Packard was inaugurated in the State House; a heavy police force was present, and admitted only those with passes. After remarks by Kellogg, the oath of office was administered to Packard by Chief Justice Ludeling. At 2 P. M. a crowd of about 600 persons collected in front of the State House, and after jeering at the police, began to pelt them with oyster shells and other missiles, and yelling, "Let's put them out;" but Thomas Boylan, Nicholls' newly-appointed Chief of Police, appeared and dispersed the crowd.

The Democratic Legislature on the 8th passed a bill amending the election law, repealing Sections 23 and 26 providing for the "purity and freedom of elections." It provides that "the Governor, Speaker and three Senators, representing different parties, shall constitute a board of canvassers, who are authorized to canvass and make return of the votes cast at the recent election, and to authorize contest for offices in certain cases.

On the 9th the plans of Governor Nicholls were developed. The transactions of the day we condense from the associated press report:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—At 9 o'clock this morning members of the White League, which had been mustered in by the Nicholls' government as militia, began to assemble with arms at Lafayette Square, with the avowed purpose of maintaining the Superior Court, abolished by the Kellogg government.

By 9:50 the streets were full of armed men hurrying to Lafayette Square, where orderlies were dashing about on horseback, presenting all the phases of an army on the eve of battle.

Armed men were reporting to the Sheriff, whose purpose, it was stated, was to take possession of the Supreme Court room, now in charge of the Metropolitan police, and install Nicholls' appointed Judges of the Supreme Court. An advertisement appears this morning ordering members of the Washington Artillery to assemble at the armory at 11 o'clock.

At this writing—10:30 A. M.—armed men are still hurrying through the streets to Lafayette Square, where they report to the Sheriff, who, it is said, will move with them at eleven to the Supreme Court building, facing Jackson square, and endeavor to take possession of it. Chief Justice Ludeling is there on the bench, and Capt. Gray, of the Metropolitan police, with a strong force, is in possession of the building, under orders of the Chief Justice. It is stated that the Chief Justice will remove the present Sheriff, if he attempts to take the building by force, and appoint another Sheriff.

Gov. Packard is at the State House, cool and calm. He has telegraphed President Grant, ask-

ing for assistance, while the men under arms disavow any intention of provoking a collision. A drunken man or irresponsible boy, or an accidental shot, may bring on a riot surpassing those of '66 or '74. Gov. Nicholls is at St. Patrick's Hall.

11:20 A. M.—Nicholls' appointments are as follows: Supreme Court—Manning, of Rapides, Chief Justice; Associates, Egan, Finney, Marr and Spencer; Adjutant-General of State, D. B. Penn.

11 A. M.—Bodies of armed men are moving in different directions from Lafayette Square. About five hundred are passing down St. Charles street, supposed to be moving for the Supreme Court. Others are marching south and west.

11:50 A. M.—Nicholls' militia took possession of the Supreme Court building, and installed their judges. All the police stations are in possession of the Nicholls government. No gun has been fired.

At 11:45 a demand was made for the Third precinct station house in the Supreme Court building, and refused. About ten thousand persons are assembled around Jackson Square and excitement is intense. A large body of armed men are on the levee side of the square.

Gov. Packard reports the Metropolitan telegraph lines cut, and he has established communication with United States Marshal Pitkin at the Custom-house by means of the United States Signal Corps. The Metropolitan at the State House are being armed with Springfield rifles. The shops in the French quarter are all shut up. The troops are at Orleans Hotel, two blocks away, and watching the crowd at the square, but are not under arms.

A *Picayune* extra, issued at noon, says of the assembling of armed bodies this morning: "Few were aware that a legal State militia had been organized and armed for the execution of the orders of the Governor, and that these men on the street were there in obedience to their call as State militia.

Gen. Ogden was in command, and he was assisted by Gen. Behan and Landry, Col. D. B. Penn was in control of the Adjutant-General's Department. In various parts of the city militia assembled, the artillery being congregated at St. Mary's market. They had two field pieces, and at 11 o'clock prepared to move down to Lafayette square. The purpose of this movement was to see that the legal Supreme Court should be permitted to take its seat.

"It was a notorious fact, revealed by the military commander on the Republican side, that the court would not be allowed to sit, and the militia were called out to see that no body or power should interfere with it. It is the intention of the militia, under orders of the commander-in-chief, to hand the court over to the legal justices, and on this issue is made at 12 o'clock.

"It was appointed for the militia to march down to Jackson Square. This place is defended by two or three hundred policemen and a battery of seven or eight guns. The State House is defended (or thinks it is) by about 1200 men, mostly negroes. The new police force being thoroughly organized, it is very probable that the militia will, this evening, hand them over the regular stations.

"A reporter of the *Picayune* this morning visited Gen. Augur, and ascertained that all the officers and men were under strict orders, and prepared to take the streets in a moment. Inquiry as to what was the character of the part he meant to take in the political drama now being enacted, Gen. Augur replied that his instructions and intentions were to keep the peace.

"The reporter suggested that Gov. Nicholls was prepared and determined to do this, without the aid of United States troops, to which General Augur replied, 'I hope he will.' He said that in the event of a conflict on the streets of any serious character, he would interfere."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—1:20 P. M.—The Nicholls government is in possession of everything except the State House. As yet no effort has been made to take possession

of that building, around which thousands of unarmed citizens are congregated, blocking up the streets for squares and rendering it impossible to reach it.

A force of about 3000 of the Nicholls militia are under arms on the levee at the foot of Decatur street, and it is reported that a demand for the surrender of the State House will be made this afternoon; and, as the Republicans are in a hopeless minority, it is hardly probable that armed resistance will be made. The force under Packard there will not exceed 300.

The commander of the United States sloop Osiseep has established a signal station on the Custom House, in order to communicate with officials there. The Osiseep and monitor Canonicus are lying off the foot of Poydras street, United States Marshal Pitkin is in constant communication with Washington, giving every phase of the situation.

Chief Justice Ludeling this morning issued an order removing Civil Sheriff Handy and appointing Alfred Bourges to that position. Handy was acting under orders of Nicholls, and hence this action.

Up to this hour not a shot has been fired or an accident reported. Great crowds are assembled on Canal, Camp and other principal streets.

Republicans report that two regiments from Mississippi and one from Alabama are with Ogden's.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 2:40 P. M.—Democratic leaders now assert that they have no intention of attacking the State House. The following has just been issued as a proclamation from the Executive Department, dated New Orleans, January 9, 1876, and addressed to the people of Louisiana:

I would be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana at this moment so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excess whatsoever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to retire at once peacefully to your homes. The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected the greater your credit should you recognize and recollect your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just and moderate.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
 Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9, 3:10 P. M.—About half-past two some one in the crowd on St. Louis street fired two shots from a pistol into the Auditor's office in the lower portion of the State House, and three shots were fired from within, which caused great excitement. No one was hurt, however. Soon afterward Maj. Ed. Austin drove up in a carriage and read Governor Nicholls' proclamation to the crowd. Some left, but the larger portion remained. At this writing Nicholls' Chief of Police, Boylan, is endeavoring to disperse the crowd.

Ogden's militia are massed within a square of the State House, which has been reinforced by one hundred colored militia. Governor Packard asserts that he will resist any attack made upon it. The signal corps on the top of the State House are constantly signaling to the Custom House. Nicholls' Supreme Court, after spreading their commissions on record and appointing Alfred Roman, Clerk adjourned till Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—About six o'clock this evening, Nicholls' militia, about 5,000 strong, had a review on St. Charles street, opposite Lafayette Square. As they marched through the street, they were cheered by men and ladies, who thronged the galleries and waved their handkerchiefs. They were principally armed with Springfield rifles, with bayonets and cartridge boxes, though some were armed with carbines, shot-guns and old muskets, and they marched in a manner that showed they were familiar with the school of the company.

After the review, the companies were detailed for duty, and marched off to different points. Some are patrolling the city tonight, but most of them were dis-

banded for the night. All ages, from 16 to 60, are represented in this militia, and all nations except Africans are represented. As they passed the Custom House this morning, on the march to Jackson Square, the windows on Old Levee street were filled with United States soldiers.

At 9 o'clock to-night, the agent of the Associated Press attempted to enter the State House to interview Gov. Packard, but was halted by Nicholls' police and refused admission. Gov. Packard and the Legislature are in the State House, but the new police have refused to allow provisions to be carried inside, and Gov. Packard and the Legislature are in a state of siege.

The Republican Legislature had no quorum in either branch today, as some of the members were outside and asserted that they were afraid to risk their lives on the inside. Consequently no action was taken towards the election of United States Senators.

All kinds of sensational rumors are afloat to-night, notably one that the State House is to be attacked. On this subject a prominent Democrat stated that the plan of the Democrats was to have the Supreme Court enjoin Packard from usurping the functions of Governor, and, in the event of his refusing, to have him arrested for contempt. At ten to-night all is quiet. The Nicholls government have a strong police force on duty throughout the city.

On the night of the 9th, Gen. Augur was informed that his deputies were refused admission into the State House, and notified Gov. Nicholls that this must be stopped. Nicholls replied that it was not by his orders, and that there was no restrictions to any one going in or out.

On the 10th, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Gen. Augur instructing him that the Packard Legislature should not be disturbed. He replied that Gov. Nicholls had given orders that the armed forces under his orders should be disbanded at once, and that he had given strict orders that no disturbance should occur. At latest accounts all is perfectly quiet, the Packard government in the hands of Radicals, and the rest of the city under control of the Nicholls government.

On the 8th, James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and Frederick May met and exchanged shots according to "the code." The difficulty grew out of a broken marriage engagement between Bennett and the sister of May. The action of the former in the affair was resented by the latter, and meeting Mr. Bennett in the street, assaulted him with a cowhide. Different rumors are afloat respecting the duel. The last is that three shots were exchanged; neither hurt. Not a drop of blood to plaster over their injured honor.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople leaves matters still unsettled. Turkey declines to yield; Russia is not prepared for war, and from the present outlook of affairs Turkey is getting the best of it.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The City of Merida arrived from Vera Cruz with the following intelligence from the City of Mexico:

"Gen. Diaz is advancing victoriously, and many of Iglesias' troops are joining him as he advances. He left Guanajuato on the right, which, together with Leon, is already in his power. Well defined strategic movements help Diaz extraordinarily."

TEXAS ITEMS.

The burnt district in Corsicana is to be rebuilt in brick.

The Waco, Fairfield and Palestine railroad will cost ten thousand dollars per mile.

Dallas had received about forty thousand bales of cotton up to December 1, 1876.

The population of Erath has doubled annually since its settlement. They count 10,000 inhabitants.

The first rail of the Wichita railroad has been laid at Dallas. Dallas mills supply Fort Clark and Duncan and San Antonio troops with flour.

A Mr. Tate of Lee county, recently killed two 18-months old hogs which together weighed 741 pounds net.

In Austin the city tax is one cent on the hundred.

The Texas and Pacific is expected at Weatherford in July.

Giddings expects to ship fifteen thousand bales this year.

Weatherford has three churches complete and two going up.

Stephens county has harvested 3,200 bushels of pecans this year. Wheat looks well in Johnson county.

State warrants are quoted at 86 cents.

Country papers are adopting the The throng of immigrants at the Southern gate of Texas is still pouring in.

The Dallas and Cleburne railroad will soon begin work. Lampasas is moving for a railroad which will connect its beautiful springs with the rest of mankind via Round Rock.

It is asserted that the whisky men of Gonzales are persuading the negroes that "local option" is a Democratic ticket, and there is a "solid Africa" against prohibition.

Cotton seed for the Bryan oil works is delivered at Waco depot at four cents a bushel.

Is it true that the "Living Statue Troupe" secured full houses at Dallas?

A Christmas tree at Waco had \$2,000 worth of presents on it.

Gov. Hubbard is well again and in his office.

Corsicana had shipped 11,836 bales of cotton up to the 1st.

Eight railroads center in Houston.

The brick-work on the Houston market-house will be done by the 6th of February.

A sheep rancho, ten miles square, has been surveyed in Menard county, for Mr. E. Carlin, late of Paris, France.

The St. Louis *Times* says an average of 250 emigrants for Texas, pass on the Iron Mountain Road every day.

Mr. Suggs, of Palestine, is preparing to ship peaches and apples to St. Louis and Memphis.

Lockhart is moving in favor of "local option." A town so well supplied with first-class water can get along without mean whisky. All whiskey is mean.

The other day too much whisky sent a man into the Collins county timber to freeze, and set two negroes to fighting, in which only one of them was killed.

On the 4th, the Jefferson *Journal* said that there was no signs of a thaw, though it was the fifth day since the great snow fell.

Dr. A. P. Brown, of Jefferson, who kept a register, said that on the morning of the 4th, "the atmosphere showed ten degrees Fahrenheit," which is twenty-two degrees below freezing point.

Mexican thieves still raid on the Texas side with impunity. A government that can not or will not protect its citizens from such a power as Mexico needs reformation.

The proposed steam ship line between Galveston and Corpus Christi is attracting much attention in the west. It would bring a vast amount of travel to and from the west, by the water. Freight for all the western coast of Texas would follow in the same channel. It is singular capitalists have not availed themselves of the opening.

During the cold snap the ground in Boone, Kendall county, was covered with snow.

Two brothers, by name of John and George F. Keller, met in Corsicana after a separation of forty years. One recognized the other by the tones of his voice.

The snow at Henderson was from eight to ten inches deep.

A fire destroyed the business block on the west side of the square at Bonham last week.

The people of DeWitt county are happy in the belief that the freeze killed all the grasshopper eggs in that region.

In Clay county 200 out of 331 voters have signed a petition for an election under the Local Option Law. That looks like business.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1877.

Written for the Advocate. WAS HE A COWARD?

BY L. E. CLAIR.

"I would not let Charlie Henderson wait on me, if I never had a beau," said Nettie Somers as she stood before the mirror taking out her crimps, preparatory to going to an evening party.

"Why not, Nettie?" asked Alice Leyton, looking up from her embroidery.

"Because he is a coward," answered Nettie. "Col. Smith insulted him in the presence of a dozen gentlemen, and then sent him a challenge to meet him according to the code, and he just wouldn't fight him. Now, I say any man who will not fight a duel when he has been insulted is a coward."

"Perhaps he is only more afraid of God than man," answered Alice, quietly.

"What has that to do with it?" asks Nettie, facing suddenly about.

"He considers dueling a sin, and could not engage in it without offending his Maker."

"Pshaw!" says Nettie, impatiently, "that's all humbug. He was just afraid of getting his precious body wounded. Are you going with us this evening?"

"I think not," answered Alice; "I promised to take some jelly to a sick child, and I shall probably sit up with the little one to-night."

"You are awfully good," said Nettie; "but I am going to the party with the gallant Colonel Smith."

She waited out of the room to complete her preparations.

Soon after, Alice left the house to visit the little charity patient, carrying with her a dainty willow basket filled with cake, jelly and other luxuries.

Nettie danced away the hours with Col. Smith for her prime favorite, while Alice watched anxiously by the sick child of poverty, thus giving to the tired mother a chance to rest her weary limbs.

About eleven o'clock a gentle knock came at the door, and a moment later Charlie Henderson entered, and enquired about the sick child.

"I could not get away sooner," he said in a low tone to Alice. "The poor old man I was watching died about an hour ago, and the doctors say it was a genuine case of yellow fever; they fear it will spread through the village, and the fever is of the most malignant form."

"And you have never had it," said Alice in alarm; "how very imprudent of you!"

"Not at all," he replied, smiling; "I was surely at the post of duty; and there, we are brave enough to face any fate."

The yellow fever was soon doing fatal work in the community. Death and misery held high carnival in the village of Dalton, and hundreds fled to the purer air of the country.

Nettie's father sent his family away at once, and Col. Smith made all haste in his preparations to follow them. Among the many preventives and remedies he was gathering together for his safety he had forgotten one that he considered very important. He hastened into a drug store to procure it, when he felt a sudden chill strike to his very heart; another and another cold sensation followed, until his frame shook and his teeth chattered with the chill upon him.

He rushed out to the nearest doctor and implored him to save him, for the great plague was upon him. Trembling with fright, far more than disease, he was carried to his room, and soon he was raging with fever, crying out to the doctors not to let him die.

Nurses could not be had for love nor money, and it was Charlie Henderson who came and took charge of the sick man, bravely putting aside the fact that he had himself never had the fever, and that he was risking his life trying to save that of his enemy.

"If he had one spark of your bravery, Henderson," said the doctor, "we could pull the fellow through; but he is just scared to death. I fear congestion of the brain from absolute fright."

Charlie watched him faithfully, but the doctor's fears were fulfilled, and in twelve hours from his attack he was a corpse.

"Not a bad case in the begin-

ning," they said, "but rendered fatal by the nervous fears of the patient."

Young Henderson at last succumbed to the terrible plague, and his case was one of the most violent of all. He was bravely cheerful through his suffering, submitting his life into the hands of Him who gave it. His feet indeed touched the waters of the dark river, but angel hands held him back from its cold depths, and he slowly returned to life. Before he was able to attend again to his duties the danger had subsided, and many of the absentees were returning to their homes.

Nettie Somers came with the rest, and everywhere she heard the praises of Charlie Henderson, and his self-sacrificing bravery extolled. She had been at home probably a week when Alice Leyton called to welcome her on her return. They were talking of the many sad changes wrought in the village by the late epidemic, when the name of Col. Smith was mentioned.

"He died from absolute fright," said Alice; and Nettie blushing remembered the way she had espoused his cause and the hard things she had said of Charlie Henderson for refusing to meet him in a duel; and for the first time in her life she began to realize the worth of that true courage that values the approval of God far more than the praise of men.

(Continued.) Waco Female College.

Allow me the use of a short space in which to say to the friends of this institution and to the public at large, that there is no abatement in the energy and zeal of the President, Rev. Sam P. Wright, and his faculty, to make good our boast, of having the best school for young ladies in the State; or, more modestly, equal to the best. But I wish to remind them that something more than a fine college building and good faculty is required to make success successful. One of the objects in founding a Conference Central College is to make education utilize itself to the church which fosters it by sending out graduated students into every section of our territory, with the religious and moral principles we inculcate indelibly stamped upon their minds and grafted into their hearts; that they in their teaching (for all are teachers) may teach right doctrine as well as letters, and so spread the leaven of Methodism until the whole is leavened. It is a well known fact that the most dangerous type of infidelity the church has to combat is bred by the associations and influences which environs students of Eastern colleges and universities. It is not to be expected that our church colleges will be accessible to the masses of our people by actual attendance, but they may and should all be reached through a representation from every section of our country; hence no one should lose their interest in the colleges and universities of our church because they cannot send their son or daughter; and every one should be willing to add their moral support at least to these enterprises. If it be necessary to establish a high school and a newspaper under church auspices in the centres of missionary fields, such as China and Japan, to render missionary effort successful, how can we afford to neglect these potent influences in our own land, where the contest with the powers of darkness grows fiercer with the growth of our population as a nation? Our colleges and newspapers are our beacons; let them go out, and we are sure enough in the dark.

Again, the bravest officer upon the field of battle will grow faint-hearted when he sees his columns of soldiers wavering, and the truest soldier may be discouraged by the lagging of his comrade. A hint to the wise is sufficient. We need patronage; we need encouraging words. Brethren, speak out—do you mean business? I expect to be around to see you, as many of you as I can, when the weather clears up, and when I come I want to know who will probably send us a student; and last, but not least, I want some money, and I must have it, to pay off that little debt we all promised by Conference resolution. And now if I should fail to get around to your place, (and it will be impossible to see all) please send it to me—give it to the preacher, and he will send it. Who will send me \$5, and who will send \$1? You may all speak at once if you will. Come, brethren, I want to finish this agency, and take regular work. Help me, and may the good Lord give you a will and a way.

W. R. D. STOCKTON. Financial Agent.

(Written for the Advocate. Letter to Children—No. 1.

New Orleans, La. Jan. 1st, 1877. Dear Children—With the consent of our good little editor, Dr. Jehn, I will try to entertain you for awhile, through the columns of our beloved Advocate; provided some of you will assist and encourage me a little by writing me a short letter occasionally and directing it to the care of the Texas Christian Advocate, Galveston, Texas.

Who will write first and answer my questions? In this I will give you an account of my trip from Texas to Mississippi back. On Monday, Dec. 18th, I left Houston on board of the Dianna, but did not get far before we met a schooner which we could not pass, as the norther had blown nearly all the water out of the Galveston Bay. The Dianna had a barge load of cotton lashed on behind, and consequently could not back to Houston; hence captain, crew and passengers were all in trouble. I was so eager to get home that I could not wait for the tide to rise, so I put my wits to work to think of a plan by which I could get my trunks back to the railroad depot.

At 8 o'clock p. m. I had my baggage in a yawl and three negro men rowing me toward Houston, and by 10 o'clock I was in a car and rolling toward Galveston, where I remained until Wednesday at 2 p. m. The steamer Whitney made a smooth and pleasant trip to Morgan city (formerly called Brashear city), in twenty hours, there making close connection with the Morgan R. R. from that point to New Orleans, where I had to wait only a few minutes for the train on the Mobile and New Orleans railroad. Reached Verona in forty-six hours from the time I left Galveston. While crossing the Gulf I entertained myself by reading, writing and feeding the sea-gulls which followed from near Galveston. The sea-gull is a water bird, not quite so heavy as a duck, which follows vessels to pick up the scraps, etc., which are thrown and fall overboard.

When a piece of cracker or anything of the kind is thrown they will dart at it as rapidly as a lot of hungry chickens would dart after a handful of corn; and if the morsel is larger than one can pick up, several of them will light in the water and fight over it until some of the more peaceable ones act wisely and peck it into small pieces and fly away with them. Let us learn a lesson from the sea-gull, and never give way to our tempers. My parents and friends were very much surprised to see me in Mississippi again, as I had given no notice of my intention to visit home so soon. I will not attempt to describe my visit, as I think you can better imagine than I can describe a visit to one's native home, parents, brothers, sisters, friends and school-mates after an absence of two years. I turned boy again and joined my little brother in snow-balling, scavenging on ice, eating snow-cream and all such childish pleasures, and found that Texas had not caused me to forget how to skate.

After a pleasant visit of a week I left home last Saturday, spent Sunday in Mobile and came to this place on this morning's train. Knowing that I would have to wait here a day or two for a boat, I enquired of the conductor for the cheapest Hotel in the city, and was directed to the St. James Hotel, No. 40 Magazine street, near Canal street and convenient to both the Morgan Line and the Mobile and New Orleans depots, and consequently most convenient for me. I wish you all could see this magnificent building; it is five stories high, has about two hundred and twenty-five rooms, and all the late conveniences, such as gas-light, patent bell, etc., in each room; postoffice, writing rooms, bath-houses and all such conveniences in the building, and servants to go at every beck and call. In short, I find the fare and accommodation in every respect as good as that of the first class hotels in Houston, Galveston, Mobile, or Memphis; and still it costs only \$2.50 per day to board here. I am now sitting at a table seven or eight feet long and conveniently arranged for guests to write on.

Now for a few questions, as I have detained you long enough about my trip: What is the difference between a schooner and a barge? What is a yawl? Did I go the nearest railroad route from N. O. to Verona? Wishing you all a happy New Year, and hoping to hear from you soon, I will, if you will allow the privilege, subscribe myself, Yours Affectionately, COUSIN JOE.

Of permanent joys there are none, for they are but clouds, the swifter they move through the sky, the more follow after them; and even the immovable ones are absorbed by the others, and become smaller till they vanish.

Envy is of all others, the most ungratifying and disconsolate passion. There is power for ambition, pleasure for luxury, and pelf even for covetousness; but envy gets no reward but vexation.

W. R. D. STOCKTON. Financial Agent.

Experience joined with common sense, to mortals is a providence. Joy loves to call the summer flowers and wreath his happy brow. Wise men never sit and wait their loss, but cheerily seek how to redress their harm. The most talented minister in Rochester was formerly a left-handed blacksmith.

No Credit. The Book Committee have instructed the Book Agent to sell our books for cash only. This requirement is imperative. The agent has no choice. Brethren, therefore, who order books, must accompany their orders with the money. Orders cannot otherwise be filled. A. H. KAPPOD, Agent.

Turnley & Bro. desire to inform consignors of State products to this market that they have leased and removed to the commodious three-story brick building on the Strand, corner of Bath Avenue. Having their office and warehouses thus connected, they can promise shippers that their consignments will be promptly cared for on arrival, and not suffered to lie exposed on the wharves or at the railroad depot. Charges will be low. Consignments solicited, and a faithful discharge of all the obligations of a commission merchant is promised to consignors of State products.

N. H. RICKER, commission merchant for the sale of corn, oats, hay, bran, buttermilk, apples, onions and potatoes. Consignments respectfully solicited. No. 14 Strand, between 24th and 25th streets, Galveston, Texas.

M. W. Shaw & Bro. The elegant Jewelry Emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. is on the north-west corner of Tremont and Market streets Galveston. The stocks that are always found in this establishment consist of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line. These gentlemen have been actively engaged in the jewelry business in this city for thirty years. They exhibit superior taste and fine judgment, in the selection of their stocks of rich and elegant styles and patterns of watches, jewelry and silver ware. They certainly deserve the attention and patronage of the public. Their firm are the State agents for the celebrated Waltham watches, a watch well known for its fine finish, durability and cheapness. This watch can be bought as low as \$16.50, and is guaranteed to be a perfect and reliable time piece, and suitable for farmers, railroad men and travelers. This watch differs from the higher priced time piece only in the thickness of the case and the jewels which adorn the works. Chronometers rated by transit.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silverware from the best manufacturers in European cities and New York, which includes all the latest styles. Their display of mathematical and nautical instruments is superb, and will interest visitors to this establishment. Our readers desiring clocks of any kind should write to this house for a catalogue and price list; they have on hand clocks made from marble, bronze and alabaster, all of the finest French manufacture. They have on hand a splendid line of Ithaca Calendar Clocks; also the celebrated Seth Thomas clock. The house of M. W. Shaw & Bro. is one of the most reliable Jewely establishments in the South; those who have traded with them have always found them courteous, precise and upright.

M. J. L. PAUL, Knoll, importer and manufacturer of human hair, flowers and perfumery, has lately returned from New York, where she purchased a large and elaborate stock of millinery, fancy goods, perfumery, soaps, kid-gloves, etc., which will be sold at very low figures. Dress-making made a specialty. A large stock of Jouvin's kid-gloves have just arrived.

A LADIES' CASH STORE, Geopling's Building, Twenty-second street, between Market and Postoffice. Millinery and hair sold for cash at unprecedentedly low prices. No old stock, but hats, bonnets and millinery of the freshest and newest styles. Ladies wishing to examine the stock and prices will be cordially welcomed. Address country orders to box 368. 3c.

DECHAUMES & DUNN, Houston, Texas, are dealers in hardware and stoves, manufactured at the most popular establishments in Europe and the United States. They are agents for Buck's Brilliant and M. L. Filley's stoves; also for the celebrated Brinley plow, the Haggood's Avery Patent, Jno. Moore, Hall and Spears. This firm are sole agents for Fairbank's scales. They keep on hand a large and complete stock of machine belting and supplies, gas pipe, pumps, etc. 3mos.

DR. A. A. WHITE'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS. They are purely vegetable; and positively will cure all diseases arising from the impure state of blood, liver, kidneys and stomach. Such as ague, jaundice, yellow fever, bayon fever, bilious fever, vertigo, lumbago, dyspepsia, pimples or blotches on the skin, cold on the bowels, etc. Also a superior pill for females; or persons suffering with piles or constipation will find them excellent to regulate nature. They can be taken in any season or climate, and any condition of the system, as they contain no mercury or mineral substance. Every family should have them and take a few in the Fall and Spring to prevent disease. Sold by dealers at 25 cents per box. JACOB WALZ, Gen'l. Agt. Baltimore, Md. T. C. THOMPSON, Agt. for Texas. Sold by J. J. SCHOTT & CO., DRUGGISTS, Galveston.

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Bishop McTear's decision, Hon. J. P. Brotherton's review of same, St. John's Church trial, etc., a pamphlet of 114 pages; price 25 cents. For sale by Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A CARD. To those brethren and friends who have contributed to publish the minutes of the Texas Conference, I publish this to say you may not look for the minutes at an early day unless the amount contributed is greatly increased. Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock will publish them for the amount in hand with certain privileges, (of getting advertisements) but they cannot promise to have them out before the middle of January at the earliest, (on account of pressure of other work—S. & B.), with the first of February as the earliest certain time. Please therefore be as patient as you can, or devise some way by which \$125 can be secured; for which sum they can be gotten out by another office within five days. That is to say, we have \$85, increase this to \$125; and the work can be done without delay. I leave the whole matter with the brethren. Yours truly, THE SECRETARY.

FOR SALE. THE SCHOOL LAW—20 cents. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Strand, Galveston.

THE WELL KNOWN & OLD ESTABLISHED CRESCENT RESTAURANT, (Opposite the Tremont Opera House), is offered for sale at reasonable terms, the proprietor, Mr. S. PENA, being about to retire from business. Do not lose this good chance, for such opportunities can't always be found.

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Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 13, 1877

Chappell Hill, Texas, Jan. 1st, 1877.—Happy New Year to you and to the Advocate. During the last two years you have worked well and accomplished much. "Be not weary." Your positions are right, and your course is sanctioned by those whose support you need and desire.

Our school prospects are really bright. A complete apparatus for demonstration in geography, astronomy, magnetism, electricity and the principles of natural philosophy has been received and put in readiness for use. It is proposed to add, at an early day, another set for chemical experiments. You understand the value of such appliances.

The music department will have several additional pianos, and will afford unusual facilities for a musical education.

The President's house, as you know, was thoroughly repaired and repainted last summer.

Recently it has been refurbished. Each room has a full supply of entirely new articles. It is hoped that these changes and improvements will tend to produce in the young ladies a home feeling.

We appreciate the favor and confidence manifested towards us in the past, and we are glad to say to the friends of the institution that it is useful and prosperous.

Shovel Mount, Texas, Dec. 28, 1876.—Local Option has been voted on in Burnett county—no whisky saloons during 1877 at least. The town of Burnett voted 80 against the sale of liquors to 18 for it. It is said the saloon keepers themselves were in favor of voting whisky out of the county. This speaks volumes for the citizens of the whole county. We are not a very noisy people up here. Sober, patient, quiet thought and prompt action, seem to be characteristic of our people. I have seen enough of the country and people of Texas to be well pleased. I am a transfer, but none the worse for that I hope. I did not come to Texas expecting to receive one of the best appointments in the West or Northwest Texas Conference, but rather to help build up and work hard wherever my brethren think best. I did not expect to find much easy work in Texas. I have in no wise been disappointed. I am satisfied. By trusting in the Lord, working hard, and attending to my own business, I hope to succeed. I have come to Texas to stay. Its climate has been a most efficient tonic to my family and self. From almost invalids, caused by malaria in the swamps of Arkansas we have all been restored to nearly perfect health. I am in charge of the Rock Vale school. I hope to do good. I preach every Sabbath. Bro. Jos. Parker, preacher in charge of the Rock Vale circuit, is on his work, and well received.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, Dr. W. C. Stevens, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.—Advertisement.

MASONIC JOURNAL. A Live, Progressive Masonic Newspaper. Published Semi-Monthly, and devoted exclusively to the interests of the craft. Edited by Jos. H. Bland, K. T. P. G. H. P. and Sec. G. O. of Ky. Rour. MORRIS, L. L. D., regular contributor, with a corps of able correspondents.

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Meeting Appointments

COLUMBUS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Richmond cir, Jan. 20, 21. San Felipe cir, Jan. 27, 28. Columbus cir, Feb. 3, 4. Alleyton cir, Feb. 10, 11. Navidad cir, Feb. 17, 18. Flatridge cir, March 3, 4. Matagorda cir, March 10, 11. District stewards will please meet me at Columbus, February 3. R. W. KENNON, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Atlanta cir, Jan. 13, 14. Soda Lake cir, Jan. 20, 21. Dangler cir, Jan. 27, 28. Mt. Pleasant cir, Feb. 3, 4. Colleville cir, Feb. 10, 11. Gilmer cir, Feb. 17, 18. Longview cir, Feb. 24, 25. J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Eldorado mis, at Eldorado, Jan. 31 Sunday. Graham, at Graham, Jan. 4th Sunday. Cartersville, at Veal Station, Feb. 1st Sunday. Fort Griffin, at Fort Griffin, Feb. 2d Sunday. Jacksboro, at Jacksboro, Feb. 3d Sunday. The district stewards will please meet me at the Methodist church in Weatherford on Thursday, Dec. 21, at 1 o'clock.

Brethren will please be prompt; my address from this date will be at Weatherford. T. W. HINES, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Fort Mason mis, at Camp San Sabo, Jan. 13, 14. Llano mis, at Llano, Jan. 20, 21. Rockdale cir, at Round Mountain, Jan. 27, 28. Burnett cir, at Burnett, Feb. 3, 4. Lampasas cir, at Bethlehem, Feb. 10, 11. Plum Creek mis, at Williamson's, Feb. 17, 18. Hamilton mis, at Evergreen, Feb. 24, 25. Comanche cir, at Indian Creek, March 3, 4. Comanche sta, March 10, 11. P. W. GRAVIS, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Leon cir, Jan. 14. West Falls cir, Jan. 21. Cameron cir, Jan. 28. Rockdale cir, Feb. 4. Blackland cir, Feb. 11. Sugar Leaf cir, Feb. 18. Taylor miss, March 4. Preachers, please give me your address and the places of your first quarterly meeting. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

GALVESTON DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Brazoria and Gulf Prairie, Brazoria Jan. 13, 14. Velasco cir, Ranch Prairie Jan. 20, 21. Galveston, St. Johns Feb. 3, 4. Galveston, St. James, Feb. 10, 11. Hockley cir, Hockley Feb. 17, 18. The District Stewards will please meet at Shearn church in Houston, Friday Jan. 20 at 7 o'clock P. M. N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Lone Oak cir, Prospect Jan. 13, 14. White Rock cir, Prairie Hill Jan. 20, 21. Pitsburg cir, Leesburg Jan. 27, 28. Sulphur Bluff cir, Pleasant Hill Jan. 24, 25. Wimbush cir, County Line Feb. 10, 11. Mincola cir, Union Ridge Feb. 17, 18. Sulphur miss, Wisdom S. H. Feb. 24, 25. T. E. SHERWOOD, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Deatur cir, Jan. 13. Elizabethown cir, Jan. 21. Denton cir, Jan. 28. Montague cir, Feb. 4. Cambridge miss, Feb. 11. Henrietta miss, Feb. 18. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

COORSICANA DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Centerville at Centerville January 1877, 6 and 7. Jewett at Center Hill, Jan. 13, 14. Sunshine circuit at Harrison chapel, Jan. 20, 21. Fairfield circuit at Fairfield, Jan. 27, 28. Byrdston mission at Pitsburg Feb. 3, 4. Mexia circuit at Bethel, Feb. 17, 18.

The district stewards, G. B. Jester, W. R. Metton, S. B. Jeter, G. W. Owen, J. T. Clower, A. J. Wynn, J. J. Long, J. K. McKim, and J. D. Clark, will please meet me at Cotton Gin on Saturday, February 10, 1877, at one o'clock P. M., to adjust assessments for the conference year. JOHN S. McCARVER, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Thompsonville cir, at Zion, Jan. 6, 7. Mt. City, Jan. 20, 21. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

VICTORIA DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Moulton cir, at Big Hill, Jan. 6, 7. Sandies cir, at Nichols' School-house, Jan. 13, 14. Victoria sta, Jan. 20, 21. A. A. KILLGOUR, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT GERMAN CONFERENCE, FIRST ROUND. Grassy Fork and Giddings Jan. 12-14. Long Prairie, January 20-21. Industry, " 27-28. Belleville, February 3-4. FR. VORDBAUMEN, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Cold Springs cir, at Cold Springs, Jan. 6, 7. Prairie Plains, at Oak Grove, Jan. 13, 14. Madisonville, at Midway, Jan. 20, 21. Zion cir, at Lake Grove, Jan. 27, 28. Anderson, at Anderson, Feb. 3, 4. Navasota and Milligan, at Navasota, Feb. 10, 11. Courtney and Plantersville, at Courtney, Feb. 17, 18. The district stewards will please meet with the Huntsville Quarterly Conference, Dec. 22.

Dear brethren of the district, remember our ancient usages; let the Friday before each quarterly meeting be observed as a day of fasting and prayer; for every occasion may be one of gracious visitation. This result cannot fail to follow a faithful use of the means of grace. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Hillsboro, at Willow, Jan. 14. Hillsboro mis, Jan. 21. Lanester, at Lanester, Feb. 28. Wesley sta, Feb. 4. Waxahachie sta, Feb. 11. W. G. VEAL, P. E.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.

The Spring Term Opens the Third Monday in February. Students desiring to enter should present the week previous.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1857. Superior Bells of every size, and every other kind of castings.

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MILLER, BILLUPS & CO. CELEBRATED John Billups Cotton Gin. MANUFACTURERS OF THE BELL FOUNDRERS; West Troy, N. Y.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1877

BILLS OF COST.

Under the head of "The Cost of Blood," the *Austin Statesman* foots up a bill of costs which the tax-payer must settle that is somewhat startling to honest, frugal citizens. It claims that the case now pending in that city will cost the people of that county ten or twenty thousand dollars. There is the cost in time and money of the coroner's inquest; then follows the trial before the justice before the offender is committed for trial; then the grand jury and the prosecuting attorney with their fees; and finally the trial before the District Court. In addition to the cost of the court and its officers, jury and witnesses, the loss of time is added of the crowd who neglect their business to hear the testimony of witnesses and argument of prosecution and defense which, according to the *Statesman*, will swell the amount to the figure named. Then possibly there will be a mis-trial, and the bill of costs has to be duplicated. Then there may be an appeal, and perhaps a new trial, until, like the old man on Sinbad the Sailor's neck, it seems impossible to get rid of the burden. It concludes in the following language:

We only know that the cost of bloodshed is simply intolerable, and if there were no other reason why the people should revolt against violence and bloody deeds, however "justifiable," there is reason enough in "bills of cost" and in ruinous taxation to make all honest, industrious men declare that deadly deeds in this city shall be no more. Tax-payers cannot tolerate murder for any reason or on any terms.

We shall not dispute either the estimate nor the application. Every man of ordinary intelligence knows that a "murder trial" is one of the most expensive luxuries in which a community can indulge, and those who foot the bills have certainly the right to protest in strong terms against their frequent occurrence.

We think, however, our *Austin confere* began his calculation in the midst of the problem the tax-payers are called upon to solve. The "bills of cost" must include the blood of the murdered man, and the guilt of that one whose reckless deed wrapped him in his gory shroud, and the sorrow entailed on the families of all concerned.

Another article in the same issue of the *Statesman* opens with the following significant assertion:

Two-thirds of the murders committed, temperance people say, are in or about dram-shops, and the knife is often wielded or pistol fired, like the murderer's brain, by whisky.

The *Statesman* might safely have made the assertion itself, without shifting the responsibility on the temperance people; it is the truth.

In the same column it furnishes among its "Texas facts and fancies" the following items of intelligence, which makes good what the temperance people say:

A negro shot a white man dead in Lewisville, Denton county—whisky.

One or two people were very neatly carved up in Houston by whisky during the past week.

In the next column it says:

The nice young men of Jefferson get drunk on the streets, and are taken before the Recorder, and broken-hearted parents and distressed friends must pay the fines of the degraded, pitiable wretches.

It reports the case of a brutal assault by two negro men, who fired on a couple of strangers from Ohio, in Hempstead on Christmas day, and adds, by way of explanation or apology:

We forgot to say in justice to the blacks, when telling of the unprovoked shots fired by them at the innocent Ohio strangers in Hempstead, that it was whisky.

The next column is spiced with the following:

Mean whisky and two colored men in McKinney had a row, and one stabbed the other fatally. A Butabaga of Collin county took

whisky and jim-jams, and went into the swamp and was frozen stiff when found. Whisky freezes a fellow or burns him out, as the circumstances require; and if his stomach is copper-bottomed, it goes for his brain and jim-jams him.

This is a fair specimen of the reports made in our leading papers respecting the doings of whisky every week. Young men turn themselves into first-class fools, disturb the town, disgrace their parents, are arrested and fined. "Whisky did it," is the excuse. Their parents pay the bill, the fathers fume and fret, the mothers weep, and the county pays the "bill of costs" which such cases occasion. Men are "shot," or "neatly carved up;" strangers are exposed to unprovoked assaults in the streets of one town; men get into a row and punch deadly holes in each other with knives made for that particular use, or, with senses stupefied, lie down in the snow or freezing rain and die; and "whisky did it," is the explanation. This is the price the people pay for the privilege of selling liquor or drinking it at pleasure. If we had all the cases which have transpired in the cities, towns or road-side groceries of Texas for the past year, where men have been shot or stabbed in drunken affrays, all the cases where men clinched in rough and tumble fights, and punched and gouged each other with the fury of tigers and the brutality of hogs; of the number of men arrested for being "drunk and disorderly, or drunk and down;" and then foot up the "bills of cost" the tax-payer must settle for the arrest and trial and punishment of the crimes caused by whisky, they would learn that it is the most expensive commodity to the commonwealth that the people buy or sell. When the citizen growls over the amount of taxes he must pay, let him remember that it is "whisky" that swells the expenses of State and county and makes taxation a burden.

To this add the money paid for the liquor, and the days when it unfits the drinker from labor or business, and the sum swells to frightful proportions. Official reports reveal the fact that the money paid out for liquor sold by the glass, in the United States, in a year, is equal to the entire national debt. Texas pays her full proportions of this enormous sum.

Then add the men shot or stabbed, and estimate, if you can reduce the calculation to dollars and cents, the value of the blood thus shed by men frenzied with whisky, and the cash value of homes made sorrowful, of the hearts broken, of the characters wrecked, of the souls destroyed, and you begin to realize what whisky costs the people. We know the theme has been worn threadbare, and that temperance harrangues or essays are considered stale commodities in the lecture or literary world, but the facts are so startling and the evil so oppressive, that it is the part of wisdom on the part of the people to examine the "bills of cost," which are presented for payment across the bar of the whisky saloon.

WHISKEY AND RELIGION.

The following letter has been lying on our table several days. We were undecided whether to answer by private correspondence or through these columns, as requested. Our hesitancy was not on account of undecided convictions, but because this subject has so frequently been handled in the *Advocate*. Thus reads the letter:

GALVESTON, Dec. —, 1876.
Dear Advocate:
According to the Discipline of the M. E. Church, South, can a merchant who does a wholesale liquor traffic retain membership therein? Please answer through your columns.

A CONSTANT READER.
In reply we have to say that according to a strict legal interpretation of the Discipline of our Church, selling whisky by wholesale or retail is consistent with

church-membership. All the written law we have upon that subject is the expressed prohibition in the General Rules against "drunkenness or drinking spirituous liquors except in cases of necessity."

No jury in our country could find a man guilty of immorality according to the statutes of the church for trafficking in liquor. This has always seemed to us a strange oversight in the General Conference. But it is explained by the consideration that selling whisky is so palpably a violation of the Scriptures that no legislation was required. Indeed, all admit, without hesitancy, that retailing whisky by the drink is a gross violation of all morality; but by some strange process of logic many of our members justify the wholesale traffic, while they condemn the retail. To our mind, all such logic is of the devil. It will not stand the test when tried by the supreme fires of the judgment. A man can no more step into heaven from the top of a barrel of whisky than he can from behind the counter of a bar-room.

The argument by which our Methodist wholesale liquor dealers satisfy their consciences in this matter, while it may hold whisky will not hold water. The argument is that they cannot do a wholesale grocery business without whisky. They say that their customers get all their groceries from one firm, and that if they cannot get whisky at that firm they will not get any other goods; thereby a great deal of custom is lost. Well, granting this to be true, it is better for a man to lose custom than to lose his own soul, as he most assuredly will if he continues such a business. Moreover, the sophistry by which a man convinces himself that it is right to sell whisky because he secures more custom by it, is as unworthy of himself as it is dishonoring to God. It is unworthy any man to be imperiling moral truth and his highest interests by parleying with this whisky question, when the salvation and not the destruction of his fellow-men are at stake. It is no less dishonoring to God's providence to imagine that he will not be able to support his family unless he keeps whisky in connection with other goods. God never allows a Christian to get into circumstances that require him to sin in order to live, for it has been truly said, "that the man who lives by sinning, sins by living." The man who acts upon that principle forfeits all claim to the protection of Providence. If a man trusts whisky more than God, then in his hour of extremity he must abide the consequences of his choice. There are a great many just such men in the Methodist church to-day. One of two things ought to be done with them; either compel them to quit the business or turn them out of the church. Harboring such men in our churches, in the cities and larger towns, is no doubt the reason why God has written Ichabod upon our spiritual actions. We charge upon our preachers the blame. There is enough moral sense and moral nausea in the church to *spec* this class of men outside, if the preachers would only make the appeal.

But these whisky men pay liberally towards the support of the ministry, and thereby forestall any official action. Want of moral courage and trust in God on the part of the ministry, is the matter with us, and until such ministers can claim these, it would be better for them to draw in their clerical shingles and cease to exhort the people to duty. Set the example first, and then exhort. May God help us to cure this growing evil.

Several immigrants from Pennsylvania, Georgia and Alabama have reached Colorado county.

Local option was defeated in Falls county. Better move to reconsider.

THE OPERA.

The scholar runs his eye through the classics and he reads with a shudder of the horrible scenes that have transpired in the world's history. His frame fairly trembles with indignation when he is told of the fearful tragedies that have been prepared for the delectation of some imposing potentate, in which human lives have been sacrificed with a total disregard of every moral sentiment that God in His wisdom has placed in our hearts as an instinct. The Mamertine, with its sands all red with the blood of mangled men and women, who had been fed to the hungry Numidian lions trained to the destruction of martyrs, and the kindred institutions of Rome, where grand amphitheatres were arranged with a view to securing all the imposing conventionalisms that could add greater terror to the sanguinary conflicts between the doomed victims and the savage beasts, are not forgotten by the lover of the classics who studies them and applies them to the subdued orders that have followed, and that prevail in this more enlightened age of the world.

Succeeding these horrible exhibitions, came the choral singers, who had arranged in verse the stories of an earlier day, and who chanted them in public for the entertainment of the hungry masses ever ready to devour the sensational and sentimental productions of a diseased brain and a corrupt heart. ("Edipas Tyrannis," "Alceste," "Media," and a host of Grecian tragedies are conned over annually in this age of the world, by the rising generations, who watch the flashes of these great classical works lighting up the course of literature until the blazing splendor of Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and the other English bards eclipse the red glare of bloody conflicts with the more glorious results of intrigues and deep laid cunning, leading to consequences equally as guilty and to conclusions fully as bloody as those pronounced by the earlier authors of tragic plays. The stage thus comes into requisition, and if it be no longer permitted that men and women shall be murdered in order to secure a feast worthy of popular attendance, the desire that it should be can find no better illustration than is furnished in the fact that miniature representations of these horrid transactions are demanded by the insatiable longing in the popular mind for something bloody, something cruel beyond conception. If Christian men and women will visit the sham performances that are enacted upon every theatrical stage in the country, would they not also attend a real exhibition were it within their power to do so? The stage is said to be a school in which history is represented and repeated; but in learning from this source, too much is gathered that is vicious and corrupt to gratify the desires of a virtuous heart. The horrible passions of the basest kings who have interposed their sceptres in shaping the destinies of the world, furnish the themes that are studied in this school of marvelous propriety, and the results are that more of evil than of good is taught to those who pride themselves in their devotion to the "true drama."

Thus briefly has been given the source from which theatrical performances take their origin, and thus we find the tree that yields to us this immoral fruit that is intoxicating with its strange delights so many susceptible minds, and perverting the instincts of so many virtuous hearts from good to evil purposes. What are the modern theatres but shams, makeshifts resorted to by base men for purposes of gain, and schools where scoundrels are manufactured on a wholesale principle. Men and women attend them, and perchance follow the actors through a love scene, into a courtship that

terminates in a criminal seduction, when the whole thing ends in a suicide of revengeful murder. This is but a short compendium of nine-tenths of the plays that are performed upon the theatrical stages of this country, and yet modest maidens and Christian mothers sit by and look on in apparent delight upon such things, little knowing that the only results produced upon the mind and heart are for evil, for shame and for death. The glitter of the gas-lights, the tinsel and gold that sparkle in the gorgeous costumes of the actors, the rich concourse of stately men and beautiful women that throng the magnificent temples erected to the honor of the drama, take from the sinfulness of the scenes portrayed none of these objectionable features that religion condemns, and that purity can never and will never countenance. The money annually expended by the millions who visit the theatrical performances in this country, would arm every house, and prison, and hovel in the land with a copy of the Bible, besides supporting in comfort a whole army of Evangelical workers in these places where the light of God's love is unknown, and where the bliss of His promises has never been heard of.

Would to God that the praying men and women of our country would take these little things, if they may be so called, into that mature consideration that would engage the thoughts to which they are entitled! Would that more prayers and fewer praises of theatrical representations could be heard in our midst! When they are, more of heaven's blessings will be enjoyed by the workers in this world.

The preparatory school of the Southwestern University, under the supervision of the faculty, has B. D. Dashiell, Jr., A. B., for its tutor. Mr. Dashiell, at the last commencement, in his graduating speech, displayed the abilities of both a scholar and orator. We are glad to see another native Texan engaged in our University, and to know that the school is prosperous.

We have had several inquiries from the Mexican Border District for Rev. Jas. Norwood, appointed to Brownsville. Bro. N. passed through Galveston on a flying visit to his friends in Louisiana, and last week again passed through on his way to Brownsville. He will doubtless reach that point ahead of this notice. Bro. N. is thoroughly enthused with the importance of the Mexican work, and we guarantee him in full sympathy with the go-ahead presiding elder thereof, Rev. A. H. Sutherland.

THE postoffice of Rev. J. G. Walker is San Antonio, Texas. Announced by request.

(communicated.)
MARVIN COLLEGE.

EDITOR *Advocate*:—After the publication of the call for 25 cent contributions, we addressed a circular to the various Quarterly Conferences, requesting them to authorize, by conference action, their preachers to raise, if possible, 25 cents per member. To this call, Corsicana Station (Jas. Mackey, preacher in charge) was the first to respond. With a membership to 150, this insures \$47.50.

Then came Dresden circuit (J. J. Davis, preacher in charge) with 375 members, equal to \$93.75. So much for Corsicana District. This writes Bro. J. S. McCarver, the Presiding Elder, down as a live Marvin College friend, and we feel assured that every work on his district will respond.

Bro. W. G. Veal, of the Waxahachie District, and Bro. T. W. Hines, of the Weatherford District, have each given us encouraging assurances of their determination to co-operate with us upon this plan. Many of the preachers from various parts of the Conference have written to us, pledging themselves to work upon the same plan; while individual friends are beginning to send forward their contributions by mail. We say to those forwarding their contributions upon the 25 cent proposition, that we intend keeping a

careful statement, giving credit to the various pastoral charges that may respond to the circular.

This, however, is not to effect the \$50 class, as that is a separate proposition. We intend to give credit to whom credit is due, and "honor to whom honor is due." Who will be the next to fall into line? We hope no preacher will fail to co-operate, and no pastoral charge will fail to respond. The plan adopted affords opportunity for all, great and small, rich and poor, to work for the redemption of our college.

Three of the college lots have been contracted upon that part of the plan. Our first article was published on the 9th of December, and now we have, in contributions, Quarterly Conference pledges, and by the sale of lots, \$518.50. These facts indicate our final success, and we invite the friends of the college to act with promptness and unanimity upon the plan presented. We have received many letters from our brethren in other conferences, advising and encouraging us to "prosecute the work with firmness and perseverance."

Methodism at large is interested in this work, and such a calamity as our failure will be greatly deplored by the whole church.

May the Great Head of the Church direct us through this struggle. Great confidence was manifested in the wisdom and ability of our conference by the original contributors to the building of the college, who confidently committed to our direction this great trust. Let us not forfeit that confidence, and allow their offerings to be diverted from the purpose for which they were made. If we disappoint the people in the management of the funds placed in our hands, they may seek some other channel through which to manifest their benevolence and liberality. Confidence being once destroyed will be hard to restore.

In this enterprise we have already suffered some loss of confidence; but we have the opportunity, and perhaps the last opportunity, to restore the loss. Let no obstacle defeat us. "A wise man seeth the danger and fleeth." "Wisdom is justified of her children." Our danger is in sight; let us fly to rescue our honor and credit, and be not slack in our efforts. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand; but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." If we be diligent and active now, we may succeed; but we cannot afford to wait for a more convenient season. "He that gathereth in season is a wise son; but he that sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame." This is our summer and harvest; we dare not sleep lest we cause shame to come upon our whole conference, and encourage the contempt of those who already despise us, and are waiting to laugh at our calamity.

A gentleman, on reading our statement of the condition of the college, expressed his great surprise that Methodist people should suffer such a state of affairs to occur. He was totally unaware of the condition of Marvin College, and immediately expressed his determination to respond to our plan for its redemption. Many are as ignorant of our emergency as he was; and, in view of this, we again request the preachers to give publicity to the plan published. We suggest that the statement of the condition of the property published in the *Advocate* of the 9th of December, be read to every congregation at least one time, accompanied by an explanation of what we have asked them to do in order that we may accomplish the work.

A few years ago I was struck with the wonderful success of a life insurance agent, and asked him the secret of his success. His reply was: "I make it a rule never to part with an individual without representing to him the interest of my company." We hope the preachers of the Northwest Texas Conference, all of whom are agents for Marvin College, will imitate this example in representing the claims of the institution. Persistent effort is the secret of success in everything we undertake, and we ought not to omit it in this. We hope our wealthier friends will not forget our fifty dollar proposition; and we are anxious to see who will take the head of the class. We confidently hope to see the fund greatly increased by the next report. Remember, brethren, that God helps those who help themselves. JAS. D. SHAW. MENA, December, 1876.

Tramps are troublesome in Columbus. When an able-bodied young man turns out to beg for a living, it is high time that the public provided for him better business.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1877

MACHINERY
WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

To Presiding Elders.
Presiding elders who have not sent us the postoffice address of churches in their several districts, will please do so at once.

OUTLOOK.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has fifty-six settled pastors.

There are 100,000 children in the Protestant Sunday-schools of Kansas.

The American Seventh-Day Baptists have sent a missionary to Scotland.

Miss Anna Oliver, the first Methodist woman pastor, is reported to be doing exceedingly good work in Passaic, N. J.

Steps are being taken to effect a union between the Protestant Methodists of Georgia and the Lutherans.

Bishop Potter has organized an Italian Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city, and confirmed eighty-four Italians.

The Protestants are gaining ground in the Holy Land. They have now 520 congregations, and 7,600 children attend their schools.

The Home Mission Board of the Lutheran General Synod supports forty-three missions, to which 603 new members were added the past year.

Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, is holding a series of religious meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rutland, Vt.

The Baptists are on the increase everywhere. In two Canadian provinces, Quebec and Ontario, they report 25,000 members, an increase of 2391 the past year.

Protestantism is gaining on Mohammedanism in Palestine. There are now 250 Protestant churches in the Holy Land and 7,600 children in Protestant schools.

The Indianapolis Y. M. C. A. has notified the theatres and opera houses that henceforth they must keep closed on Sunday as the law directs.

The cost of maintaining a monk or nun in Russia averages \$110 yearly. There are 510 monasteries in the Empire, the revenues of which amount to \$6,500,000.

Bishop Simpson has supervision of the Italian Mission, in place of Bishop Haven; and Bishop Haven takes the supervision of the Liberia Mission in place of Bishop Jones.

The Lutherans in the United States are increasing more rapidly than any other denomination. They now number more than 640,000 communicants, the gain for the past year being 67,276.

The Y. M. C. A. of Bombay, India, has a membership of 188. The association conducts several meetings weekly, holds meetings on shipboard among the sailors, distributes tracts, and sustains a daily prayer meeting.

American Presbyterians have the most extensive and flourishing missions in Egypt. For the last ten years they have organized on an average a church every year. These churches have an average of forty members each.

The Presbyterian and the Reformed Churches are so nearly alike in their doctrines and polity that there is talk of union of the English members of the Reformed Church in the United States with the Presbyterian Church.

It is estimated that the number of "Friends" throughout the world amounts to about eighty thousand, of whom nearly fifty thousand are in America. Indiana has the largest number, over sixteen thousand.

A new church in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Norway was dedicated at Laurvig upon Nov. 5. The building will accommodate 500 persons. The society which worships in it has 105 members.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Bombay has been attended with great success. Its numbers are constantly on the increase. Its weekly meetings are well attended and most interesting, and the members are laying out work for themselves.

When the Baptist missionaries opened their missions in Burmah the Karens had no written language. Mrs. Binney, wife of Dr. Binney, of the Rangoon Theological Seminary, has just completed an Anglo-Karen dictionary, and new missionaries will have easier work in mastering the language than their predecessors have had.

It is gratifying to learn that the evangelistic work in Paris, organized by the Rev. Mr. McAll, is meeting with good success. He has just opened his nineteenth place of meeting there. All the meetings are well attended. In the Faubourg St. Antoine, one of the worst districts of Paris, 450 workmen attend twice a week regularly, and listen with deep attention to the Christian addresses delivered by the evangelists who co-operate with Mr. McAll in his meritorious work.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Tyler sta, Jan 20, 21
Palestine cir, at Huddleston's chapel, Jan 27, 28
Palestine and Nechesville, Feb 3, 4
Crockett and Augusta, Feb 10, 11
Rusk and Jacksonville, Feb 17, 18
Kickapoo cir, at Salem, Feb 24, 25
Cherokee cir, at Alto, March 3, 4
Neeles cir, at Alto, March 10, 11
Cherokee, at Athens, March 17, 18
Trinity Mission, at Box's school house, March 24, 25
Crockett cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 1
Pennington cir, at Lovelady, April 7, 8
District Steward's meeting at Palestine Feb 3
JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Wolf Creek cir, at Spurgerville, January, 3d Sunday
Beaumont cir, at Beaumont, January, 4th Sunday
Wallsville cir, at Inside Prairie, Feb, 1st Sunday
Jasper cir, at Peachtree, Feb, 2d Sunday
Woodville cir, at Mount Zion, Feb, 3d Sunday
Moscow cir, at Livingston, Feb, 4th Sunday
Hardin and Smithfield mission, at Friendship, March, 1st Sunday
Newton cir, at Burkeville, March, 2d Sunday
Homer cir, at Ryan's chapel, March, 3d Sunday
E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND.

Elgin, at Elgin, Jan 6, 7
Giddings, at Giddings, Jan 13, 14
Winchester, at Winchester, Jan 20, 21
Austin, at Manor, Jan 27, 28
Caldwell, at Caldwell, March 3, 4
Birch Creek mission, at Birch Creek, March 10, 11
Cedar Creek circuit, at Cedar Creek, March 17, 18
The District Stewards will please meet me at Elgin, Jan 6th
J. W. WHIPPLE.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Henderson and Overton, Jan 20, 21, at Henderson
Elysian Fields cir, Jan 27, 28, at Mount Zion
Bellview and Kilgore, Feb 3, 4, at Kilgore
Troupe cir, Feb 10, 11, at Troupe
Harrison cir, Feb 17, 18, at Willey's chapel
Starrville cir, Feb 24, 25, at Antioch
Larissa cir, March 3, 4, at county line
Hallville cir, March 10, 11, at Millwood
The district stewards meet in Marshall at the office of the Methodist at two o'clock, Saturday, Jan 13, 1877
R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

Appointments of Dr. Sears, Agent of Penobscot Fund.

Denison, January 17, 17, N. M.
Sherman, Jan 18, "
Dallas, Jan 20, "
Fort Worth, Jan 21, "
Fort Worth, Jan 21, "
Brenham, Jan 22, "
Brenham, Jan 25, "
Waco, Jan 27, "
Bryan, Jan 29, "
Bryan, Feb 1, "
Austin, Feb 3, "
San Marcos, Feb 5, "
New Braunfels, Feb 6, "
San Antonio, Feb 8, "
Seguin, Feb 10, "
Gonzales, Feb 11, "
Columbus, Feb 12, "
Houston, Feb 14, "
Galveston, Feb 16, "
Huntsville, Feb 19, "
Crockett, Feb 20, "
Tyler, Feb 22, "
Marshall, Feb 24, "
Shreveport, Feb 26, "
Tomball, Feb 27, "
Texarkana, Feb 29, "

As Dr. Sears is one of the great representatives of our age, and wishes Texas to prepare the way for a large disbursement of the great fund he represents, I trust he will have everywhere a cordial reception and crowded houses. All editors, where he lectures, will please publish the appointments, and call special attention. RUFUS C. BURGESS.

Littell's Living Age for 1877.

The continued and increasing success of this periodical (now over thirty-three years old) is doubtless owing to the fact, more generally recognized every year, that it affords the most comprehensive and all things considered, the cheapest means of keeping well informed in the best literature of the day. With its weekly issue, and its three and a quarter thousand large pages of reading matter a year, it is enabled to present with a freshness and satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the ablest essays and reviews, the choicest serial and short stories, the most interesting sketches of travel and discovery, the best poetry, and the most valuable biographical, historical, scientific and political information from the entire body of foreign periodical literature.

In its pages are represented such eminent authors as Prof Max Muller, Prof Tyndall, Rt Hon W E Gladstone, Dr W B Carpenter, Prof Huxley, Richard A Proctor, Frances Power Cobbe, The Duke of Argyll, Jas A Froude, Mrs Muloch, Mrs Oliphant, Mrs Alexander, Miss Thackeray, Jean Ingelow, George MacDonald, Wm Black, Matthew Arnold, Henry Kingsley, W W Story, Auerbach, Ruskin, Carlyle, Tenyson, Browning, and many other leaders in science, fiction, history, biography, philosophy, poetry, theology, politics, criticism and art.—Adv.

Persons already assured of Frank Leslie's New Sunday Magazine, Conducted by the Rev. Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, New York. The whole of the first edition of 50,000 copies sold the first day of publication; second edition now on the press. This is undoubtedly the best, cheapest and most attractive magazine ever published in this country for Sunday reading.—Adv.

From Edward Jennings, M. D., Surgeon City Hospital, Halifax: Golden's Tonic is a very agreeable article of diet. In diphtheria, fevers, and every depressing disease, its use will be found invaluable. R. F. GEORGE, Agent

An Important Cure by Dr. Tatt's Expecto-rant.

We have been informed by Mrs. Williams, grand-daughter of General Israel Putnam, that she suffered for many years with Asthma, accompanied with great difficulty of breathing. Indeed, she says, it prevented her from lying in a recumbent position, and often suffocation appeared insupportable, for which she used Tatt's Expecto-rant. The relief was so great that she was encouraged to persevere in its use until every vestige of the painful disease was entirely removed.

"We can not speak too highly of this valuable preparation of Dr. Tatt, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope that it may become more generally known."—Christian Advocate.

MARRIED.

DIGNAN—BROWN—By Rev. Geo. W. G. Brown, at the residence of Frank Brown, Esq., County Clerk of Travis county, January 4, 1877. Mr. John Dignan and Miss Effie W. Brown.

WHITLEY—BRUNER—By the Rev. G. H. Phair, at the residence of the bridegroom, on Chocolate Bayou, Mr. William C. Whitley and Margaret A. Bruner.

COLLET—LOVELL—By the Rev. H. B. Swafford, at the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 29, 1876. Mr. J. F. Collett and Miss C. F. Lovell.

GEORGE—SHERRARD—At Richmond Texas, on the morning of the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Henry Parrall, Mr. John L. George and Miss Emma C. Sherrard.

HOWELL—PIPKIN—On the 28th inst. by Rev. John F. Pipkin, of the city of Houston, at the residence of Mr. John C. Craig, in the city of Beaumont, Dr. William H. Howell and Mrs. Florence E. Pipkin, both of the city of Dallas.

Rev. Dr. Howell, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, was for years a member of the Houston Conference; his bride, one of the valued correspondents of the ADVOCATE. She is daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Edmonston, of Alabama, and sister in-law of Rev. W. C. Young of the N. W. T. Conference. We wish them joy in the future.

Obituaries.

"LET ME GO, OH, LET ME GO! I WANT TO CROSS THE RIVER."
The dying words of the late Mrs. Archer, of the Texas Conference, and daughter of the Rev. Geo. W. Naylor, of the Va. Conference.

"Let me go; oh, let me go! I want to cross the river. Where burning tears shall cease to flow. For ever and forever. Let me go; oh, let me go! 'Tis but a gentle sleeping. This heart no more a pang shall know. These eyes shall cease their weeping."

"No more on me life's vainly bliss. With weight of weal shall quiver. For I shall be where summer lasts, Forever and forever. The night winds through the tree-tops blow. The birds have hushed their singing. And through the stillness faint and low I hear the curfew ringing."

"Loved faces, in the distance, smile On me, beside life's river. They know not, in a little while, I'll be at home forever. Methinks my father pray, Through the stillness faint and low, He knows not, ere another day, His child will be in heaven."

"Far, far beyond life's wind and tide, My barge is drifting over. Beyond the green-banked river-side, Where angels sing forever, Farewell, old home, with sunny slope; Sweet with your drooping flowers! Farewell, tall oak that sheltered me. Through all life's changing hours."

"Farewell, dear eyes that anguish fell, And tender clinging fingers, and for Oh, world of woe, farewell, farewell! No more my spirit lingers. No night, with dusky hue, shall shade The tints of childhood's face, Whose blush and beauty never fade. Within the heavenly bowers."

"With joy I leave your vine-clad hills For those beyond the river. Whose weary feet, by waters still, Shall wander on forever. Your birds may sing, but oh, to me Far sweeter strains are given! The angel tune their harps for me, And there is joy in heaven."

BRONCIOUS.—M. Augusta Burroughs, was born near Cat, Rankin county, Mississippi, January 18, 1850, and departed this life at Dresden, Savannah county, Texas, Aug. 20, 1876, aged 26 years, 6 months and 2 days. Gussie was the pet of the family—caressed and almost idolized by all. She was beautiful to look upon, her eyes sparkled with the freest love which seemed to underlie all she did. Parental hope and family affection seemed to all concentrate upon this little girl, who, that was ripe while budding. Whatever God does is right, and we as Christians must submit.

"I take these little lambs, said He, And lay them in my breast. Protection they shall find in Me, In Me be ever blest." T. W. HINES.

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WORTHY OF NOTE.

An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.—Adv.

If we can benefit the readers of this paper by recommending Parsons' Purgative Pills to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.—Adv.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, State Printers

Are prepared to execute every variety of printing—from a visiting card to a mammoth paper.—New York Prices.

HERBUS!

Is working wonders with all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, such as Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Humors, Debility and Loss of Appetite. As a cure for such general ailments, it is unrivaled—all herbs and roots. Will send by mail, on receipt of 50 cents, enough of the compound (with directions how to prepare and use it), to make a quart of the medicine. A trial will convince the most sceptical of its merits.

Prepared by L. W. Jordan, 155 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

SPECIAL CALL.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups, for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice.

JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS

double their money selling "Dr. Chase's Improved" Receipt Book." Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, School-Law for Sale, 50 cts. per copy

Sunday Magazine,

CONDUCTED BY THE

REV. DR. DEEMS.

Number 1 of this new publication for January, 1877, is just issued. It is designed to furnish to the general reader articles written with ability, and of unmistakably religious tone, upon all subjects and topics of human interest.

Embracing History, Philosophy, Art, Science, Biography, Music, Fiction, and even humor, the Bible, as the Revealed Word of God, our Heavenly Father, shall be the foundation-stone upon which the Sunday Magazine rests.

It is profusely illustrated by designers and artists of the highest order of merit, and will be published on the first of every month at the exceedingly low price of \$2.50 per annum. It contains 12 pages of engravings and close-ly printed matter. Ask your newsdealer for Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 57 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Work Much and Cost Little.

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Frank Leslie's Publishing House,

57 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted. Special terms to Clergymen and Teachers.

LAWS and JOURNALS

For Sale

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Don't Forget It.
Singer's Safety Razor is worth all the Burglar Alarms ever invented. Agents wanted everywhere. Silver-plated sample, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Address

A. H. SINGER, 438 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HERBUS!

Is working wonders with all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, such as Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Humors, Debility and Loss of Appetite. As a cure for such general ailments, it is unrivaled—all herbs and roots. Will send by mail, on receipt of 50 cents, enough of the compound (with directions how to prepare and use it), to make a quart of the medicine. A trial will convince the most sceptical of its merits.

Prepared by L. W. Jordan, 155 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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AGENTS WANTED

To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups, for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1000 of our best physicians in their practice.

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Frank Leslie's Publishing House,

57 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted. Special terms to Clergymen and Teachers.

Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen.

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—50 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BORNBERG, M. D. Commissioner of Massachusetts, Esq., 88, Comm. of the Vision to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before before me, WM. STEVENS, J. P. me. LAWRENCE CITY, Mass., June 9, 1876.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Bornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BORNBERG, Esq.-Mayor. S. R. W. DAVIS, Esq.-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, J. P. M. ROBERT H. TERRELL, City Treas. REV. W. D. JORDAN, M. D., of Chillicothe, Mo., who has used each of our Patent Improved Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Patent Eye Cups I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction."

Reading these few certificates out of thousands, we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new, your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overwork, and all other ailments; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; slight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you our book. A GEM WORTH READING.

A DIAMOND WORTH SEEKING!

Save your Eyes and restore your sight, throw away your spectacles!

By reading our Illustrated Physiology and Anatomy of the Eye-sight, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes; how to cure weak, watery, inflamed, and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eye; how to remove cataracts by adjusting blue glasses on your nose and discharging your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send your address.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your country. Any person can act as our Agent. To Gentlemen or Ladies \$5 to \$20 a year guaranteed. Full particulars sent free, write immediately to

DR. J. BALL & CO.,

No. 25 WEST 23d STREET, (P. O. BOX 95) NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by post mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

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Flora's Floral Guide, quarterly, 25 cents. Free of charge. Write for it. JAMES VICK'S, Rochester, New York.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable

Catalogue, 50 cents in paper; in elegant cloth covers, \$1. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, New York.

BIG

EST. 1848. Largest and most complete Catalogue of seeds, plants, and fruit, sent free of charge. Write for it. JAMES VICK'S, Rochester, New York.

STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York.

BURGESS' Business College, 112 STRAND, GALVESTON, BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TREMONT STREETS.

This is a Regularly Organized and Practically Conducted BUSINESS or COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Its course of instruction is unsurpassed, and includes Every Branch pertaining to a Complete Business Education, being thorough and exhaustive. All the facilities known to Business Colleges are used at this Institution to promote the proficiency of its students. Night sessions for those unable to attend during the day.

20 STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME. CALL OR WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

PROF. R. W. BURGESS: I take pleasure in stating that the attendance of my four sons upon your College for instruction has been highly satisfactory. After I entered Louis, my oldest son, in 1866, and realized the advantage of your system, I concluded to enter all four of my sons—as I have done, and in the following order of time: In 1867, I entered William; in 1871, George; and in 1872, Charles. I have also sent to your Institution two of my relatives—their instruction being equally satisfactory. You merit the success your GEO. SCHNEIDER.

PROF. R. W. BURGESS: I advised my brother-in-law, Joseph Balbridge, to attend your Business College. He did so with a result in the instruction so satisfactory to both him and me that we have agreed to do all we can to induce our young friends to go to your Institution, as much for their sake as for yours. I think your College as valuable an institution to commence as to individuals, because you teach what business men do greatly use. WILLIAM WOOD.

PROF. R. W. BURGESS: I am glad to say that my nephew, Hamilton Conley, who attended your college, was greatly benefited through the knowledge obtained by your manner of teaching. In consideration of which I commend your Institute to those wishing to patronize a first-class Commercial College. J. H. COLLETT.

We, the undersigned, having knowledge of the Methods of Teaching employed in the BURGESS BUSINESS COLLEGE, and having witnessed their results in preparing young men for

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1876

Subscription Rates.

Per Annum (in advance)	\$2 50
Six months	1 50
Three months	1 00

TO CLUBS.

Subscribers (cash to accompany order)	\$12 50
10	29 50
20	49 00

No discount allowed to getter up of club. Paper free to sender of club of ten.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One-half inch one insertion	\$1 00
Each consecutive insertion	75
One inch one insertion	2 00
Each consecutive insertion	1 50

Space.

1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	
One-half inch	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$7 00
One inch	6 00	9 00	12 00
Two inches	10 00	16 00	22 00
Three inches	14 00	23 00	32 00
Four inches	18 00	28 00	39 00
Six inches	23 00	36 00	50 00
One-half column	30 00	55 00	75 00
One column	50 00	90 00	125 00

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To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct.

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For triple column advertisement 33 1-3 per cent, added to regular rates.
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No advertisement counted less than one-half inch.
Eight words make one line of an advertisement; 12 lines one inch; 7 average words make one line special or local notice; 10 lines one inch.
No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any terms.
For further information address
SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name. The dagger (†) distinguishes the articles to which it is appended from those of either the Editor or his Associates:

- R. S. Finley, D. D. East Texas Conf.
- H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference.
- W. G. Connor, D. D. N. W. Texas, Conf.
- W. C. Haislip, North Texas Conf.
- H. T. Nabors, Texas Conference.

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeVillis, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker.
NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. F. Easterling.
NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Thomas Stanford, T. W. Hines, W. C. Young.
EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—R. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams.
TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.
AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."
We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.
In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.
ARTICLES refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers.
Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; slight words make a line.
Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.
The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.
We do not keep back numbers of the Advocate.
PARTIES desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rates.
PRIVATE letters to the editor should be marked "Personal."
BUSINESS letters and communications should be addressed to
SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

The Publishing House—Plans for its Relief.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

DEAR BRETHREN:—The condition of the Publishing House made it necessary that the General Superintendents of the Church should be called together, with the Book Committee, to consider what ought to be done. A joint meeting was held in Nashville, December 22nd and 23rd, and we think it to be our duty to lay before you the result.

Our Publishing House is in peril. Unless its gets speedy relief, it must fail. This candid statement is made that you may be apprised of the situation, and act accordingly. We will briefly recite how the present state of affairs has been brought about, and the measures of relief proposed.

To begin with the re-opening in 1866. For four years it had been closed. Not only had its trade been destroyed and its materials, stock, and fixtures much wasted, but another evil appeared, on the resumption of business. While the debts and balances against the House were to be met dollar for dollar, its assets, in the shape of notes and accounts, had been depreciated and almost destroyed.

The present Agent was elected by the General Conference which met in New Orleans, April, 1866. Others declined the responsibility,

and shrank from the task of resuscitating this branch of our Church-work. It was without money and without credit, at home or abroad; and the wonder is that it was got under way so soon and successfully. The *Christian Advocate* was sent forth, weekly; the General Minutes were prepared and published, annually; the Discipline and the Hymn-book went through several editions; our Sunday-schools were supplied with suitable literature; religious books and tracts were disseminated among the people; and several new publications were added to our Catalogue. Methodism has always regarded such work as Church-work—it is useful, necessary, and well-nigh indispensable, as a supplement to the pulpit and pastorate. The promptness with which our Church was re-organized, after the distractions of a disastrous civil war, was contributed to, under God's blessing, by this connective instrument—a Publishing House devoted to our denominational religious literature.

The Agent was able to make a gratifying report to the General Conference which met in Memphis in 1870. A few items, taken from official and published documents, may be restated here.

After an inventory of assets and liabilities of the House, the following exhibit was presented June 1, 1866:

ASSETS.

Real Estate in Nashville	\$43,223 66
Fixtures, Presses, Type, etc.	36,875 00
Stereotype Plates	47,539 69
Merchandise	17,958 64
New Orleans Depository	10,326 67
Furniture, Desks, Safe, etc.	275 00
Cash	2,420 55
Total	\$158,619 25

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	\$39,227 69
Book accounts	32,255 86
Total	71,483 55

Balance in favor of House.....\$87,165 70

In May, 1870, the affairs of the House were reported as follows:

ASSETS.

Real Estate in Nashville	\$44,319 74
Presses, Engine, Boiler, and Fixtures	33,985 00
Composing room	5,705 00
Stereotype Plates	54,493 40
Stereotype Foundry	37,110 00
Merchandise	54,450 13
New Orleans Depository	10,326 67
Merchandise and Fixtures	20,906 48
Debts due on new account	14,939 41
Furniture, Desks, Safe, etc.	505 00
Cash on hand	120 38
Total	\$220,224 57

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	\$40,311 93
Book account	1,560 19
Total	41,872 12

Balance in favor of House.....\$188,352 45

The following—a part of the Agent's report to the General Conference of 1870—may help more fully to an understanding of the matter:

"This Exhibit shows a difference in favor of the House, the last four years, of \$101,186 95. In our Exhibit of 1866, after reporting the reliable assets of the Publishing House, we also stated that 'in the Exhibit made by Dr. J. B. McFerrin and Rev. R. Abbey, at the late General Conference, they reported as a part of the assets of the House—

Due from Tract Society	\$32,165 71
Due from Richmond Depository	24,145 89
Due from bills receivable	39,983 92
Due from individual ac'ts	72,881 23
Due from Nashville subscriptions	4,367 00
Total	\$173,563 75

"It will be perceived that I have in my Exhibit taken no accounts whatever of the debts due the House by either the Tract Society, Richmond Depository, or Nashville Subscriptions, because these debts are entirely worthless, and actually form no part of the assets of the House. Nor have I taken any account of bills receivable or individual accounts due the House, only to show you the amount, because most of these can never be collected. On our books we place them as *suspended assets*, and, if collected, will be reported hereafter as a portion of the original capital."

"From the Tract Society, the Richmond Depository, and Nashville Subscriptions no collections have been made. From bills receivable and individual accounts we have collected \$4,269 24. We have also been paid from the Vanhouten estate \$2,483 39. There have also been donated to the House \$500 by Miss Margaret Grimmer, and \$65 15 by sundry persons for benefit of Stereotype Foundry. We also realized \$400 from the sale of a house and lot in Shelbyville, Tennessee; all of which make the aggregate of \$7,717 78. After deducting this amount from the \$101,186 95, it leaves a balance, realized as net profits resulting from the business of the House, in four years, after deducting the interest we have paid on the heavy debt we have carried, and all incidental expense, of \$94,469 17, which is an excess of the entire liabilities of

the House, as reported in 1866, of \$23,015 62."

Thus stood the first quadrennial exhibit. The General Conference, which, for the first time, included an equal number of lay and clerical delegates, after a very deliberate consideration of a proposition "as to the expediency of selling out at Nashville and publishing hereafter by contract on the agency plan," *Resolved*, "That we should continue to manufacture and publish our books as heretofore;" and express their satisfaction with the Agent by his unanimous re-election.

Without attempting any analysis of annual statements that have been published, we may, nevertheless, draw your attention to a few facts.

There is a constant and, in our judgment, an unfortunate increase of "Debts due on new account"—considering how valueless former assets of that character had proved. The item of stereotype plates is peculiar to certain business. They have a real value to a Publishing House, but are seldom convertible into cash. Stereotype plates of books not in demand are worth only their weight as metal, which is far below the cost of their production. From the accounts shown, it appears that this item of assets, reported January, 1862, was \$61,657. The present agent, in his first Exhibit, June, 1866, reports \$47,539. This reduction is accounted for by him thus: A number of stereotype plates—representing, in the comparative estimate, \$14,118—had been melted down and sold for a few hundred dollars as type metal. These publications had ceased—e. g., back volumes of the *Home Circle*, etc. But such as are useful were retained, and "estimated at their cash value." Of this sort are the plates of Wesley's Sermons, Watson's Dictionary, Watson's Institutes, the Hymn-book (in four sizes), the General Minutes, etc.; articles worth to us, doubtless, what they are rated at, but not salable. Any exhibit that leaves them out would be imperfect; and yet, to some extent, their presence is misleading as a debt-paying commodity.

The next quadrennium—1870—1874—began hopefully, but proved very disastrous. Therein may be dated the troubles which have now culminated. Utterly prostrate, and resuming business with a heavy debt upon it, the House had re-established its trade and increased its facilities; and its liabilities were so far reduced during the first four years that it was confidently expected the next four would witness the extinction of all claims against it. It is not necessary to speak of the disorder in business, the shrinkage in values, the stringency of money, which marked these eventful four years, opening so auspiciously as they did and closing with the wreck of many strong corporations, farther than to say that our Publishing House might not have been seriously affected by the general commercial disaster if special misfortunes had not befallen it.

The exhibit of the Agent shows a net increase of capital for the year ending July, 1871, of \$28,195 10.

On the 15th day of February, 1872, a fire occurred, the damage from which was only partially covered by insurance. The net loss was estimated at \$20,000; but this loss was trifling compared with that to which it ultimately led.

The buildings covering the eligible site had been originally designed for other uses; they were old, unsightly, and inconvenient. New and suitable structures had been contemplated whenever the enterprise could be undertaken without embarrassment. The fire precipitated the enterprise, which drew after it a series of embarrassments. We quote on this subject from the official statement to the General Conference of 1874:

"This fire rendered it necessary for us to vacate the old building, and not being able to find in the city of Nashville a house of sufficient size to accommodate the several branches of our business, we were compelled to separate the different departments, and rent several houses quite inconvenient to each other, involving necessarily very heavy expense, as well as the contraction of the business of the House.

"At a meeting of the Book Committee on the day following the fire, it was resolved not only to rebuild the burnt portion of the house, but the entire edifice, which was in a dilapidated condition.

"In the afternoon of the same day a second meeting was held, at which quite a number of the citizens of Nashville and vicinity were present, and, after a free interchange of opinion, it was de-

termined to take up a subscription among those present for this purpose, when the sum of \$11,000 was immediately subscribed.

"It was also deemed advisable to make an appeal to the entire Church, and request contributions for this purpose, and we have received, from all quarters, the sum of \$40,002 10—more than \$30,000 of which was given by the citizens of Nashville.

"The erection of a new building involved the purchase of two lots of ground, at the expense of \$22,000. The shape of the ground owned by the Church previous to the fire rendered this purchase absolutely necessary; besides, this purchase would enable us to erect our house so as to have three store-rooms on the first floor, which could be rented for \$10,000 per annum, and from which we could, in a few years, not only pay for the ground, but for the improvements placed upon it.

"The new building presents a front of 116 feet, running back 224 feet. It is four stories high in front, with an attic, and seven stories high in the rear. The front is built of stone. The house and grounds we purchased cost us \$176,277 81, to which we add \$44,319 74, the value of the ground, as estimated in our former exhibit, making \$220,597 55."

To raise money for this building one hundred bonds of \$1,000 each were sold at par, secured by mortgage—bearing ten per cent. interest, and redeemable in five years (1877) from the time they were issued, with the privilege of allowing them to run ten years (1882).

Urged by the necessity of the situation to build quickly, and encouraged by the promises of help from various quarters and the current prosperity, to build largely—here was the first blunder, which is easier to be seen now than when committed. As is too common, the actual expenses of building outran the estimate, and the \$100,000 were exhausted before the designed improvement was completed, thus involving more debt. Early in May, 1873, the new building was occupied, affording facilities not before enjoyed. Within a twelvemonth it was discovered that the north wall had sprung, and, after various devices had been tried to make it secure, it was found necessary to take it down to the foundation and reconstruct it, at a cost of near \$15,000. This was in process when the General Conference met in Louisville, May, 1874, to which the misfortune was reported; though the debt incurred by it did not appear until the next annual exhibit. We quote from the exhibit of the agent in 1874, then made:

"The present condition of the Publishing House is as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate	\$220,597 55
Presses, engine, boilers and fixtures	44,930 62
Composing Room	9,409 05
Stereotype plates	72,068 20
Mailing apparatus	1,426 25
Stereotype foundry	4,022 00
Wood, electrotype and steel engravings	4,192 00
Merchandise	52,691 02
Sheet stock, paper and ink	25,531 59
New Orleans Depository	44,939 67
Individual accounts	63,487 21
Two lots in Nashville	1,000 00
Cash paid for copyrights	1,000 00
Cash on hand	958 45
Total	\$533,577 92

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	\$110,424 61
Open accounts	9,116 20
Total	120,000 00

Balance in favor of House.....\$413,577 92

Concerning the latter part of this exhibit, the agent adds:

"The interest on them [the bonds] is fully provided for in the rents of the three store-rooms which belong to the House. The remaining debt of \$119,540 81 must be met from the debts now due us, and from the current business of the House. The importance of paying off not only this part of our debt, but also the bonded debt, at as early a day as practicable, must be apparent to every one. The interest we annually pay on our indebtedness would rapidly increase our capital, and enable us to accomplish much good in the cheapening of our literature. With careful and economical management, and with the hearty co-operation of the Church, this entire debt can be liquidated within the next four years, without infringing upon the present capital. Should this be accomplished, the great object for which the Publishing House was originally established may be fully met. Instead of increasing its capital farther, the profits at present arising from the business of the House ought, in our judgment, to be applied exclusively to the cheapening and circulation of the literature of the Church. Our present capital, if entirely freed from the liabilities of the House,

would be fully equal to this object."

That this language was too hopeful is now evident. How far it was shared in by the Church may be seen from the report (No. 1) of the Committee on Books and Periodicals, made to the General Conference, and adopted, item by item. After satisfying themselves of the correctness of the facts and figures contained in the exhibit, this able committee, composed of thirty-five leading ministers and laymen, conclude:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve the financial management of the Publishing House by the agent, including herein the erection of a spacious and elegant building in place of the old structure destroyed by fire, by which the Publishing House has acquired largely increased facilities for its business.

2. *Resolved*, That not only are we convinced of the solvency of the Publishing House, but in view of the stringency of the money market, we are highly gratified with the increase of its receipts and assets, and with the prospect of its ability to meet its liabilities at maturity, thus giving assurance, if our preachers and people will do their duty, of continued and enlarged prosperity in the diffusion of a sound religious literature.

If any are disposed to criticize—and their criticisms may be just—let it be borne in mind that this is hardly the time for it. Something else is needed. It becomes us rather to take the dimensions of the present difficulty, and be prepared to meet it, remembering the mistakes of the past only so far as we may be enabled thereby to secure advantage for the future.

Financial calculations projected in the beginning of 1872 are ill-suited to the close of 1876. Values are still shrinking; the times have grown worse instead of better; relief can not come to the House from its "current business." The three stores in the new structure, which at first were readily bargained for at \$10,000 per annum, do not rent now for over half that sum; but the interest on the bonded debt, which was to be met from that source, goes on, and the time at which the principal matures is half gone. Business languishes, collections are slow, and the floating debt has grown to be unmanageable. We close this historical view by presenting the last exhibit of the agent, now going the round of the Annual Conferences:

ASSETS.

Merchandise	\$46,058 43
Cash	3,780 55
Book Account	77,242 69
Real Estate	235,550 12
Stereotype Foundry	6,840 10
New Orleans Depository	64,163 12
Type and Fixtures (Composing Room)	11,290 48
Paper, Sheet Stock, Ink, etc.	3,763 20
Stereotype Plates	76,145 26
Engines, Presses and Fixtures	45,349 29
Mailing and Folding Machines	1,425 00
Two lots in Nashville	1,000 00
Copyrights	1,367 00
Wood Cuts, Electrotypes, etc.	4,192 90
Furniture in Office	775 00
Total	\$576,842 26

LIABILITIES.

Bills Payable	\$104,419 81
Book Account	56,570 68
Bond Account	100,000 00
Total	260,990 49

Balance in favor of House.....\$315,851 77

The year before (1875) the figures stood:

ASSETS.

Total	\$573,387 24
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LIABILITIES.

Total	266,685 69
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Requests and donations were realized, amounting to \$8,873, as shown in the balance-sheet made up to July 1, 1876. This accounts for any apparent gains during the last year.

In the joint meeting, just held, it appeared that the agent had paid out, in the last twelve months, about \$27,000 on interest account alone. The House can not carry this load. The bonded debt is at ten per cent; and the balances, because of acceptances and discounts on short time, that have been resorted to, has, in fact, cost a higher rate.

What, now, is to be done? It is easy and natural for one to cast about and blame somebody, and perhaps, with more generosity—to blame himself. But that will not meet the case. Exclamations will not pay our debts. A cheap reputation for presence may be claimed on the basis of having known all these things before. And, indeed, they might have been known, for the leading facts and figures have, from time to time, been spread before the Church and the world. Regarded as a mere business establishment—resting on individual credit, operating for mercantile and not moral purposes—the financial condition of the Publishing House, when passing under the review of the last General Conference, might have been considered doubtful.

So, likewise, our Missionary Board might have been considered insolvent, when, at the same time with the Publishing House, it was reorganized and resumed work without a dollar in its treasury, and with a heavy debt hanging over it. But we declined all compromises, and paid that debt. It had been contracted by our authority, and in carrying on the Church's work. Our agents had been trusted, and creditors must not lose thereby. Friends had assumed liabilities for us, and we would not let them suffer. It was hard to pay when we did; but preachers and people of their poverty contributed, and even the children in our Sunday-schools helped; and so it was done.

What Southern Methodist, what Southern man or woman, what friend of either, does not feel gratified that that debt was not left behind us dishonored? To say nothing of the principle involved, failure there would have impeded all our future movements.

It is not with connective church institutions as with an individual or a secular firm—their financial failure partakes of the nature of moral calamity. He who credits our Missionary Board or Publishing House, does it not simply on the basis of the material assets in view, but because the good will and faith of Southern Methodism are behind these institutions. The church can not die; it is a living force, a growing power, with hundreds and thousands of members, who are represented in all parts and positions in the land, and are possessed, in the aggregate, of much wealth, and are inspired with zeal and consecrated to high moral purposes. The church is working through these organisms, is committed to them; therefore, the inference is, they can not fail. Her large, living resources may not be wielded readily, but they will be brought to bear in time to save any investment from final loss.

For us to keep this faith with men is important, even as a financial policy. The failure of so conspicuous and connective an enterprise as the Publishing House would be felt, in its depressing influence, upon every undertaking and in every department of church-work. But there is a higher view not to be lost sight of. This is not a time for weakening the sense of obligation in the public mind. Failing to pay her debts, how can the church enforce this duty upon her members? One instance would be very demoralizing. It would smite the pulpit with weakness. The bold apostolic challenge must be maintained, "We have wronged no man; we have defrauded no man;" and thus a way for the reception of her ministers shall everywhere be kept open.

The church of Christ, in carrying out her mission of enlightening and saving the world, is under necessity of having something to do with temporalities, in a subsidiary way. Houses must be built; institutions of Christian learning and charity must be established; endowments must be administered. A broad gospel propagandism requires the use of money. Christianity is liberal in these offerings; they are a part of its gracious fruits and proofs. Saint Paul was not above minding "the collections," and was himself a great collector, and thought it not unbecoming, upon occasion, to take upon him "the fellowship of ministering" in this kind. But his rule, in so difficult and delicate work, was: "Avoiding this, that no man should blame us in this abundance which is administered by us; providing for honest things, not only in the sight of the Lord, but also in the sight of men."

Whenever, in the prosecution of our spiritual mission, we touch upon this temporal domain, we can not too rigidly insist upon the rules of business accuracy that would satisfy the closest scrutiny of men of the world; and then, if we do not equal them in commercial thrift, we must at least hold forth to all an example of transparent honesty.

Should our Publishing House, under any misfortune, be forced to sale by the bond-holders, the difficulty of finding purchasers for so large a property would probably sacrifice it for that debt, thus leaving a large amount of other debts unprovided for. It would be difficult to persuade the holders of unsatisfied claims that, in some way, the church was not bound for them. None of you would rest contentedly under their repudiation; and attempts would then have to be made to pay them under the most discouraging and disadvantageous circumstances, for the debts of an extinguished institution are proverbially distasteful.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 13, 1877

[Communicated.]

Letter from Agent S. W. U.

To attend the East Texas Conference was a privilege much appreciated by the agent for the Southwestern University. Getting to Henderson was quite a task, however. I left Round Rock at 11:30 A. M., and reached Overton at 12:30 A. M. Tired and sleepy I stepped on the platform, and was accosted by two lively freedmen, drumming for the two hotels, the Wilson House and another one which I have forgotten. "All the nice gentlemen stop at both of them," and so must I. Which is the nearest? "Both are just a step or two." But I want to go to the most distant. "Both are away down yonder, two or three blocks." The Bishop staid at the Wilson House last night; well, I will too, then, of course. A hearty greeting by the landlord, and a nice bed shown me at once in a very neat room. Does the back leave here for Henderson early? "Yes, it will call very early in the morning." I don't want to be left. "Very good, sir, I will go to the stable and see the owner and have him call for you." Much obliged, sir; I will sleep till nearly breakfast-time. Bright and early I am dressed, fearful I will be left. The smiling face of the landlord is in directly. "Give yourself no uneasiness, sir, the hack will be here in a few minutes for you; come to breakfast." A nice breakfast was soon dispatched, and I sat by the fire "waiting for the wagon." Eight o'clock came and no hack. I thought it time to investigate matters. Found the proprietor of the hack line. Lo, I was left! Did not my landlord call here this morning? "Yes." Didn't he tell you to call for me? "No. I asked him if he had any preachers to go to Henderson, and he said no. There was a man there who was not a preacher, and he knew not whether he was going." Between the two I was sniped. Moral: Every man mind his own business.

Finding a pair of little mouse-colored mules and a wagon traveling southeast, I took passage, and by riding, walking and jolting, I reached Henderson at four P. M. Met brother Mathis at the rendezvous for preachers, and, as usual, got myself sent to the best place there was. This is easily accounted for in this instance, for I occupied the quarters intended for the editor of the Advocate.

Ah, who is this that welcomes me to his house and hospitalities? It must be it is, my true and tried friend of Confederate times, Col. Jas. H. Jones. I last saw him in the thickest of the Pleasant Hill battle cheering his men, when he was mortally wounded and carried off by Doctor Keener to die; but his mortal put on immortality for a time at least, and here he is looking larger than I ever saw him. Acquaintance with his family presently accounts for his improvement in appearance. Thursday morning at 9 1/2 I enter the Methodist church and find Conference in session and well up with business. Though I knew some of the preachers, I was a comparative stranger. Soon I observe it is a body of good-looking men, and a good-looking body of men. The Methodist polity, superinduced upon a deeper and more fundamental principle of christian philanthropy, insures success, and it is read in the speeches, the actions, the faces of these men. Why, Mr. Editor, they listened to me like I was a Bishop. It was because I was talking about the University. They not only listened to the agent, but they patted him on the shoulder—they did for a fact; and promised all sorts of co-operation in the good work. I am glad I got my start in East Texas. The first time Northwest Texas votes against me for Bishop I think I'll go back to my starting place. On Monday afternoon I got another start there. This time it was for a buggy ride, I paid for a buggy ride, but it was the biggest fraud I ever rode on. Brother and sister Woolam had the buggy part of it, and brother Cullen and the agent were placed on a round top trunk, just long enough for one, and full of big-headed brass tacks on top. I did not understand the manoeuvre. Sister Woolam said if we would be good and not fall out she would give us an apple at Overton. Not fall out indeed! I was obliged to fall out, for brother W. drove over road that was inclined to every point of the compass. It was either fall out with Cullen about my share of that trunk or fall out of that buggy on the ground. Very soon the Bishop drove up, and I understood it all. Bro. Cullen and

I were placed there to turn somersaults for the amusement of Bishop Dogget as he drove solitarily in a hack behind us, listening at the never-ceasing sighs of those long pines that picture the landscape from Henderson to Overton. We got there at last. I was tired, Cullen was, too; I was sore, so was Cullen; I wished I was at home, so did Cullen. I did not go to the hotel this time, but to the depot, where I waited for the south-bound train—that train, crowded with immigrants bound for the promised land. Between standing-up-riding and sitting-down-riding, in a few hours I had rode to Hearne. No news from home thus far, but this morning will bring a letter from the loveliest of all places on the earth, and the light of that place. Here it is, and such a letter! Some reprobate, with no fear of God nor regard for man in his heart, had wilfully, maliciously, and with evil intent, entered my premises and appropriated my buggy horses to his own use; all this at the dead hour of the night, when good people and quiet consciences are wrapt in profound slumber. It is bad to steal a preacher's horse. It is bad to steal an agent's horse. It is exceedingly bad to steal two Bishop's horses; but that rogue stole two Rev. Bishop, agent's horses. Oh, wouldn't I like to catch him! No, I would like for somebody else to catch him, and let me have my horses again. No clue as yet to their whereabouts, though two weeks have elapsed since the theft. What ought to be done with those thieves? I should say catch them first, and then discuss the penalty. The University is prosperous; still gaining steadily. I send you an advertisement, which please insert. Adios, HORACE BISHOP. Georgetown, Dec. 27, 1876.

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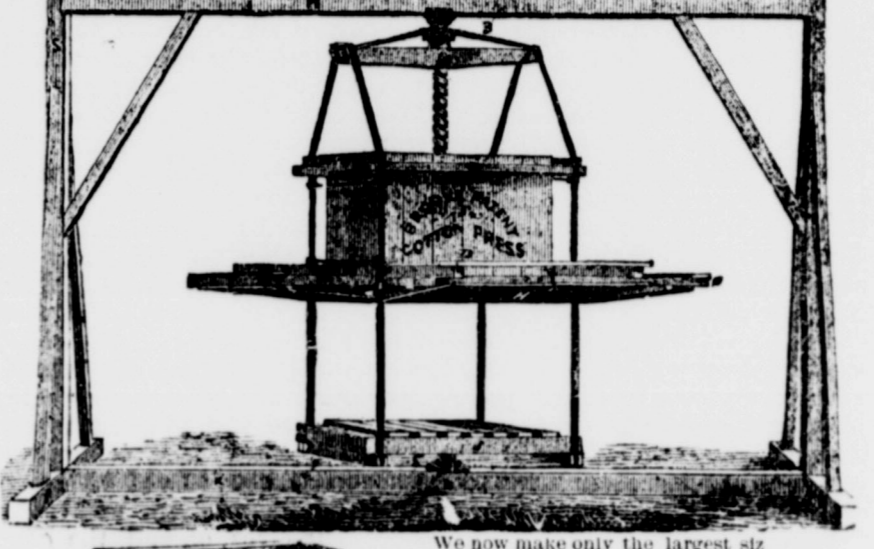
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WHAT ARE PILES? PILES

FACTS! A treatise on the causes, history, cure and prevention of PILES. Sent free to all parts of the U. S. on receipt of a letter stamp, by the publishers P. NEUBAUER & CO., Box 3216, N. Y.

[Continued from 6th page.]

It is easier to redeem the present Publishing House than to start a new one; indeed, when we attempt to realize the consequences of its failure, present and remote, temporal and spiritual, the conviction is inevitable, it must be; we cannot afford it.

Let some of our friends may be withholding help because of expectation in another quarter, we may not omit an allusion to this. The General Conference of 1870 was advised by the agent that "from about the first of January, 1864, to the last of December, 1865, the Publishing House was occupied by the Federal government as an army printing-office," and that "for the use of presses, printing material for damage to the property and stock," a debt was due by the United States. We are also informed that a claim has been formally presented to Congress, and memorials have been sent up from annual conferences asking the attention of that honorable body to this matter—that they would look into it, and cause to be paid whatever amount, upon examination, might be found to be justly due. What that amount is, we do not know; but it is reasonable to suppose that it would afford appreciable relief. Whether it be on account of the way the claim has been made up and managed by those who were intrusted with it, or because of the prejudices and opposition too easily arrayed against any claim of this sort, however just its principle, so it is, nothing has been realized from that quarter, up to this time, and we could not advise you to wait the result of the long-deferred application.

Meantime, our Publishing House must be saved, and these are the measures adopted and proposed:

I. Salaries and other current expenses of the House have been reduced, aggregating an amount, according to the Book Committee's and the Agent's showing to us, of not less than \$6,000, annually.

II. The Book Committee will soon issue bonds in sums of \$1,000, \$500, \$200 and \$100, at 8 and 7 per cent., running from 1877 to 1897, with privilege of redemption in three years. The first \$100,000 will discharge the present bonded debt, thus saving a considerable sum annually in interest, and giving longer time on the principal. The bonds sold beyond this amount will be applied to such portions of the floating debt as cannot be otherwise canceled. There is a fixed limit to the number and to the amount of these bonds; but the committee greatly desire, and it is to the interest of all concerned, to stop as far short of that limit as possible. A decrease of the debt is sought for rather than changing its form. The Book Committee, taking legal counsel, will at an early day set forth the scheme, with its securities and details. It is needless for us, seeing how much depends on it, to invoke your favorable consideration in advance.

III. The collection of debts will be urged. The agent has been instructed to do this by all lawful means. The annual exhibits have shown the bad state of this account. We appeal to you who are indebted to the Publishing House to pay your indebtedness without delay. The bills have been furnished you, and in some cases have been lying over for years. Whether large or small, pay them at once, and do not wait further solicitation. Had you paid promptly, our connectional institution might not now be imperiled. It would be a sad reflection that you contributed to its disaster by withholding its just dues.

IV. The credit system is not to be extended farther, in conducting the business of the House. The Book Committee have taken formal action on this subject, and both they and the agent assure us the cash policy will be adhered to until the General Conference of 1878 shall convene, when it may be made permanent. Surely, there is a cause.

V. We suggest that preachers and people send cash orders for books and papers. Let these assets be converted into money, for paying debts, and into wholesome moral forces, for enlightening the mind and sanctifying the heart. Replenish your Sunday-school libraries, supply your churches with hymn-books, procure our standard works for home reading; and thus much good will be done every way.

VI. Another result of our deliberations is, that an opportunity be afforded the church and public to do what is imperatively required in the present distress—to give direct and immediate aid. If this paper could reach all parts of the connection earlier, and the subject be matured for concerted action, we should, for obvious reasons, propose a general collection in our congregations during the month of January. It is agreed to advise that such a collection be made in the month of February next. Let us with one accord and with one mind make this February collection, and REMIT THE MONEY IMMEDIATELY. To expedite this work, we will give all the aid in our power, visiting different parts of the connection, and assisting. Many congregations are able to contribute but little, others more. Let each pastor and church do their duty, and assume that others are doing likewise. Many mills and streams uniting shall tide the ship over the bar.

VII. A lessening of liabilities is more important than an increase of assets. All profits whatsoever, donations, and collections from accounts past due, should be exclusively applied to the reduction of the debt of the House; and to this policy the Book Committee and Agent are pledged.

And now, dear brethren, having discharged a duty which lay upon us, in view of our relations to you and all the interests of our beloved Church, temporal as well as spiritual, we leave the matter in your hands. Though not members, *ex officio*, of the Book Committee, and having no legal authority in the premises, to shape their action, we have, nevertheless, at their request and on being advised of the exigency, taken the earliest opportunity afforded by release from our official duties elsewhere, to meet here and to consult and act with them. The committee and agent have offered us every means of information we could avail ourselves of, and the conclusion is plainly submitted. Misfortunes have befallen us such as are not without precedent in other and similar establishments. We can survive them by vigorous action, and thus prevent greater ones. Whatever errors in management have been committed we must avoid hereafter, and with heart and hope retrieve our losses, and by united effort put our publishing house where its great and beneficent mission can be accomplished without embarrassment. Embarrassed it has been through the whole decade we have reviewed. The history of the first five years shows what success can be achieved, even under heavy burdens, though less heavy than those now pressing it down. These burdens once removed, the causes of them, so far as can be foreseen, will not occur again, and ordinary patronage may be relied on for a steady prosperity.

If misfortunes are deplored, and errors in management candidly admitted, let us be thankful that we are not called on to investigate anything like charges of dishonesty; that we are spared the shame of defalcation in any department that has come under our notice.

In conclusion, we ought to remind you that others who are nearer the scene of its operations have not been indifferent to the welfare of our publishing house. The fact is patent, as has before been alluded to, that on its resumption of business, in 1866, it had neither money nor credit. Personal endorsements had to supply both. The General Conference of 1874, in view of what had been done in this way, "Resolved, That we express to Dr. Redford our grateful acknowledgments for his assumption of personal hazards and risks in carrying on the business of the publishing house." And it is matter of fact that the agent, up to date, hazards his private fortune (thousands of dollars) on the same cause. The large estates of A. L. P. Green and W. R. Elliston—original members of the Book Committee—were used without stint during their life-time to give credit to the house. The former, in his last years, when yielding to the request of his family to withdraw entirely from business cares and contracts, reserved the privilege of going on the paper of the Publishing House, and did it to the end. The names of living persons might be mentioned who have generously gone as far in this direction as they can, until it is seen what others will do who have an equal interest with them in this cause.

Need we say more? Requesting immediate and hearty cooperation throughout the connection on the line of action indicated, and praying God's blessing upon all the interests of his Church, we are, dear brethren, yours in the Lord.

R. PAINE,
H. H. KAVANAUGH,
W. M. WIGHTMAN,
D. S. DOGGETT,
H. N. MCINTYRE,
J. C. KEENER.

Nashville, Tenn., December, 1876.
Note.—Bishop Marvin is in China, and Bishop Pierce desires it to be stated that on account of sickness he was absent.

"That's what I call a finished sermon," remarked a man as he was coming out of church. "Yes, finished at last," replied his neighbor, "though I began to think it would never be."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

More Snow—New Years Call—Scenes at the White House—The President and Mrs. Grant—Something for the Ladies—Diplomats and Army Officers—What "Well Dressed" may stand for—The Lame, the Halt, and the Blind.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1877.
Not since 1859 has Washington experienced anything like the furious snow storm which, commencing on New Years eve, continued uninterruptedly for upwards of thirty-six hours, covering the streets and areas with from eighteen to thirty inches depth of that "beautiful snow," which it is pleasant enough to read about and admire in the abstract, sitting by a cozy fireside, but extremely unpleasant to have to wade through when making New Years calls. In other cities these annual calls are simply a matter of choice or convenience, but here they are a matter of obligation and necessity. The imperturbable "Mrs. General," driving the "proprietries," four in hand, is nowhere more rigid or inflexible than here, where etiquette holds the sway, and "prunes and prism" play so important a part in everything that pertains to social intercourse.

Naturally, the centre of attraction on New Years day was the White House, where the President held his last annual levee preparatory to withdrawing to private life after the 4th of March next. As usual on such occasions the curtains of all the rooms were drawn and the chandeliers lighted, and the air was redolent with the perfume of numerous bouquets, attractively disposed in vases and jardinières. The Marine Band, consisting of thirty-three pieces, was stationed in an alcove in the hall, outside the Blue Room, and discoursed sweet music during the reception, which lasted from eleven o'clock till one. The President, attired *à la rigueur* in black broadcloth, white vest and white cravat, and Mrs. Grant dressed in a superb toilette of black Lyons velvet, cut *en traine* and trimmed with jet and lace, were stationed on the east side of the blue room; on Mrs. Grant's right was her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, known in former days as "Nellie," and next to her was her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred. Grant. Ranged behind them were the wife and daughter of ex-Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin, Miss Drexel, daughter of the well-known Philadelphia banker, and Mrs. and Miss Paul, also of Philadelphia. These ladies formed a pretty and interesting group, of which the little daughter of Mrs. Fred. Grant, a bright baby only six months old, was the centerpiece. But when baby, at the close of the reception, commenced to cry and call for mamma, she was promptly sent up stairs. For the benefit of my lady readers I may mention that Mrs. Sartoris wore an elegant claret-colored velvet dress, with Empress train, trimmed with lace; Mrs. Fred. Grant displayed a very handsome toilette in *ciel-blue* silk, ("ciel-blue" is the fashionable term I believe, but why not say "sky-blue," which means the same thing? Who would ever think of calling a "sky terrier" a "ciel terrier?"), covered with rich white lace; and Miss Carpenter was attired in pale blue silk, effectively garnished, and wore beneath white figured net. All these ladies wore diamonds for ornaments.

The first to present their compliments were the members of the cabinet, who were followed by the diplomatic corps. New Years receptions and state dinners are about the only occasions when the members of the foreign legations have an opportunity of showing off their gaudy uniforms; in all other days of the year they appear in citizens' clothes, like other mortals. You can, however, always tell a member of a legation from his *distingue* air and the fact that he wears lavender-colored kid gloves, even in a snow storm. By far the handsomest uniform worn on this occasion was Dr. Blum's, acting minister of Russia *pro tem.*, but the Turkish, French, Austrian, German, and Brazilian ministers were scarcely less conspicuous. The fact of no two uniforms being alike lent enchantment to the scene; it was a motley group of aristocrats and courtiers, such as one may see any day in the ante-rooms (provided he can get in) of royalty in Europe, but only on extremely rare occasions in this free republic of ours. I suppose that is the reason so many visitors were present to feast their eyes at the show, which was gratis, with the music, gas light, and flowers thrown in.

Not quite as glittering, yet sparkling withal, with gilt buttons and epaulets, was the reception of the army and navy officers stationed in Washington. These were received after the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the supreme court and court of claims, and senators and representatives had in due course, as prescribed by etiquette, presented their compliments. The rooms were fairly swarming with waving red plumes, owing to the large number of artillery officers garrisoned here, and the more modest uniforms of the cavalry and infantry branches of the service were at a discount. These were, in turn, superseded by the dark blue dress coats and cocked hats of our naval heroes, who, led by Admiral Porter, paid their respects to the Chief Executive and Mrs. Grant with that grace and courtesy of manner for which they have always been noted, both at home and abroad.

But the most amusing, if least showy reception, was that of the "public" and *id omni genus*. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the crowd of plebeians was smaller than usual, but there were enough to keep the President's hand and arm going like a pump handle, without a moment's interruption, for upwards of one hour. Men and women, young and old, rich and poor, and white and colored, were jostled together in their eagerness to wish the President of the United States a "Happy New Year" in a truly republican manner; and General Grant, as well as Mrs. Grant, had a polite bow and a hand-shake for them all. Invalids on crutches, blind men led by boys, decrepit old negroes and boot blacks and newsboys were among this crowd, for the doors of the Executive Mansion stood open to all "well-dressed" persons; and as regards the exact meaning of this phrase, the ushers seemed willing to stretch a point. So that a man did not appear in his shirt sleeves he might be considered "well dressed," and this broad latitude was taken advantage of to the utmost. For upwards of an hour this stream of miscellaneous humanity continued to flow through the Blue Room, passed the President, and into the East Room, where it dissolved.

To-morrow the first annual "State Dinner" will come off, to which only the cabinet and attaches of the foreign legations have been invited, because the table in the state dining room will only seat thirty-six guests. At the next, which will take place about a month hence, the members of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims will be invited.

L. B.
(Communicated.)
Genuine Charity.

DALLAS, TEXAS, January 8.—I heartily endorse your fight against the various evils that seriously affect the Christian cause through the entire country and that seems to be daily on the increase. My object in writing you this is to let you know that you are not alone in this worthy warfare. There has been advertised in our papers for the past two weeks a *Grand Charity Ball*, to which prominent citizens', both male and female, (if you will allow that term for the ladies), names were attached in a great many instances without consultation or consent. Our pastor, Rev. W. H. Neely, after services on Sunday morning, characterized it as a prostitution of the name of charity, and said that he would be one of any number to give the Ladies Aid Society five dollars, thereby personally helping the poor without having to pay the fiddler. This proposition was responded to liberally and over one hundred dollars was raised in a few minutes from a very small congregation. This has been a big card for our preacher, as it created great enthusiasm and a general hand-shaking. I take this method of endorsing his actions as in a wicked city like ours it takes backbone to denounce its popular evils.

W. O. CONNOR.
(Communicated.)

HOMER, TEXAS, December 29, 1876.—You will remember that I acted as agent for the ADVOCATE here once, when we had no preacher; and, if I am not mistaken, the ADVOCATE had more subscribers in this county than it has ever had since. I am sorry there are so few of our church members here taking it. You ought to have at least 50 subscribers in this county. I think I will stir Bro. M. up on the subject when he gets on his work. I am sorry to tell you we were badly beaten on local option in our county. A large majority of our church members voted against prohibition and the reason is because they did not take the ADVOCATE.—H. L. STEGALL.

(Communicated.)
DALLAS, Jan. 1, 1877.—For the past two weeks the weather in this northern portion of Texas has been extremely cold and disagreeable. The snow fell yesterday nearly all day, and must have been between four and six inches deep. But little rain has fallen during the whole fall and winter, in consequence of which the wheat crop has suffered some, and it is to be hoped that the snow will prove an advantage to it. Every enterprise of any consequence has been somewhat paralyzed by the weather. We could not attend church with any degree of comfort, or enter into any church labor with a hope of much good.

Since the Conference I have filled three appointments on my charge, Plano and Corinth Station, on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. This is a very pleasant work; about 140 members; distance between the two appointments, twelve miles. By the blessings of God and the prayers of his people, I hope to succeed in doing much good on this work. This is a fine country and densely populated, but still they come.

D. J. MARTIN.
(Communicated.)
AUSTIN, Jan. 6, 1877.—Brother Whipple is lying at home quite sick of pneumonia, and requests me to write to the ADVOCATE calling in all of his appointments up to the fourth Sunday in January, and request that the district stewards meet him at that time at Manor. I do not see his quarterly meetings advertised at all. Please take the matter in hand and make the proper notice and oblige,
H. V. PHILPOTT.

At the recent laying of the corner stone of a chapel in London, Mr. Spurgeon recounted his effectual way of securing pure air in a church where the windows were so rarely opened that it was difficult to raise them. "It was so close and hot," he said, "that I asked every gentleman near a window to smash a pane or two. There was soon a very grand smash, but then the beautiful fresh air streamed in. I paid the bill afterwards like an honest man; but it was much better to do that than bear the cruelty of preaching in such an atmosphere, or forcing people to listen when they were more disposed to sleep."

The English Presbyterians, who have recently united, have resolved to raise a memorial fund of a quarter of a million pounds, to be devoted to the extension of home and foreign missions, the promotion of theological education, and church extension. Thus far \$1,236 pounds have been subscribed.

Commercial.
WEEKLY REVIEW.
OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,
Friday Evening, Jan. 12, 1877.
Monetary.

Commercial Bank.	545
Sterling, 60 days.....	565
New York sight.....	107 1/2
New Orleans sight.....	107 1/2
Gold.....	107 1/2
Silver.....	101

This day. Yesterday.
Closing gold rate in N. Y. 106 1/2
Closing gold rate in N. O. 106 1/2
Com'l sterling in N. Y. 4-3
Com'l sterling in N. O. 5-6
Gold—Closed in New York this evening at 106. The rates here closed at 107 1/2 buying, and 107 1/2 selling.
SILVER—Rates at the close are nominal; buying par; selling 1c.
EXCHANGE—Rates continue firm, and ending upward.
Closing quotations of the Galveston Market.

Low Ordinary.....	9 1/2
Ordinary.....	9 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	10 1/2
Low Middling.....	11 1/2
Middling.....	12 1/2
Good Middling.....	12 1/2

Market quiet, sales this day 353 bales.

THE GENERAL MARKET.
Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.
Bacon—Market quiet and prices lower. We quote clear sides 11c; clear rib, 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 14 1/2c; should-ers 8 1/2c.
Bagging.—Quiet and weak. Extra heavy, 13 1/2c per yard. Light weight 12 1/2c. Ties 6c. Bailing twine 14c.
Brain.—Fair demand; from store per 100 pounds, 95¢; by the car load 105¢.
Beans.—Prices are steady and unchanged at 25¢ per bushel for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.
Belting, Rubber.—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off.
Butter.—Stock ample and prices higher for all grades; We quote Goshen, 33¢; western, 23¢; Texas, 16¢.
Brooms.—2 50¢ to 3 50¢—per dozen.
Candles.—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 16¢.
Cheese.—Western cream, 15¢; English Dairy, nominal.
Corn.—Unchanged, prices firm; selling from store, 54¢; per bushel in car lots and selling from 50¢ to 52¢.
Corn Meal.—Firm. Selling at \$3 25

3 40 in round lots; jobbing from store, \$3 50 to 3 60.
Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 14¢; fancy 15¢ to 20¢; rock 22¢ to 25¢; cream 18¢ to 20¢; gum-drops 25¢ to 30¢; maple sugar 29¢.
Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 2830 bags. Quotations are firm, prices higher for all grades. Fair 20¢; Good 20¢ to 21¢; Prime 22¢; Choice 22 1/2¢; Dealers are selling from store at about 1c advance.
Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 5 1/2¢; cream and ginger 9¢ to 10¢.
Castings.—Hollow ware etc., 5 1/2¢ sad irons 5 1/2¢.

Coffee Mills.—Per dozen: Parke's No. 59, 5; No. 60, 6; No. 7, 7 1/2, with 10 per cent discount.
Canned Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb \$2 90; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 25; pine apple, 2 lb, \$2 00; 2 1/2 lbs damsons, 1 1/2 @ 2; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 00; 1 lb full weight, \$1 00; oysters 1 lb light weight, 55¢; 2 lb light weight, \$1 65; 2 1/2 lb; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 75; 2 1/2 lb, 1 1/2 @ 2; per pound.
Chains.—Trace, per pair, 6 1/2, 10, 13; 60; 6 1/2, 10, 2, 70¢; 6 1/2, 10, 1, 85¢; O. 1c; 2c, per pound.
Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16¢; arctic 60¢; oxalic 23¢; sulphuric in carbonyl 3¢; C. P. 40¢; Aloes Cap. 20¢; alcohol 82¢; alum 5¢; ammonia aqua 3 F, 8¢; ammonia, spirits arom. 48¢; arsenic, common powdered 5¢; Bismuth subnitrate 82¢; blue vitrol 11¢; Russia, refined, 20¢; caustic, Union, pure \$1 00; chloroform \$1 00; Copperas 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 00; American, 90¢; stock 70¢; Cinnamon bark 35¢; 600; cream tartar, pure, 45¢;—c; grocery 25¢; Chloral hydrate 25¢; 28¢; morphine, sulph, \$5 00; logwood extract 20¢; gum assa-tida 25¢; gum camphor 35¢; gum sium \$7 75; hops 35¢; 40¢; quinine \$8 50.

Eggs.—Ample supply and firm, selling at 30¢ to 40¢ per doz.
Flour.—Market active and firm. Prices are as follows for different grades: Good Trade, \$7 50; Choice Trade Extra, \$7 75; Choice Family \$8 25; Fancy Brands \$7 75; Good Double Extra, \$6 75; Galveston mills from \$5 25 to 5¢, according grade.
Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 00; 2 1/2 lbs figs, per lb, 18¢ to 25¢; prunes 10¢ to 12¢; currants, Zante, per pound 11¢ to 12¢; apples per barrel \$10 13; 13; dates 9¢ to 10¢; almonds, soft, 22¢ to 24¢; shell, 45¢; hard shell, 18¢ to 20¢; filberts 16¢; pecans 6¢ to 8¢; Brazil nuts 10¢ to 11¢.

Fruit, Fresh.—Lemons \$5 to \$7 per box; apples, supply fair, Western \$2 25 to 2 50; Northern, none in market. Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$3 50; \$4 00; Havana, none in the market.
Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00 to 10 00; half-barrels, No. 1, \$5 50; No. 2, \$6 27; kets, No. 1, \$1 20 to 1 25; No. 2, \$1 25 to 1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$1 75 to 2 00; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45¢ to 50¢; No. 2, 50¢ to 55¢ per box; codfish, quarter boxes, \$1 75; half-boxes \$3 25 to 3 50; 100 lb boxes, 64¢ per pound.
Glass Goods.—Per dozen, in cases Pickles, per gallon, \$5 00 to 5 25; half-gallon \$3 40 to 3 50; quarts \$2 40 to 2 50; pints, \$1 25 to 1 30.

Hams.—Steady and unchanged. Choice sugar cured, 15¢ to 16¢; 2d quality, 13¢ to 14¢.
Hay.—Good supply; and active. Prime Western, at \$2 25 to 24, choice 25¢ to 27¢ in round lots. Jobbing at \$25 to 29; Northern, 21¢ to 22¢.
Hides.—Dry selected, over 17 lbs, 15¢ light salted, 16¢; stack salted, 14¢; kips two-third price; damaged half price; damaged kips and glue stock, 5¢. Wet salted, 50 lbs and upward, selected 10¢; below 50 lbs 10¢; butchers' green, 7¢.
Hardware.—Axes, per dozen; Collins Kentucky light, \$10 50; medium, \$11 50; heavy \$13 50.
Hoes.—Per dozen, planters' A. B. No. 0, \$6 50; No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8 00; H. B. No. 6, \$6; No. 1, \$6 50; No. 2, \$7 00; No. 3, \$7 50.

Iron.—Per pound, common bar, 4 1/2¢; hand 6 1/2¢; sheet 5 1/2¢; sheet, common, 7¢; R. G. 8¢; galv. 17¢; Russia, 30¢; imitation Russia, 22¢; plow slabs 5 1/2¢; nail rods, 19¢; axels, 8¢; horse shoes, Burden's 6 50¢; mule-shoes \$7 00.
Lard.—The market is firm: Refind in Tierce 12 1/2¢ to 12 3/4¢; keg 13¢; in barrels, 11 1/2¢ to 11 3/4¢.
Lumber.—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality \$20; dressed weatherboards \$25 to 28; surfaced boards \$25 to 28; ceiling \$20 to 25; flooring \$25 to 30; cypress lumber by the cargo \$25 to 30; ash \$2; shingles \$4 to 5 by small lots \$3 to 5 by the cargo.
Meat-Cutters.—Supply large; Woodruff's No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$18.
Lime, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime \$2 to 2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 25 to 2 50; cement \$2 to 2 25; plaster Paris, \$3 50 to 4 00; laths \$4 40 per M.
Oils.—Nominally unchanged, market active. Linsseed, raw 70¢; boiled 75¢. Lard No. 1, \$1 10; W. S. \$1 30; Proctor & Gamble's \$1 30; Turpentine 45¢. Kerosine \$4 per case, barrels 33¢. per gallon. Insurance 61¢, 65¢ in cases.
Oats.—Active and unchanged; job lots, 43¢ to 44¢ in car lots; 45¢ to 50¢, from store.
Onions.—Firm; ample supply; \$4 25 to 4 50; for Western choice.
Potatoes.—Firm, and selling at \$4 50 to 4 75 per barrel.
Starch.—Dealers supply the demand at 4 1/2¢ to 4¢.

Sugar.—Continues active and firm. Pure white, 11 1/2¢ to 11 3/4¢; off white, 11¢ to 11 1/2¢; centrifugals 9 1/2¢ to 10¢. Open kettle unrefined, fair to fully fair 8 1/2¢; prime to strictly prime \$7 to 9¢.
Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices stiff, with upward tendency. We quote 11 inch extra fine per pound, 75¢; 11 inch, fine 70¢ to 75¢; 11 inch good common, 47¢ to 55¢; twist, all grades 55¢ to 75¢; smoking tobacco 45¢ to 65¢; snuff, per dozen bottles \$4 00 to 4 15; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$20 00 to 60 00; cigars, imported per thousand, \$75 to 220.
Rice.—Louisiana fair 5¢; Ordinary 4 1/2¢, good to prime 5 1/2¢ to 6¢.
Tin.—In plates per box, IX, \$12 90; IC, \$10 40; IC leaded \$8 85; \$12 90 per pound.
Tallow.—Steady; prices unchanged good to prime, 7 1/2¢; for small lots in shipping order 7 1/2¢ to 8¢; common 4 6¢.
Tubs.—Painted, \$8 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$3; 8 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$6 50.
Vinegar.—Fair supply and steady at 27¢ to 30¢. \$3 gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 50¢ to 55¢.
Wool.—The market is quiet. Quotations for Fine 20 to 23; Medium 20 to 22; coarse and heavy 16 to 19; inferior and burry not quotable.