

leas are
to ad.
Soda 5c
54c sad
ce 's No.
10, with
Peaches
2 lb \$3
\$2 00/2
full
weight,
1/2 1 50;
1, 10, 3;
1; 1c; 3c;
etic 10c;
lurie in
2ap. 20c;
ia aqua
om. 45c;
Bismuth
2 bars
\$1 00;
; Colo-
90c;
35c/60c;
grocery
; mor-
extract
un cam-
ops 35c
1 firm,
hanged.
grades
Family
1/2 9 50;
on mills
de.
per box,
; prunes
pound
ds, soft,
11, 18c
10@11c
per bar-
rangs,
\$11 00;
1, \$9 00
50; No.
75; No.
h, \$1 40
45@50c
quarter
1/2 3 50;
1 cases
5; half-
0@2 50;
Choice
y, 11c
; Prime
@24c in
; North-
Bs, 17c
l, 13c;
d half-
oek, 5c
selected
green,
Collins
\$11 50;
; B. No.
50; No.
86 50;
ar, 4c;
et, com-
Russia,
w slabs
; hors-
le-shoes
wer. Re-
24@13c;
rt, and
ne, \$22;
reather-
is \$25@
25@30;
25@30;
all lots
ted de-
barrel;
2@2 25;
is \$4 40
at 24c
prime,
5c un-
led 75c
; Proc-
ine 45c,
els 35c
a cases,
d; job-
c; \$5 00
at 6c7
t \$1 00
5@4 00
00 per
\$4 00/2
steadily;
25 per
r, 2c;
to city
met.
lemand
d un-
ations,
11@11c
the un-
rime to
rdinary
ld for
r sack.
anged
all lots
n 4@6c
12 90;
ig 25c.
prices
We
pound,
l inch
t, all
o 45c
3 00/2
d per
1 25, 8
8 in
dy at
white.
none
l 40/2

Laws and Journals.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
—Now have ready the—
General Laws, per copy.....\$2 10
Special Laws, per copy.....2 10
School Law,.....50
Journals, per copy.....\$3 10
Department Reports, per copy.....50

SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
STATE PRINTERS.

Furnish estimates for Printing News-
papers, Books, and all kinds of Job Printing;
the Manufacture of Blank Books.

Christian Advocate

PUBLISHED BY THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

VOLUME XXIV.

GALVESTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

NUMBER 36

CHAS. H. LEE,
Fayette county.
J. J. M'BRIDE,
Leon county.
Lee, McBride & Co.
COTTON & WOOL FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants
211 Strand, (Hendley Building)
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
State Printers
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Are prepared to execute every va-
riety of Printing—from a visiting
card to a mammoth paper—at

New York Prices.....New York Prices

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 17, 1877

(Communicated.)
From the Border.

Having just visited the three Mexican missions of San Antonio and vicinity; before going further on my round I will give a brief account of the condition and prospects of these.

The Lodi and Graytown Mission is in the charge of Brother Guernardo Paz. It was organized last fall, a week or two before our annual conference session, with seven members. Since then this is the first visit I have made it. Brother Paz is working with fidelity, and has many preaching places among the Mexicans. On this mission I baptized thirty-five persons, and organized two new churches. Within the bounds are a great many Mexicans, and though there is a great deal of pronounced opposition to us, yet the results are amply justifying the divinity of our cause, and the prospects are very, very encouraging. On one occasion I baptized every person present excepting the preacher and myself; and on another, every one excepting two who had been baptized at the previous appointment, the preacher and myself.

Brother Jose Acosta has charge of the Medina mission. Though not employed by the Board, yet he has been there and at work more than two months, trusting the Lord for his support. Sunday last I organized the first church in the mission, and baptized eighteen. This also is very promising, and with the above mentioned, in another year, I think will be self-supporting. It is our policy to have the charges self-supporting as soon as possible, in order that the work may be enlarged.

The San Antonio city mission has but little more than held its own, for Brother Jose Maria Casanova, in charge, has been confined to his bed for over three months. When fifteen years of age, he fell with his knee into a prickly-pear, from which he never recovered fully, and which has so inflamed within the last year that an amputation of the leg will be necessary to preserve life. So useful is his life, I hope all your readers will pray for its preservation.

In this communication I must mention one of our new preachers, Trinidad Armendariz. Though unemployed by the Board, yet since conference he has been laboring most untiringly and successfully in these parts, using what little means he had preserved from his trade before entering the ministry. Of more than ordinary ability and education, of great fervor and courage, and of remarkable controversial talents, he is perfectly ruinous to the cause of idolatry.

The day of truth is dawning upon the Mexicans, pouring its heavenly light upon this people, so long kept beneath the three-fold night of ignorance, superstition and idolatry. We are earnestly praying the Holy Spirit to grant life-giving power to every ray. We wish a reproduction of primitive christianity, and already have touches of its presence.

A. H. SUTHERLAND,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, March 6, 1877.

Letter from Arizona.

PRESOTT, ARIZONA, Feb. 19.

To the Methodists in Texas:

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS: Having been connected with Southern Methodism in Texas for 23 years, and having traveled a great portion of that time on the frontier, and knowing the liberality of the people in Texas, and now being a missionary in Arizona Territory, struggling with poverty, trying to build up the cause of Christ, I appeal to you for a little help in this our time of need. I have been changed from Tucson to this place, which is the most important town in the Territory. The Capital has been located here, and this is military headquarters for the Territory. I found a few faithful Southern Methodists here, trying to build a house of worship, but they are so poor they have had to stop for the want of means to finish. They

have done all they can. If they do not get help Southern Methodism will suffer greatly in this Territory. Will not the Methodists of Texas claim the honor of finishing the first Southern Methodist church in Arizona? I believe they will.

Those who feel disposed to aid in this glorious work can forward the amount to me by mail. Come, brothers and sisters, help the church at Prescott. Any amount, from 10 cents up, will be thankfully received and faithfully reported to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, with the name and amount of each giver.

Small amounts may be inclosed in a letter, large amounts sent by Postoffice money orders. Hoping to hear from my friends, I remain as ever, a friend to Texas Methodism.

W. MONK.

(Communicated.)
Whisky and Religion.

In the ADVOCATE of the 3rd inst., is an article under the above caption, signed by B. T. Kavanaugh, in which are some things hard to be understood. He says: "Every sensible man brought to trial for selling liquor will call for the express provisions of the law (the italics are his) of the church on that subject, against which he has offended, as he has a right to do." That is plain enough, and is good law. "None of the subterfuges Bro. A. proposes will answer in a court of law; neither will it avail him anything to say that the Bible is the law of the church on the question of liquor selling. Our discipline requires that such offenses as are 'expressly forbidden in the Word of God are to be considered immoral.' This, I think, is sufficiently explicit, and is also good law. He then asks: "Will he (Bro. A.) find an express prohibition on this subject?" That Dr. Kavanaugh did not expect an affirmative answer to this question is quite clear. First—Because he has just said it would avail nothing to say "that the Bible is the law of the church on the question of liquor selling." But why not avail? For the very good reason that the Bible contains no such express prohibition. Second—The doctor says that the church should "enact a law based upon the spirit and teachings of the divine law expressly against the heinous traffic." Now, why base a church enactment on the spirit and teachings of the divine law, if the divine law contained an express prohibition? For these reasons it must be apparent that Dr. Kavanaugh has failed to find an express prohibition of the liquor traffic in the divine code. But the doctor says the discipline requires that such offenses as are expressly forbidden in the Word of God are to be considered immoral. Here is where it begins to be hard to understand him. It is true he does not say that no other offenses are immoral, but that is obviously what he means, and that is the doctrine of the fifth article of religion, which he evidently had in his mind. But how does this comport with what he says in the next sentence? He says: "The spirit and tenor of the Word of God are certainly against such an enormous sin and immorality," meaning the liquor traffic. Now, if it is not expressly prohibited by the Word of God, the doctor says, and the discipline sustains him, it is not to be considered immoral. "Whatsoever is not read therein (Holy Scriptures), nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought necessary to salvation." (Discipline, p. 11, Art. 5.) The doctor has just admitted that it is not expressly forbidden in the Bible. Then, according to his own showing, it is not to be considered immoral. Yet, in the very next breath, he denounces it as an enormous sin and immorality. How is this? How can that be an enormous sin and immorality which is not expressly prohibited by the divine law? Here is where the doctor is hard to be understood. But there is another difficulty in the doctor's utterances. He says the church should enact a law against this heinous traffic, based on the "spirit and teachings of the divine law." Spirit and teachings! What spirit?

What teachings? Can any church but the Church of Rome do such things? Can any ecclesiastical council, except the late Ecumenical Council, make a dogma where God has not made a dogma? The idea that so good a man and so able a minister of the New Testament as I know Dr. B. T. Kavanaugh to be, would propose that the Methodist Church in the Nineteenth Century should undertake to ape the Pope and his hierarchy in the manufacture of dogmas and rules of moral conduct where God has thought best to be silent, is to my mind a moral and intellectual phenomenon. The doctor is emphatic about it. He says the law so enacted should be express; that is, expressly against this traffic. This is just what the late Vatican Council did. They enacted a new dogma, based upon the spirit, intent, design and teachings of the Savior, expressly fuming eternal wrath against all who deny the infallibility of the Pope. I hope never to live to see the day when the Methodist Church will perpetrate any such crime against God and His Holy Word. And I am quite confident that if Dr. Kavanaugh would bring his powerful intellect free from the prejudice of many years to the consideration of this question, he would be as far as any man from desiring to see the great council of our church attempt to imitate the follies of Rome. Suppose the church were to adopt such a rule. It would be as powerless as the arm of an infant to arrest the evil complained of. And why? Because it would be without the authority of God's Word—a mere human statute for the purpose of giving a moral value to certain human actions never contemplated by the divine oracles. It would be a dead letter. You could not enforce it. And if you could, you would only shift the evil without diminishing it. Then, *en bono*? What good would it do? What good ought to be expected from any law of any church which, upon its face, is, and is intended to be, an amendment to and supplemental of the law of God. But, Mr. Editor, I have already occupied too much of your space, and yet the subject is a long way from being exhausted. Permit me to say, in conclusion, that I tremble when I hear grave ministers talking about adding to the Word of God. I hope Dr. Kavanaugh and all who are of his way of thinking about amending the statute, will read and study the 19th verse of the 22d chapter of Revelations.

JOHN PENMAN.

(Communicated.)
MINEOLA CIRCUIT, March 4.—Last year this was only a mission, having been made a circuit last Conference. It embraces a portion of Wood and Raines counties. Our first quarterly meeting embraced the third Sabbath in February at Union Ridge. We had an interesting meeting; congregations large and attentive. Six united with the church, and one baptized.—S. W. JONES.

(Communicated.)
Pan-Handle.

How delightful the weather for a few days past; rather cool, but not too much so, perhaps. Vegetation is beginning to peep out a little, and really one is almost ready to think from the merry notes of the mocking bird that winter is just about to be supplanted by spring. We confess to our willingness, and hope it may be so.

But I must write a few lines about our "Pan-Handle." How odd it seems for a station to have a circuit attached to it. Well, we have a station, and two appointments in the country. These appointments are not without their interests, I assure you. The neighborhood east of Greenville—say from four to twelve miles—presents as many interesting features as almost any portion of North Texas I have yet seen. It is emphatically a farming country. The land offering an abundant yield of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, both tame and wild. There are some as fine, thrifty looking apple, peach and pear trees, for their age, as you could expect to see anywhere. It will be remembered that this section of Hunt

county embraces what is here and generally known as the "Lower Cross Timbers;" consequently a plenty of timber. The face of the country is agreeably undulating. Every variety peculiar to Northern Texas, save very poor land, may be found here. But the farmers are evidently doing well, if we are to judge from the appearance. Farms in good repair generally, good barns, and some very respectable dwelling houses already built and others building. Cotton gins frequent, and yet others to be built this year. Farmers introducing fine stock, and indeed their hogs can scarcely be excelled in the State now. Cattle are being shipped from New Orleans and Kentucky, and sell readily at a fair price. Some good horses, though not as many as ought to be here. The mule seems to have the favor, and almost every farmer has a good team. Does it not seem that such a county, with such facilities, and so many good farmers in healthy financial circumstances, with growing and intelligent families, and the literary interests of the children fairly represented, yes, and a Methodist membership in the neighborhood of one hundred, these highly favored brethren ought to build a good Methodist church house in this community? I know you do, Mr. Editor. Well the P. C. is trying to provoke them to good works. He hopes to succeed during the year, though the subscriptions so far are very meagre, and if they do not get larger, and more of them, the sixty by forty foot house will not be built. We have nearly in the centre of the neighborhood five and one-half acres of land already deeded according to law and discipline, and the interests of the church demand a good church house. We preach once a month for them, in the forenoon, on the west side of the neighborhood in a school house, and in the afternoon on east side in a school house—about four miles apart. Now, if school houses are the best houses we are able to build for church purposes, then I am satisfied to preach in them the best I am able, and go on. But, if the church, in a community, is able to build a house for the Lord's services, and simply neglects to do so for want of a proper effort—are they blameless? I know some circuits in North Texas Conference that failed to build church houses when they could have done so, that since have lost (as they say themselves) some of their most enterprising members and citizens for the want of church houses. Some of these circuits today are far below the status they occupied years ago, both in influence and members, if not financially also, and in some instances others have come in and to-day occupy the ground and the hearts of the people that we once controlled. We must build church houses and parsonages if we expect to hold the ground we occupy now. These are in a terrestrial point of view our fortifications and strongholds. Our "Pan Handle" gives us a good congregation at both appointments. Indeed, sir, I have never tried to preach to a more orderly and respectful people. We had one conversion at Greenville and several accessions to the church since Conference. We are looking forward to a gracious year. May the good Lord send—in answer to prayer—a blessed, deep, heart-felt, convicting and contending power all over the land! D. M. PROCTOR.
GREENVILLE Feb. 26, 1877.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Rev. D. C. Kellee, D. D., Asso. Sec. Board of Missions:

My Dear Brother—Bishop Marvin and Brother Hendrix left us by the P. O. steamer for Hong Kong, and on their journey around the world. They were both well and in good spirits. Bro. Parker and myself saw them safely aboard the steamer on the morning of the 12th at half-past seven. We have had a delightful visit with them for one month, wanting two days. This visit to us has proved a blessing to us all, and especially has their visit been a blessing to our native preachers. It will be a time long to be remembered by them and by us. We feel that the work in China has just begun anew, and with brighter hopes before us. The foundation has been laid

—the Southern Methodist Church in China is now a reality. Thank God for this day. I feel that God has given me greater faith and greater strength in his answers to the many prayers which have been offered for our Church in China, and I now enter my work in this field like a new man, and with the same zeal and love for the blessed cause of Christ which actuated me on the 17th day of September, 1854, when I, for the first time, set foot on the shores of this vast heathen land.

I regret that I cannot here tell you in full of all that has transpired since the first day of the arrival of Bishop Marvin and Bro. Hendrix until the day of their departure, but I have no doubt they have told you in much better words than I can possibly do. The last night was indeed "moments rich in blessing," when we met first among ourselves in prayer to reconsecrate ourselves to the service of God, and then, with the native preachers in prayer, we felt that the blessed Spirit of God was with us, and that our hearts were drawn out toward each other in a remarkable manner. It has been a time of refreshing with us all, and our native preachers go back to their work full of faith and holy zeal.

The Bishop told me we must have a large church in Shanghai—one large enough to hold all the native Christians at our monthly meeting of all the denominations. He has, no doubt, written you about it and will tell more than I can possibly do. I send in this an estimate of funds necessary for the working of the mission from the 1st of October, 1877, to the 30th of September, 1878. I gave the Bishop a copy of the same, and I have no doubt he has sent you a copy of it. I have also made out an estimate of what we need to extend the work. I hope this will reach you in good time. I will prepare a report of the work of the past year, and send it on by the next mail.

Bishop Marvin has, no doubt, written you about Walter's coming to China. He thinks he ought to leave San Francisco in time to get here just at the beginning of our cold weather. We have our annual meeting in October, about the 12th or 14th. I would like to suggest that he leave San Francisco the 1st of September, which would enable him to be here at our annual meeting.

Our cold weather commences about the 1st of October, and it would be a good time to commence work. By that time the Kentucky Conference may have some one ready to come. I trust so.

My health is good, and has been so for some time past. So I do not feel that I need any change just now. I may take a run to Japan in August if my life is spared, and if I feel the necessity of it. I shall now close. Our prayers shall be for the safety of our dear brethren. Last night was rather stormy and we often thought of them, out upon the ocean, and prayed that they might be preserved from all harm. This morning opened up bright and fair, and not a cloud was to be seen.

We beg an interest in the prayers of God's people for us and for the church in China. With love to all, I remain, Your brother in Christ,
J. W. LAMBUTH,
SHANGHAI, Feb. 13, 1877.

(Communicated.)
Soule University.

It is now over four months since I arrived in Texas and entered on the Presidency of Soule University. To this time I have not felt at liberty to tax your columns in the interest of the University, other than by advertisement. I wished for time to ascertain the educational ability of your State; the ability of the church and State institutions to meet that demand; the disposition and ability of the people to educate their children, and especially in this connection the measure of their willingness to bear the pecuniary burdens necessary to build up and sustain academic and collegiate institutions of high grade; and the disposition and ability of our own people to sustain our own Methodist educational enterprises, male

and female. I wished, further, especially to learn the condition and surroundings of Soule University, with which I had become connected; its geographical position as affecting its future growth; its past history, and its hold upon public affection and confidence; its accessibility as affecting patronage; the social, financial, religious and intellectual character of the community in which the institution is located; the views, feelings and plans of the Board of Trustees, and of the Texas Conference, to whom it belongs, and who, under its charter, are made its guardian. On all of these points I am now able to form a very clear judgment, and to speak with a good measure of confidence. I am gratified that I am able to state that though I should have been pleased to have found a few things different from what I did find them, yet in the aggregate, my anticipations have been more than met, and I am at work with a growing confidence in the success of Soule University, and that, too, without prejudice to the interests of any other of our church institutions. In theory, I would say the prosperity of each is an additional guarantee of the prosperity of all others. In practice, I would labor to build up each, that all may have public confidence, and consequently the most rapid growth. Permit me to speak briefly on some of these points. The educational demand, considered in its absolute sense, as a want in Texas, and as a want in our own church, is as great, if not greater, than in any State in the Union, and is sufficient to fill ten literary institutions where we now have one. This springs out of the rapid growth of the State in population, and out of the infancy of our institutions and consequent immaturity. This will be remedied in the early future, so soon as the varied elements of our society are melted into homogeneity, and as the combined forces of an intelligent, united and enterprising people are permitted to work. Such is the character of our immigrant population in culture and wealth, that the auspicious day, already dawning, is at hand. The educational demand of our State, considered as a *felt want*, may be but partially developed; yet, in this, we are not behind most of the States of the Union—at least it is so far developed as that all of our institutions are well filled, and we furnish a large number of pupils to more Northern and Eastern colleges. This felt want must be enlarged until it approximates the absolute demand, or until they become co-extensive. The labor to this end devolves upon the public press, public and literary men, our conferences, the ministry, and upon parochial, municipal and legislative officials. At the same time, to develop the educational demand in the latter sense, to induce our people to educate, to retain our patronage at home, and even to draw patronage from Northern and more uncongenial climes, it devolves upon the special workers in the educational field, conferences, boards and teachers, to place their claims upon the public on legitimate grounds, by placing our academies, colleges and universities, as to location, ornamentation, buildings, libraries, apparatus, curriculum of study, competency of teachers, standard of scholarship, and as to all of the modern instrumental appliances of education, on an equality with other institutions in America and Europe; for in our mixed population and in these days of general knowledge and rapid transit, no other course is left to us without failure.

With your permission, more anon.
JOHN C. MILLER,
CHAPEL HILL, March 12, 1877.

(Communicated.)
LIVINGSTON, POLK COUNTY, Feb. 23.—Our first quarterly meeting closed last night. Rev. W. H. Shotwell (a local elder in this town) died in great peace last Friday morning at 7 o'clock; he leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss. Rev. E. L. Armstrong, presiding elder, preached his funeral. On yesterday our membership increased six in number. The prospect for good is increasing. We raised yesterday \$17.80 missionary collection. Pray for us.—JAMES M. BOND.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR 17, 1877

(Communicated.)

Dr. Ditzler's Lectures on Infidelity.

The necessity existing here for a thorough investigation of the demerits and influences of infidelity, as compared with Christianity, was made manifest by the deep interest taken in the subject by all classes of our community, and the vast crowds that attended upon the lectures of Dr. Ditzler. The fourth and fifth lectures came off on Sunday and Monday nights, when the relative merits of Christianity and infidelity were duly considered in their principles, points and practical bearings on the moral and social interests of our country.

As our civil and political institutions, in their spirit and genius, are based upon the doctrines and principles revealed in the word of God, the destructive tendencies of infidelity are aimed as much against the interests of the State as those of the Church.

It will be seen by the brief sketch of the lectures following, that these facts were brought to light in a forcible and impressive manner. The following, among many other and comparatively minor points, were made in Lecture IV, against infidelity:

1. It was laid down as a just basis that a system for the moral and social—that is, the religious government of the world—must be judged of in the light of its reliability, consistency, authority, adaptation to the intellectual and moral wants of the people, its motives and incentives to virtue, and deterring influences from vice, together with the agencies and means put into the field of constant and active operation tending necessarily to these ends. It would require two lectures to bring out the merits of such a theme, as the objections offered to Christianity and the absurdities of infidelity would require consideration of the meanwhile.

It was then asked, 1st, What has infidelity to offer as a substitute for religion? It was wholly a negative, not a positive principle. It had no consistency, no living principle, no motive to offer to man.

2. Next, (1) the religion of the Bible was one—never had changed, never could change. Its principles—love to God and man, based on the adhering faith of a contrite consciousness—never could change.

3. Hence it was universal in application. It had from six to eight thousand years, according to the different chronologies, been tested by all classes of intellectual, social and political developments—in all climates, in all forms of government, and proved itself to be equally applicable to all times and all people. This was elaborated.

It was then shown that every humanly-devised religion was a speedy failure; that they were born of a people's inner life—all parties so admitted—hence was the embodiment of all human error, passion, depravity; hence had no permanent hold or success, and never could be applicable in a country of different habits and nationalities. This was elaborated at length. The universal religion and humanity had a unity of origin—came from God.

After other points also, he noticed (2) charges against this religion. They were met thus:

1st. It was said it warred against science, art, progress, antagonized civil liberty, and persecuted, brought on the Dark Ages!

Here the lecturer, with a coolness and deliberation that looked as if it required a fearful effort to hold himself to, took up the whole question in historic detail, and crushed the monster assertion piece by piece and ground it to dust. It was elaborated (1) that for the first three centuries all parties agreed Christians, or the Church, never persecuted in any way or developed intolerance of that kind. (2) During all that period, more or less, the infidel world persecuted religion with the most cruel and unrelenting hatred. (3) That all the apostles, save one—that one not certain—were put to death in cruel and torturous ways. (4) That Justin Martyr, Ignatius, Polycarp, Origen's father, and saints generally, were put to death by fire, by being devoured in amphitheatres, amid thunders of applause, by infidel crowds. (5) That infidelity made unrelenting war on learning and literature. This was extensively detailed with an unsparring hand. (6) That Christianity had supported, developed, and preserved learning and the sciences through the Dark Ages to our times. This was still more elaborated. (7)

That infidelity was responsible for the existence of Catholicism, for its cruelties, and for the Dark Ages. In all this, the facts, names, dates, all were given in full detail through century after century.

3. Next, the Doctor took up and examined the question, Why sin was allowed to exist, and why evils, afflictions, were suffered to exist? By clear, short, pointed methods of logic and metaphysics, he showed that (1) civilization can only exist in responsibility. (2) That there can be no character, hence (3) no virtue, outside of responsibility. (4) That there can be no mental, social and moral or religious happiness without responsibility, or that on which it rests—CHOICE. That (5) there can be no responsibility without choice—free agency—under laws addressed to us from the standpoint of motives, etc. This was illustrated and argued at length. Hence it was simply a question whether man should exist—be made or not. Man could not be made without responsibility—choice. Choice could not exist without the possibility of sin—fall. All created intelligences in the universe had been on probation. It could not be otherwise. It is the developments in probation alone that put created beings morally beyond the power or moral possibility of sinning.

He then showed that the position of Boston infidels demanded: (1) perpetual miracles; (2) that man be so placed as to reduce him to a sloth, a snail, an oyster. Self-assertion, energy, activity, civilization, would perish forever if their theory prevail, viz: that God must rescue ship crews, inland sufferers, etc., because overtaken in dangers, perils, sufferings, etc.

One by one the props of infidelity vanished beneath the steady blows of truth. For an hour and a half thus it went on, till the whole tower of infidelity was seen reeling, trembling, swaying to and fro, and at last fell with a fearful crash. But the work of demolition went on—the pieces must be torn apart. In the last lecture the train of thought was, 1st, the motives offered by infidelity and Christianity to virtue; 2d, the capacity of each to put agencies, etc., into the field; 3d, effect of each in developing liberty, relation of each to free government, the virtues of life, arts, literature, civilization generally. It was shown that no useful art, no science of modern times, no free State, no constitution of States was ever devised by infidelity. A wide field was traversed here, the investigation complete, and infidels present writhed in conscious and helpless agony to see their pet theories rent and torn into shreds and scattered to the winds.

The impression made upon the Church, in a religious sense, and the public mind, in setting forth the high and commanding authority of Divine truth, was so great that our church has been filled with an anxious and earnest congregation ever since the lectures closed, and we now have very favorable indications of a general revival of religion. I hope the Church in Texas will, as far as practicable, avail itself of Doctor Ditzler's services during his stay in our State. B. T. KAVANAUGH, Houston, March 5.

Local Option.

FOURTH PAPER.

From the Longview New Era.]

The next question in the order of discussion proposed comes up for investigation in this paper. Will the abolition of the liquor traffic prevent the young—the seed corn of society—from forming the dreadful habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

Dr. Knowles said, "Make the children temperate, and when the old class of drunkards pass away we will have a sober community." Can this great achievement be effected without the suppression of the liquor traffic? Can the rising generation resist the contagion of evil example and association of men who resort to the gilded saloon for conviviality and festivity, where the sparkling wine-cup and the blandishments of music and billiards and gaming and all the paraphernalia that lend their meretricious fascinations to tempt the unwary youth, who, tempted by their strong natural proclivities to become men, precociously follow their example in seeking amusement in this deadly circle; and the youth, before they are out of their teens, are fastened to the libations of the death-cup as with hooks of steel. The gifted Prentiss, of Mississippi—the matchless orator—bewailed, in the pride of his manhood and zenith of his fame, his deathly influence seduc-

ing so many of the young into this charmed circle that was death to them as well as to himself, with his towering genius, that was blighted in its meridian glory by strong drink around the festive board in the gambling hell, hard by the drinking hell. They are in indissoluble wedlock. The tempter and the tempted, by a righteous retribution, perished together.

If nothing else can arouse the indignation of society and elicit the terrors of its malediction, it is the corrupting influence of the grog-shop upon the young, poisoning the fountain-head of the stream of life. Passing by one of these decoys on the streets of Marshall, late one night, when the strains of music and the voice of revelry sent out their sounds accordant and discordant upon the night air, the writer looked into the brilliantly lighted saloon (no screen at this late hour intercepting his view of the usual deviltry carried on therein,) and, O, God! what a sight met his gaze. There was a youth, not twenty, who was recognized as one of the first and most wealthy families of the county, sitting in great glee, having drank to satiety, his rebellious stomach, filled to repletion, ejecting its contents over the floor of the gilded hall of death to make room for more of the liquid fire. He was a good customer, otherwise he would have been ejected as unceremoniously as a vomiting dog is kicked into the streets.

There is no disguising the fact that these licensed hells are sending out the most corrupting influence over society—that they are the blighting curse of the world. There can be no plea entered by their friends that will justify their toleration in any community. Their influence is evil and only evil continually. They are destroying the bodies and souls of men. They are a fearful blight upon the productive industries of the country and its producing power. They demoralize labor and capital. The malediction of heaven and good men and women are upon them. The fiat is going forth that this stream of demoralization shall cease its flow. The civilization of the age, to say nothing of its christianity, will not sanction the legalized drunkenness. The people will not much longer bear the terrific exactions of the liquor traffic. The wail of despair that comes up from broken, agonized hearts reaches the ear of Jehovah. The colossal golden image, that far exceeds in splendid magnificence the one set up by Nebuchadnezzar, shall totter to its fall. The idol god shall be by God's wrath shattered as if struck by the lightning's flash or the breath of the cyclone.

In my next, and probably last paper, I will examine the argument of the abridgment of human rights in the suppression of the liquor traffic, and maintain that every interest of society, material and immaterial—even of the grog seller himself—is involved in that suppression. In the meantime we plead, in the intensity of our emotions upon this subject, that all classes of our fellow-citizens give earnest heed to the commanding claims of this great theme, and not permit a death-like apathy to perpetuate the reign of whisky, that is labeled upon our streets, greeting the eye at every corner and sending a thrill of horror to the heart of every philanthropist. H. M. BOOTH.

Father Genin (Roman Catholic) writes of the Indians in Dakota to the Missions Catholics: "Several hundreds of these wandering Indians have been baptized by me in the pains of Dakota." A tribe of Catholic half breeds, who formerly lived in Duluth, but have since retired to the border of Montana Territory, are said by Father Genin to be Catholics. They number in all 3,500 persons. The Assiniboines, who live in their neighborhood, are also Catholics. They are about 4,000 in number.

There is much need that men should constantly read and prayerfully ponder the record given of the Son, that they may learn respecting the Father.

C. W. ADAMS & CO.,

Have on hand

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Together with a large stock of

SALT.

Which will be sold at lowest market rates.

L. F. PRICE, J. H. W. LSCB.

PRICE & VILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

ROOM No. 5

(Ballinger & Jack Building) GALVESTON, TEXAS. Mr. Joseph H. Wilson is Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Louisiana.

THE SINGER

- WITH HER -

CROWNING VICTORY

The CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES after a thorough examination of the various machines on exhibition, awarded

- THE -

SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The very HIGHEST PREMIUM that could be conferred upon any exhibitor, and consists of

TWO MEDALS OF HONOR!

- AND -

TWO DIPLOMAS OF MERIT!

Liberal discounts for cash. Machine sold on the monthly plan.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

53 Market Street, Galveston.

THE WILSON

Received the highest award at the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION "A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA," FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE adapted to all kinds of work.

Also, remember it received the GRAND PRIZE OF MERIT at Vienna in 1873. BLESSING & BRO., State Agents, 174 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS. NEEDLES for all Machines by mail at 60 Cents per Dozen.

BLESSING & BRO.,

Photographers,

- AND -

PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

174 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Make a specialty of Copying, Enlarging and Finishing from Small Pictures. All Work Guaranteed First-class. Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

MOODY & JENISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND COTTON FACTORS.

120 Strand, Galveston.

BANKERS

123 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

P. O. Box 3282.

DAVIDSON HOUSE,

- BY -

MRS. J. H. DAVIDSON,

No 13 Postoffice Street,

(between 2nd and Bath Avenue),

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Board by the Day, Week or Month.

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD,

RICE & BAULARD,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND

77 Tremont St., Galvesto

W. E. DANIELLY, G. M. FRAZELL,

Atto. at Law, Civil Engineer.

W. E. DANIELLY & CO.,

Real Estate Agents & Brokers.

P. O. Box 896, Galveston.

Will sell, buy, rent, tender and pay taxes upon real estate upon commission. They will also negotiate loans and make investments upon such security, and otherwise represent the public in any part of the State.

Refer to Moody & Jenison, Galveston; T. W. House, Houston; A. M. Hobby, Pres. of the Com. Galveston; G. W. Duval, Galveston; Geo. Reed, Cashier Nat. Bank, Galveston; R. S. Walker, Crockett, Judge, 3d District.

\$350 A MONTH.—Agents wanted. See best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address, J. BRONSON, Detroit, Michigan.

LEON & H. BLUM, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

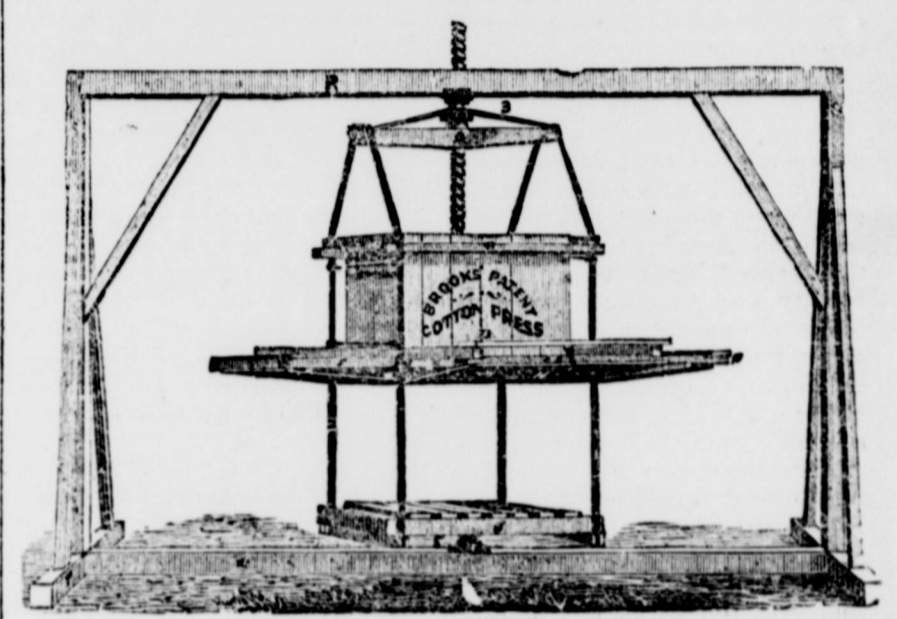
74 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK. 152, 154, 156 and 158 Strand GALVESTON.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

R. B. GARNETT, Manufacturer of the best seasoned all heart CYPRESS CISTERNS. Every Cistern sold under a strict guarantee. P. O. Box 197, GALVESTON.

BURKE & CO., Galveston, Texas. General Commission Merchants and INSURANCE AGENTS. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. J. A. LABARTHE, Sole and Dealer in LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, SHADES, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, and general LAMP TRIMMINGS, OILS, GAS-FLUIDS and portable gas-goods. 173 Tremont Street, Galveston.

BROOKS IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



WE now make only the largest size—10 inch. Every Press warranted up to 500 pound bale. Price for 10-foot set (iron) complete (currency) \$165. With cotton, 1 box (currency), \$200. SIX FEET'S SLAM ENGINE, DEERING HORSE ENGINE or G'S HOUSE RUNNING GEAR, SIMMONS' BELT GEARED COTTON PRESS, COLEMAN'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS. Gullett's Improved Light Draft Gin, \$4 a Saw. Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder, \$1.25 a Saw. JOHN W. WICKS & SON, Agents for Texas, 53 STRAND, GALVESTON.

E. S. WOOD & SON, DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, BUILDERS' & PLANTATION HARDWARE. The Oldest, Largest and Cheapest Establishment of the kind, in Texas. 121, 122 & 123 STRAND, GALVESTON. Agent for Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Dixon's Circular Saw, Collin's Axes, HALL & SPEAR'S PLOWS, and JOHN MOORE'S PLOWS.

T. E. THOMPSON, DEALER IN Watches and Jewelry. Cor. Market and Tremont Sts., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

OUR NEW WATCH. SOLID SILVER AMERICAN \$15 WATCHES.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT USE THE BEST! THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT received the only MEDAL and DIPLOMA from the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. MIXED READY FOR USE. It is the most DURABLE PAINT made. It is the most ECONOMICAL PAINT made. It is the HANDSOMEST PAINT made. The AVERILL is the Standard and only RELIABLE Mixed Paint, and should not be confounded with other mixed paints. It has received the highest endorsements from thousands of persons who have used it in various sections of the country. Sample cards, together with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by J. E. SMITH & BRO., Agents at Galveston, Texas. PELLISSIERE, for coating, preserving and finishing hard woods. The best and most durable preparation known.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT USE THE BEST! THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT received the only MEDAL and DIPLOMA from the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. MIXED READY FOR USE. It is the most DURABLE PAINT made. It is the most ECONOMICAL PAINT made. It is the HANDSOMEST PAINT made. The AVERILL is the Standard and only RELIABLE Mixed Paint, and should not be confounded with other mixed paints. It has received the highest endorsements from thousands of persons who have used it in various sections of the country. Sample cards, together with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by J. E. SMITH & BRO., Agents at Galveston, Texas. PELLISSIERE, for coating, preserving and finishing hard woods. The best and most durable preparation known.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 17, 1877

MACHINERY WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 20 horse power, Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

Subscription Rates. Per annum (in advance) \$2.50 Six months " " 1.50 Three months " " 1.00

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion \$1.00 Each consecutive insertion .75 One inch one insertion \$1.50

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:

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.

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."

Read, Read, Read. Great Inducements to Agents, Clubs, and Sunday-Schools. THE Texas Christian Advocate FOR 1877. Within the reach of all PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

It is a condition that prepayment on Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded. Any one sending us Five Subscribers, \$1.50, we will send THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE one year, free of charge.

For Six Subscribers, \$15.00. Hymn and Tune Book. In cloth. Life and Times of Wm. McKendree. Wesley's Discourses, in cloth. Watson's Elements of Rhetoric. Or any work marked in catalogue at \$1.00 or more.

For Three Subscribers, \$7.50. Manual of Discipline—by Bishop McTear. Commentary on Ritual—by Summers.

For Four Subscribers, \$10.00. Commentary on any of the Gospels—by Summers. The Hugenots—by Samuel Smiles.

For Five Subscribers, \$12.50. "Eccle. Ecclesia," an essay, showing the essential identity of the Church in all ages. Commentary on the Acts—by Summers.

For Ten Subscribers, \$25.00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in music. Minutes from 1855 to 1865 inclusive, in music.

For Twelve Subscribers, \$30.00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in sheep. Minutes from 1855 to 1865 inclusive, in sheep.

For Fourteen Subscribers. Wesley's Sermons, four volumes. Or any work marked in catalogue \$1.50.

For Fifteen Subscribers, \$37.50. Watson's Institutes. Mosheim's Church History. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

For Eighteen Subscribers, \$45.00. Watson's Sermons, two volumes. Rollin's Ancient History. Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

For Twenty Subscribers, \$50.00. Dick's works, two volumes. Or any work marked in catalogue, \$2.00.

Inducements to Sunday-Schools. For 7 subscribers—Our Little People's Library. For 12 subscribers—The Globe Library.

Machine Premiums. One Hundred Subscribers—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine, Price \$25.00. One Hundred and Ten Subscribers—No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine, Price \$30.00.

Splendors of the Golden Horn. "When I rose the next morning at seven, and climbed the poop of the 'Vladimir,' we were under weigh again and slowly steaming down the channel of the Bosphorus.

Arab Tournament. We compile the following from the December report of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: The returns of November make the corn crop only two per cent. short of the great crop of last year.

The product of the South is 10,000,000 bushels greater than last year, that of New England is 300,000 bushels greater, and there is less in the Middle and Western States.

The largest corn producing State is Illinois, credited with about 250,000,000 and Iowa with about 155,000,000 bushels. Next follow Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas.

The extension of this culture westward continues to be very rapid. The quality of the crop is superior to the one of last year, though in some portions of the South and West, there is complaint of rotten and worm-eaten corn.

There has been an increase in the area planted, in all sections, aggregating about two million acres. The advance has been very slight in the Gulf States, from Alabama to Louisiana, and scarcely perceptible in the Middle States.

In the South, Texas and Georgia show the largest increase. The average price per bushel is highest in Massachusetts and lowest in Kansas—ninety-five and twenty-three cents respectively.

passed. All these miseries had passed away, even as the smoke of a railway train disappears on the smilit greenness of an embankment. The East was before me, in all its brightness and its beauty.

Gen. McClellan, in his "Winter on the Nile" in Scribner for March, says: Soon after our arrival five horses were brought in, richly caparisoned in the Moorish style; powerful Moorish bits, with the ring encircled by the lower jaw; stout stirrups, serving also as spurs; the high saddle, covered with velvet housings, embroidered and fringed with gold; heavy gold fringes on the neck and breast of the horses.

Five sons of Sheik Achmet, all clad in Oriental robes of brilliant silk, all wearing the turban, now mounted, and the sport began. It consisted mainly of dashing across the court at full speed, and suddenly bringing up the horses on their haunches, and of rapidly riding around one another in various circles, lunging and parrying with long, light lance poles, one endeavoring to gain the unguarded flank of another.

It was an admirable display of horsemanship, and with the fire carriage of the animals, the superb riding, the rich and graceful robes of the men, and the housings of the horses, formed a remarkable spectacle. It was a scene of another age and of another race, and the first thought that occurred to all of us was that at last we could realize the games that graced the festivals of the Alhambra.

Among those who took part were two very marked men who happened to be the best and most daring riders; these were the oldest and the youngest of those who rode. The elder was a powerfully built man of about forty, perhaps five feet eight in height, with an intellectual and very determined countenance, though there was nothing unpleasant in it.

The younger was a noble young man, while the elder looked like a soldier hardened by many campaigns. The youngster's horse was trained to kneel and lie down and rise again to the sound of a drum, and this was the amusing part of the exhibition.

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 in the yards 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.

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 city for thirty years.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silversware 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 notice 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 Ithica Calendar Clocks; also the celebrated Seth Thomas clock.

The house of M. W. Shaw and Bro. is one of the most reliable Jewelry establishments in the South; those who have traded with them have always found them courteous, precise and upright.

LEE IRON WORKS. C. B. LEE & Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. The above firm are manufacturers of steam engines, saw mills, boilers, mill and gin gearing, shafting, pulleys, brass and iron pumps.

The Spring Term opens the Third Monday in February, Students desiring to enter should be present the week previous. TUTION AND BOARD. Tuition per term, closing Commencement Day, July 10th, \$30.00 Contingent fee, July 10th, 1.50

TO THE LADIES. Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

TO THE LADIES OF TEXAS! If you want a stylish spring Hat, trimmed from \$4 to \$15, or untrimmed, from 50 cents to \$2.50; or Hair Braids, any shade, from \$1.50 to \$10; or a cheap or handsome Fan, Flowers, Ruching, Ribbons, Ornaments, Trimming, Silks cut on the Bias from 2 yard up, or any kind of fancy goods, Feathers, Wreaths, Scarfs, etc., just describe what you want and price you wish to pay, and it shall be sent you by return express, and I guarantee you better value for your money than if you selected it in person. Cheapest millinery in Texas. EDGAR JOHNSTON, Galveston, Texas.

What Next? A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAM was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child of consumption. He now gives this receipt free as a receipt of two stamps, to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1,032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

TO CONSUMPTIVES: Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries. I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible remedy now known to the profession, for the positive and speedy cure of that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants, viz: Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, etc.

Those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, by addressing me, giving symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this great boon, without charge, and shall have the benefit of my experience in thousands of cases successfully treated. Full directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing Dr. John S. Burnett, 127 Jefferson street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

SEND FOR IT. Free illustrated catalogue of Berkshire Hogs, Land and Water Fowls. BIRN & BIRGS, Marble Falls county, Texas.

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 in the yards 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.

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 city for thirty years.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silversware 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 notice 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 Ithica Calendar Clocks; also the celebrated Seth Thomas clock.

The house of M. W. Shaw and Bro. is one of the most reliable Jewelry establishments in the South; those who have traded with them have always found them courteous, precise and upright.

LEE IRON WORKS. C. B. LEE & Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS. The above firm are manufacturers of steam engines, saw mills, boilers, mill and gin gearing, shafting, pulleys, brass and iron pumps.

The Spring Term opens the Third Monday in February, Students desiring to enter should be present the week previous. TUTION AND BOARD. Tuition per term, closing Commencement Day, July 10th, \$30.00 Contingent fee, July 10th, 1.50

TO THE LADIES. Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies. One kind for the Human Family The other for Horses and Animals 1,000,000 BOTTLES.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes: "For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from my house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally I learned of the Centaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

This Liniment cures Burns and Scalds without a scar; extracts the poison from bites and stings. Cures Chilblains and Frost-bites, and is very efficacious for Ear-ache, Tooth-ache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions. The entire Liniment Yellow Wrapper, is intended for the rough fibrous cords and muscles of horses, mules and animals.

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manokill, Scarschod county, New York, says: "For a year with a fetid lock-worm. All remedies utterly failed to cure, and I considered it worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which promptly cured him. I heartily recommend it. It makes very little difference whether the case be 'wrench,' sprain, spavin or lameness of the horse, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, Sweny, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the Stock-growers, Livy-men, Farmers, and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any farrier who has ever used it."

LABORATORY OF J. B. ROSE & Co. 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

A complete substitute for Castor Oil with-out its unpleasant taste or recoil in the throat. The result of twenty years practice by Dr. Sam'l Pitcher of Massachusetts. It is particularly recommended for children, as it soothes, stimulates the food, and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup, and for children Teething, Colds, Feverishness, Diarrhea, Drops of the Bowels, and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 25 cents, and can be had at any drugstore.

Chappell Hill, being on the Houston and Texas Central Railway (West Branch), is easy of access from all portions of the State. The location is beautiful and healthy. The community is noted for its high intelligence, culture and religious character, surrounding the pupil with a healthy, social and moral atmosphere. The Institution has its Faculty, Buildings and all of the appliances for educational purposes, is unsurpassed by any in the State.

Proposes to furnish to all young men who pass its curriculum of study, a thorough, scientific, classical and literary education, and when desired, special attention will be given to instruction in the modern languages.

THE SPRING TERM OPENS THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, STUDENTS DESIRING TO ENTER SHOULD BE PRESENT THE WEEK PREVIOUS.

THE SECOND TERM OPENS JANUARY 1, 1877, AND CLOSES JULY 15, 1877. FISCAL SESSION, FORTY WEEKS.

THE DINGEE & CONRAD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, post-paid, 5-10 plants for \$1.00, 15 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50. For cents each additional, one Magnificent Premium Rose to every dollar's worth ordered. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 300 new sorts. We make Roses a Great Specialty, and are the largest low-growers in America. Order to local customers in the United States and Canada. THE DINGEE & CONRAD CO., Rose-growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

THE DINGEE & CONRAD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, post-paid, 5-10 plants for \$1.00, 15 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50.

THE SPRING TERM OPENS THE THIRD MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, STUDENTS DESIRING TO ENTER SHOULD BE PRESENT THE WEEK PREVIOUS.

THE SECOND TERM OPENS JANUARY 1, 1877, AND CLOSES JULY 15, 1877. FISCAL SESSION, FORTY WEEKS.

THE DINGEE & CONRAD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, post-paid, 5-10 plants for \$1.00, 15 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50.

Voice Bars. Strengthens the voice, makes it musical, extends its compass, indispensable to singers and speakers. Cures coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Relieves Asthma, Circulars free. Voice Bars Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPPLIES. Sunday-school collection boxes, per 100, \$3.00. Bibles and Sankey's Gospel Hymns, 50c, 100c, 20c. Bibles and Sankey's Gospel Hymns, No. 2, 50c, 100c, 20c. Sunday School Times, quarterly per year, 25c. Any lesson leaves desired, per year, 50c. Any lesson leaves desired, per year, 50c. Any lesson leaves desired, per year, 50c.

Southwestern University, BOARDING FOR STUDENTS. In response to many requests, and the increasing demand for Boarding Accommodations, the undersigned has arranged to take students to board. \$15 per scholastic month covers all items.

F. A. MOOD, Regent, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

VICK'S FLOWER and Vegetable Garden. A beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Flower Plate with the first number. Price, only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1877, just issued in German and English.

S. B. BALES, Livy, Sale and Feed Stable, West side of Plaza, SAN MARCOS.

THE LANE & BODLEY CO. JOHN & WATER STS., CINCINNATI, O. Manufacturers of Plantation Machinery.

S. L. ALLEN, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Houston, Texas. Liberal cash advancements made on consignments of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES.

Best Writing Ink at 25 cents a gallon. Once used, will have no other. Endorsed by teachers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and preachers, sent anywhere by mail. Particulars free. Agents wanted in every neighborhood. J. W. BILLINGTON, Boston, fairness county, Texas.

The Dingee & Conrad Co's BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, post-paid, 5-10 plants for \$1.00, 15 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50.

THE DINGEE & CONRAD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES. Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate flowering, sent safely by mail, post-paid, 5-10 plants for \$1.00, 15 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.50.

STATE Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, AT BRYAN.

THESE END TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BEGIN ON THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1877. The buildings are new and elegant; the furniture and fixtures are of the most improved description; the armory is supplied with the latest styles of guns, used in the United States service; the Steward's Hall is well equipped and conducted; and the Faculty is composed of gentlemen of ability and experience. The charges are lower than those of any other similar school, while the advantages are inferior to none. January 1st is a favorable time of entering, as students are charged for board and tuition from date of entrance.

The college is now well organized, and in successful operation. Particulars will be sent on request. The undersigned on any subject connected with the college. All communications answered promptly.

THOS. S. GATHRIGHT, President. DR. V. H. SHELTON'S IVORY WHEAT, The Most Prolific in America! YIELD THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS CORN!

Or the common kinds of wheat. Free from rust or smut; and makes well either in drought or wet seasons. This is an import from Africa; and has been grown in the United States with unparalleled success for four years. And is a sure crop in the most fertile south, and also in the usual wheat-growing regions.

I will sell for \$1.00, postage pre-paid, enough to plant one acre; for \$1.50, enough to plant two acres; for \$3.00, enough to plant four acres. The money must accompany orders to secure attention, and can be sent in Registered Letters or Postal Money Order, payable at Bryan, Texas. Circulars with full instructions for culture, etc., will accompany all orders.

Persons are wanted. All the Preachers of Texas or other States are requested to act as agents, to receive orders in their bounds, and forward money, with names of purchasers, with addresses plainly written. Fifteen per cent. will be allowed, and can be retained.

500 CHOICE VARIETIES OF PLANTS, for house and garden culture, sent by mail, free of postage, send stamp for illustrated catalogue. Address, L. B. CHASE, Richmond, Ind.

TO VIRGINIA.—Pleasant and profitable lands in the best farming districts of Virginia, upon the upper James River valley. All things considered, these are the cheapest farming lands in the U. S. For further information address (with stamp) W. A. PARSONS, R. E. Agent, Goodland, C. H., Va., for pamphlet containing full particulars.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS MAR. 17, 1877

The editorial headed "Jesus in Bethlehem," in this issue, is the first of a series, which is to consist of important periods in the life of Christ.

We have received the prospectus of the *Evening Journal*, to be printed at Jefferson. It was to be been issued Saturday, the 3d of March, 1877. Jno. M. Snyder, Dan. P. McMullen, publishers.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF AND THE CAN-CAN.

(communicated.)

AUSTIN, MARCH 7, 1877.
I noticed the article in your issue based on the telegram from Houston to the Galveston *News* that "the Governor's staff are witnessing the Can-Can to-night." While there is no one more opposed to such immoral exhibitions, and less willing to excuse "State officers" for attending upon them than myself, simple justice demands that I advise you that the Governor and other worthy heads of departments did not attend the Can-Can, as was alleged; and, further, that Texas has never had an Executive who had greater respect for religion, and who would have been further from doing violence to the moral sentiments of his constituency, than His Excellency, R. B. Hubbard.

OUR COMMENTS.

The responsibility of the announcement that "the Governor's staff were attending the Can-Can" does not rest with the *Advocate*, but with the Galveston *News*. It appeared among its special telegrams, and we had no right to question its accuracy without presuming that the *News* was unworthy of credence.

While, with many other citizens, we most cheerfully accept the statement that "the Governor and other worthy heads of departments" did not countenance with their presence an "immoral exhibition," we have no apology to make for the comments we made on the report as we found it in one of our leading dailies. Such exhibitions as the Can-Can, in which unsexed women exhibit their denuded forms before a gaping crowd, are not only demoralizing to all who witness them, but are an outrage on any decent community; and we repeat our former assertion that it is bad enough that society has to endure such an affliction; but is still more offensive when the columns of influential papers indirectly bolster up these immoral exhibitions by the advertisement of the presence of those high in public trust—whether the statement be true or false.

Since we received the above communication, we find the following in the Galveston *News* of the 9th. Wishing to do justice to all parties, we give the reporter's explanation in full:

AUSTIN, MARCH 9, 1877.
Els. News—At Houston the Austin party, consisting of the Governor and various State officials, returning from the San Antonio excursion, stopped at the Hutchins House. Upon the trip, these various State officials, with the Governor, had been, in the reports to the *News*, designated as his staff. Perhaps it is necessary to say in our simple democratic government the Governor really has no staff in the general acceptance of the term, yet it was quite a convenient term to use in this case.

Opposite the hotel, as soon as supper was over, this party of gentlemen observed that Perkins' Theatre was open, brilliantly lighted up and the band playing within. No one knew but that the performance was legitimately of a character to be attended by any gentleman who attends theatrical entertainments. It was in a place usually understood to be a regularly licensed theatre, understood to be a decent place, resorted to by many of the respectable citizens of Houston, right in the center of the city, and could not be supposed to be such an immoral, contaminating exhibition as to rouse the fears and sensibilities of the editor of the *Advocate*.

One of the party proposed that they witness the performance; three or four—not, however, including the Governor—accepted

the proposition. They did go in, and saw Madame Rantz's troupe; and, finding it not the most worthy or most satisfactory performance—in fact, becoming disgusted—they left in a very few moments. When they left the hotel, the reporter of the *News* was informed of their object, and reported that the Governor's staff was witnessing the Can-Can.

This was to the extent above stated true, but was given without the qualifying circumstances attending their visit. The reporter would at an earlier day have made the explanation had he known the *Advocate* had made the circumstance the text for severe criticism and a lengthy lecture, but it is just now brought to his notice.

We can ask no stronger endorsement of the justice of our strictures on the telegram than the above explanation affords. It seems that this Can-Can proved not to be a performance "legitimately of a character to be attended by any gentleman who attends theatrical entertainments." That is hard on the Can-Can. It was supposed to be a "decent place, and being a licensed theatre would not prove to be the immoral and contaminating exhibition it was." Were we wrong in anything we said about an establishment which the reporter of the Galveston *News* admits to be indecent?

Our readers will unite with us in an expression of gratification that those gentlemen who were unwittingly allured into such questionable precincts so promptly expressed their disgust by withdrawing. We have no doubt those gentlemen share with the *Advocate* its emphatic disapproval of the officious haste with which the reporter of the *News* rushed their inadvertency into public print. Their prompt withdrawal furnishes strong proof of the real character of these immoral exhibitions, and the justice of our strictures. It is a matter of congratulation that the article in the *Advocate* called forth these explanations, for they not only exonerate the Governor and other members of his staff, but place those referred to by the *News* reporter in their true position.

Though the reporter of the *News* affects to regard our comments on this affair as proof of prudish sensibility or mawkish morality, he will find out when he grows wiser, that we only gave utterance to the disgust with which thousands of the best citizens of our State read the reckless announcement that men high in public trust had openly given the countenance of their presence to a notoriously indecent and immoral exhibition. The right of the citizen when he casts his vote for men who will fill important posts, to weigh in the balance with party or purely political considerations, questions of the gravest moral import may not have been recognized as it should have been in the past; but if we rightly interpret the awakened moral sentiment in the land, it will not be lightly overlooked in future. We commend this suggestion to all concerned, and especially to the secular journals of the land.

JESUS IN BETHLEHEM.

"Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" Matthew and Luke gave the fullest account of the birth of Jesus. The former wrote for the Jewish, the latter for the Gentile Christian. Matthew was anxious to prove that Jesus was the legal heir of David, and gives the line of Joseph the husband of Mary. This is evident from the expression, "Jacob begat Joseph;" showing that Jesus was according to law the son of David. Luke gives a more particular description of Mary, and furnishes her line. This is evident from the fact that Joseph, the reputed father of Jesus, is called the son of Heli. He was the son of Heli by his marriage with Mary; that is, son-in-law, but he was the natural son of Jacob. The Jews did not put women in their genealogy, and therefore Joseph, Mary's husband, took her place in her father's

line, and thus Jesus was the son of David through the line of Joseph as his legal father, and through Mary, his mother. So, also, St. Paul declares in Rom. 1, 3. What a sacred pedigree in Mary's line, Abraham and David, Thamar, Rabab, Ruth and Bathsheba! Here is genuine nobility, not by royal patent, but by the blessing of heaven. This genealogy may be considered the first New Testament testimony of the Messiah. It proves his humanity, his hereditary right to the throne of David, and his divine character as Messiah.

The precise date of the birth of Jesus is not given. The nativity has been assigned to every month in the year. The statement of Luke in reference to shepherds feeding their flocks by night, being the foundation of these conjectures. It is well known that during the season, from the end of October to the middle of March, the flocks in Palestine were withdrawn from the fields. On the other hand it is equally proved that there is an interval of pleasant weather from the middle of December to the middle of February, corresponding to our Indian Summer. Then the earth is frequently clothed with grass and flowers, and the weather is highly favorable to feeding flocks. The ancient church celebrated the 25th of December, and we prefer to keep the feast at that time, as the Indian summer is a beautiful symbol of the Messianic kingdom in the midst of our winter of sorrow and sin. Though the shepherds testify nothing as to the date of the nativity, they bear unmistakable evidence of the divinity of Christ. They saw the angel of the Lord, and glory of the Lord around them, with the announcement: "This day is born to you in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord." This is the only place in Scripture, according to Alford, in which the two words Christos and Canas come together. It is remarkable that the announcement is made to shepherds. Jehovah was called the shepherd of Israel, and the Messiah was announced as a shepherd. David had pastured his flocks in this neighborhood, and while the rich and great are looking for the Messiah in earthly grandeur, He is announced to the shepherds in the field. This wonder in the heavens and glory on earth may be considered the second testimony of the divinity of Jesus.

The visit of the Magi and the attending circumstances form an important link in this chain of evidence. These wise men were not Jews, but were probably from Persia and Mesopotamia. They were not like Simeon Magus, nor Elymas the sorcerer, but were earnest and sincere astrologers. There was, according to Suetonius a general expectation throughout the East that about this time one would come from the Jews who would rule the world. These Magi were fully impressed with this faith, which prepared them to receive the sign of His coming. Providence condescended to use their imperfect science as a medium through which this signal was given. This signal is called "His star." It could not have been a meteor, for that would have burst too soon. It could not have been a comet, for that would have created too much alarm and even terror. The famous astronomer, Kessler, has shown that, in the year 747, from the building of Rome, a very remarkable conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn occurred in the sign Pisces, and that in the following spring Mars appeared in this constellation. Kessler was of the opinion that an extraordinary star appeared in conjunction with these planets, and formed the star which guided the Magi. Whether these conjectures be true or not, it is true that these heathen astrologers were convinced by some extraordinary appearance in the heavens, and sought the Great King of the Jews. Aside from the providential agency of this star, it teaches us that while the clearest

light of the heathen is but starlight, still there is a star in this firmament which will lead them to Christ, and now, as in the days of the Magi, they call upon as faithful scribes to tell them "where is He which is born King of the Jews."

Last, though not least, Herod with the scribes and chief priests came forward as witnesses in this case. When the wise men appeared in Jerusalem and made known their mission, the king and all the people were troubled. Herod was a usurper and held his position by the favor of Augustus; He had destroyed the priestly and royal house of Maccabeus by the murder of its last heir, and now when another and greater Heir to the throne of David is expected, the tyrant is exceedingly troubled. This alarm in the palace and hut must be the result of divine conviction. Then the scribes and chief priests come together in council and find that prophecy had announced that Bethlehem was to be the birth-place of the Messiah. The cunning hypocrisy of Herod sought the Magi as instruments of his cruelty, and would have succeeded if God had not interposed. For the wise men would have felt under obligation to Herod for the interest he had taken in their mission, and would have returned to make known their discovery, if they had not been warned of God in a dream.

"Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" The genealogy of Mary and Joseph answers, in Bethlehem; the mission of the shepherds reply, in Bethlehem; the Magi and the star testify, in Bethlehem; the terrified Herod and the awakened scribes and priests respond, in Bethlehem; and millions who have been saved by Christ witness: in Bethlehem.

ITINERANT PREACHERS AND THE CHURCH COLLEGES.

Ignorant and prejudiced people prate about the church's opposition to science! Stuff. The church has too much science to run mad after the vagaries of reckless guesses, and too much faith to swallow crude theories that leave God out of his universe. But, of true learning, the church has been and is, both in the new and the old world, the chief and the best patron. This may be quite surprising to those sciolists who place Darwin & Co. above Moses, and whose mental pabulum is furnished by Prof. Youmans in the *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. But the Christian Church and Christian ministers have been the pioneers in the work of true education.

In this great work for the glory of God and the good of man, in modern times, Methodism has been among the foremost. Wesley in England, Asbury and the fathers in America, very early recognized the educational function of the church and did what they could.

Here, most distinctly, we wish to recognize the great work done by itinerant Methodist preachers in the cause of education. For our Methodist colleges, with scarcely an exception, owe their existence to itinerant preachers. Wherever you find a Methodist college, there is an itinerant preacher's thought at the bottom of it. In our church, at least, from Maryland to Oregon, itinerant preachers have led this van in our march of progress. We believe this is true in our sister church of the North. It is notably true in our great work in the cause of female education. The first regularly chartered female college in the world, the Wesleyan, at Macon, Georgia, originated in the hearts of itinerant Methodist preachers. And Dr. Lovic Pierce was its first agent; his son, Bishop Pierce, its first president. How largely itinerant preachers have been the educators and civilizers of our country secular history will never have comprehension or liberality enough to see or to acknowledge.

As to many of our educational

enterprises, their managers have been taunted with lack of financial ability. This is as unjust as the feeble sarcasms often poured out on our preachers for lack of financial skill in their own affairs. Really, this is adding insult to injury. For the truth is, as to our colleges, there has never been anything to financier with. Their managers have almost worked miracles with the resources at their command. Just as our itinerant preachers make their little go further and last longer and do more than any other class of our people.

Our Methodist colleges, we repeat, for the most part, have been founded, guarded, and nurtured by the itinerant preachers. Itinerant preachers have been their advocates before the people. They have given, in money, their slender purses being considered, incomparably more than their brethren of the laity. And what literature the church has the itinerant preachers have created. They are not narrow, bigoted, prejudiced men; they have given themselves to every good work that ministered to the civilization as well as the salvation of the people.

But we do not think the itinerant preachers have done too much; we doubt if they have done enough—that is, as much as they could, and therefore should, have done. Some of them have done little; some of them have done nothing. Some have withheld not only their money, but their influence. A few have been obstructionists by virtue of their indifference. A very few have actually stood in the way with deliberate purpose to hinder and oppose. A very few have been unfriendly to higher education among us. We have no time for wasting words on them. Nor is it necessary; they themselves—by their ignorance and incompetency—have advertised to all men how sorely they need, what they desire, education. This class—fortunately very small and, as we believe, rapidly diminishing—can do our colleges but little harm.

Our trouble is with a much larger and far more respectable class of itinerant preachers. They do not oppose the church college, but they do not advocate its claims. They wish it well, in a sentimental sort of way, but it is not in their hearts. They forget it, they overlook it, they neglect it. Sometimes they apologize when they should defend:

"Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer."

Of this class are those who are afraid of the politicians who sometimes oppose, and the infidels who always despise, denominational colleges. Of this class are those who speak patronizingly of the "church school" and send their sons to distant States or to secular institutions, which too often attempt to make up in tinsel what they lack in gold.

Some who might do a great deal for the church college really do nothing. They do not purposely get in its way; nor they do not "prepare the way before" it. They do not forbid their members to give money to the college when it is needed and asked for; but by their hesitation or indifference, without intending it, they really and effectually discourage and hinder. They forget to speak a word at the right time, when, perhaps, just a word from them, "fitly spoken" as to time and place, might determine the question of donation or patronage.

The sleepless Jesuits know better. They watch, with both eyes, for opportunities to build up Rome. It is their business and they attend to it with all their might. They get money and students, and some, to the shame of their folly be it said, from Protestant families. From their own people they get all that is there. If a Catholic boy or girl goes to school or college, it is to a Roman Catholic institution. And they get money—much money—where-

by they bait stingy Protestants with cheap prices.

But in this country our Methodist itinerant preachers can beat them at their own game. For our people, we have a better organization than Rome has for thorough and efficient work. Our preachers are everywhere, and everywhere received with favor by our people.

We have no sort of doubt that our colleges would soon be endowed and full of students, if the itinerant preachers used their influence as they can and, as we think, they should. If our itinerant brethren will only take hold of this college question in good earnest, it will be solved. They can give money and induce others to give a great deal more. True, they have but little money, but the little they can give of the little they have will be a good deal in the aggregate—a great deal in its results. By example and precept they can produce such a sentiment among our people that endorsement and equipment will become comparatively easy.

There are many reasons why our itinerant preachers should lend their great influence to the church college. We do not propose to argue them now. Only a few we mention: 1. It will advance all the interests of Christian civilization. 2. It will help to fortify our people against the insidious assaults of Rome. 3. It will build up our own branch of the church. 4. It is in the interests of the families of the preachers themselves. Although indicating the most important reason first, this last should be potential with itinerant preachers. Very little can they leave their children besides education, godly training and a good name. Now, nearly all—perhaps all—church colleges give, as they should, free tuition to itinerant preachers' children. While the broad question presents to them the greatest difficulty, nevertheless free tuition has made education possible to many itinerants' sons and daughters. We can point to "stars" in our pulpits and schools who, but for this free tuition, would be pulling fodder to-day. No reflection on fodder-pullers; we have pulled fodder manfully in our time and according to the ability of our stature. But the aforesaid "stars" are glad enough that they are not pulling fodder in hot days. Surely they should lead all men in their zeal—a zeal born of gratitude—for the schools and colleges of the church.

Now, in conclusion, for this time at least, we wish to say, in brief:

We have children in abundance; they have brains, and it is our duty to educate them. Not to educate them, when we can, is a sin. We should, by all means, educate them at home. To do this we must provide as good schools, for their wants as they can find abroad. To do this, we must put our hands deep down in our pockets, and give our money to deepen and broaden the foundations of our colleges. Thousands of our people are poor, and that they may be helped our colleges must be endowed. To endow our colleges we need, not simply more money, but more giving ability. There is no way to get the good out of money but by making it useful. Money being alone is dead; but if it die to selfishness by consecration to usefulness, it bringeth forth much fruit. As a church and a Southern country, we will fall far behind our sister churches and States if we do not build up our colleges. Our itinerant preachers can do more in this work than any other class. Let them try.

Local option was voted upon in Waller county on the 12th inst.

The local option law was voted upon in Madison county on Monday the 12th inst.

The magic lantern man has been to Hempstead; he did not give satisfaction.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 17, 1877

Results of Palestine Exploration.

It is a remarkable fact that until within a few years the country east of the Jordan, that is to say Moab, Bashan, and Gilead of the Bible, was little better known than the heart of Africa.

It was to spy out this comparatively unknown country that the Palestine Exploring Society was organized in 1870, and which was to do on the east side of the Jordan what the Palestine Exploring Society organized in 1865, under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, was doing on the west side.

It now turns out that this unknown country is about the richest in architectural and archaeological remains to be found in the world. Here is not only magnificent scenery but multitudes of towns, whose massive ruins only astonish the beholder, and which can hardly be accounted for unless we may presume that the earliest routes of travel between Asia and Africa lay through this region.

How beautiful this was! And this is just what Jesus does for us, if we are trying to serve Him. He puts us "where we can look right into His face" at times. And in that face there is nothing but goodness, and love, and tenderness towards us. What a comfort this is.

Plymouth Church has adopted a line of action unprecedented in church history. It has sent out a circular to all holders of pews and seats requesting them to stay at home for a few Sundays and allow their pews to be occupied by strangers.

The Episcopal Church is very strong in many of the cities of this country, as the following list will show: Philadelphia, 86 churches and chapels; Chicago, 15; New York, 76; Brooklyn, 34; Baltimore, 26; Boston, 19; St. Louis, 15; Louisville, 18; Cleveland, 13; Cincinnati, 13; Newark, 12; New Orleans, 10; Buffalo, 10; Jersey City, 9; Memphis, 7; Rochester, 7; Troy, 7; San Francisco, 7; Hartford, 7; Mobile, 6; Utica, 5; Milwaukee, 4; Cambridge, 4.

A correspondent of Zion's Herald, speaking of the importance of sending to India men warmly attached to and well versed in the principles and practices of American Methodism, quotes Bishop Simpson as saying that "nearly all the troubles and secessions in Methodism have arisen from trying to introduce English ideas and plans into our American Church, or, in other words, from trying to condense our immense continent into the area of a little island."

Each pastor in the English Presbyterian Church receives one thousand dollars per annum from the Central Sustentation Fund. To this sum each congregation adds whatever it may be able, or may please to add, and thus the vexed question of ministerial support is satisfactorily settled in that church.

The Universalists report for this year 69 associations, 880 parishes, with 41,029 families; 656 church organizations, with 32,917 members; 642 Sunday-schools, with 56,463 teachers and pupils; 756 churches, worth, above indebtedness, \$7,465,495. They report also 5 colleges, 2 theological schools and 7 academies.

Omnibus.

Even in the Church of Christ there is much idolatry. Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

The afflictions of this life are neither too numerous nor too sharp. Much rust requireth a rough file. Every one must see daily in instances of people who complain from a mere habit of complaining.

With what face can we despise others, and dwell upon their faults, when we ourselves are filled with nothing else!

Revelation, although above nature and above reason, is not against nature or against reason. Infidels are seldom convinced by argument—the springs of unbelief are in the heart rather than in the head.

Let him who neglects to raise the fallen, fear lest, when he falls, no one will stretch out his hand to lift him up.

When one is prompted by the Spirit to speak, is it not safe to hope that the Spirit is prompting others to hear?

To things which you bear with impatience you should accustom yourself, and, by habit, you will bear them well.

One grand gain to the human race in the incarnation is, that it met a craving of men's hearts for a nearer approach to the Deity.

Were all men to bring together their burdens of sorrow to be equally divided, each on reflection would choose his own.

The world must indeed be shaken upside down if it be necessary to put people back into their own proper sphere by sheer force.

"The slumber of the pure is sweet," says the Talmud. That accounts for the sleeping in church, surrounded by the pew-rent influences.

He is a poor preacher of whose preaching it may be truthfully said, his text would suit any sermon and his sermon any text.

A missionary society is said to have adopted a device found on an ancient medal, which represents a bullock standing between a plow and an altar, with the inscription, "Ready for either—ready for toil, or for sacrifice."

The ladies fairly revel in the sweet buy and buy. Where to find eternal spring: In the circus business.

Drinking glass after glass produces a pain in your inside. Next to a diary the most difficult thing to keep is a lead-pencil.

In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel. One tramp does not make a summer; but he makes a very good swallow.

An Irish agricultural journal says that potatoes should be boiled in cold water. It's a lovely doll! dear grandpa and grandma. But—but—I'd been hoping it would be twins.

A little fellow ran to his mother the other day and asked, "Ma, can I have some bread and jam?" His mother, wishing to break him of the vicious habit, replied, "When I was your age I couldn't get anything to eat between meals if I wanted." "Yes," said the boy, after a moment's pause, "but you didn't have a good, nice mamma, did you?" This settled it in favor of the young flatterer.

An English clergyman was "turned down" at a fashionable spelling-bee for spelling drunkenness with one "n." Shortly afterward he returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you were turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."

"You are entirely welcome, ma'm," said one of our courteous citizens the other day, as he yielded his seat in the horse cars to a young and attractive lady. She looked puzzled, and so did the listening passengers. "Entirely welcome—entirely so," reiterated the courteous citizen; "I didn't hear your thanks, but you are just as welcome for all that." The blushes of one passenger and the suppressed titter of the others indicated that they saw the point.

According to a Cologne newspaper there is in that city a booth in which is exhibited "a bearded lady." At the entrance is stationed a girl to take money. Recently a visitor, having feasted his eyes on the strange phenomenon, thinking on his departure to have a joke with the little money-taker, said to her, fondling her under the chin the while, "Well, little one, I suppose the bearded woman is your mamma, eh?" "No, sir," replied the child, "she is my papa."

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

CORNICANA DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Groesbeck cir, at Central Institute, March 21. Jewett cir, at Leona, March 31. Centerville cir, at Beaver Dam, April 7. Buffalo cir, at Buffalo, April 14. Fairfield cir, at Lake's Chapel, April 21. Byrdston mis, at Wortham, April 28. Mexia cir, at Forest Glade, May 5. JOHN S. MCCARVER, P. E.

FORT WORTH DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Cleburne sta, at Cleburne, 3d Sunday in March. Caddo Grove cir, at Caddo Grove, 4th Sunday in March. Fort Worth cir, at Clear Fork, 1st Sunday in April. Alvarado cir, at Grandview, 2d Sunday in April. Cedar Hill cir, 4th Sunday in April. Arlington cir, at Thomas' Chapel, 5th Sunday in April. Cleburne cir, at Nolan, 2d Sunday in May. Action cir, at George Creek, 4th Sunday in May. WM. C. YOUNG, P. E.

WACO DIST.—SECOND ROUND. East Waco cir, at Sunset, March 21, 25. Kossie cir, at Union, March 31 and April 7. Marlin and Beaumont, at Marlin, April 7. Calvert sta, April 14, 15. Mt. Vernon cir, at Rhode's Chapel, April 21, 22. Wheelock cir, at Hearne, April 28, 29. Owensville cir, at Englewood, May 5, 6. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Atlanta circuit, March 21, 25. SoLa Lake circuit, March 31, April 1. Dangler circuit, April 7, 8. Mt. Pleasant circuit, April 14, 15. Coffeyville circuit, April 21, 22. Gilmer circuit, April 28, 29. Longview circuit, May 5, 6. J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Lockhart cir, at West Fork, March 17, 18. Seguin sta, March 21, 25. San Marcos cir, at Bethel, April 7, 8. Gonzales cir, at Oak Forest, April 14, 15. Mt. City, at Mt. City, April 21, 22. Thompsonville, at Thompsonville, April 28, 29. Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Athens cir, 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. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Melrose, March 17, 18. Douglass mis, March 24, 25. Lynn Flat cir, March 31, April 1. Mt. Enterprise cir, April 7, 8. The preachers of the district will please advise me of the place of holding the quarterly meetings on their respective circuits. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Corpus Christi sta, March 17, 18. Legarto cir, at Banqueto, March 24, 25. St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, March 28, April 1. Goliad cir, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8. A. F. COX, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Cedar Creek circuit, at Cedar Creek, March 17, 18. J. W. WHIPPLE.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Black Springs, at Shady Grove, 3d Sabbath in March. Graham, at Monks' chapel, 4th Sabbath in March. Co-tersville, at Dobbs' school-house, 1st Sabbath in April. Jacksboro at Jacksboro, 2d Sabbath in April. Weatherford station, 3d Sabbath in April. Weatherford circuit, 4th Sabbath in April. Fort Griffin, 5th Sabbath in April. Brethren will not forget that the delegates to the District Conference are to be elected on this round. Let us elect no one who will not promise to attend, if possible. See who will attend, if elected. My postoffice is Weatherford. T. W. HINES, P. E.

GRANBURY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Palo Pinto cir, at Pleasant Hill, March Sabanna mis, at Sipe Spring, March 17, 18. Stephensville cir, at Skipper's Chapel, March 24, 25. Granbury cir, at Thorpe Spring, March 31 and April 1. Clifton mis, at Garret's Mill, April 7, 8. Gattsville cir, at Gattsville, April 21, 22. Ireddell cir, at Hazelton, April 28, 29. Meridian cir, May 5, 6. Jonesboro cir, May 12, 13. Paluxy cir, May 19, 20. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

Waste Basket. The ladies fairly revel in the sweet buy and buy. Where to find eternal spring: In the circus business.

Drinking glass after glass produces a pain in your inside. Next to a diary the most difficult thing to keep is a lead-pencil.

In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel. One tramp does not make a summer; but he makes a very good swallow.

An Irish agricultural journal says that potatoes should be boiled in cold water. It's a lovely doll! dear grandpa and grandma. But—but—I'd been hoping it would be twins.

A little fellow ran to his mother the other day and asked, "Ma, can I have some bread and jam?" His mother, wishing to break him of the vicious habit, replied, "When I was your age I couldn't get anything to eat between meals if I wanted." "Yes," said the boy, after a moment's pause, "but you didn't have a good, nice mamma, did you?" This settled it in favor of the young flatterer.

An English clergyman was "turned down" at a fashionable spelling-bee for spelling drunkenness with one "n." Shortly afterward he returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you were turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."

"You are entirely welcome, ma'm," said one of our courteous citizens the other day, as he yielded his seat in the horse cars to a young and attractive lady. She looked puzzled, and so did the listening passengers. "Entirely welcome—entirely so," reiterated the courteous citizen; "I didn't hear your thanks, but you are just as welcome for all that." The blushes of one passenger and the suppressed titter of the others indicated that they saw the point.

According to a Cologne newspaper there is in that city a booth in which is exhibited "a bearded lady." At the entrance is stationed a girl to take money. Recently a visitor, having feasted his eyes on the strange phenomenon, thinking on his departure to have a joke with the little money-taker, said to her, fondling her under the chin the while, "Well, little one, I suppose the bearded woman is your mamma, eh?" "No, sir," replied the child, "she is my papa."

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. CORNICANA DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Groesbeck cir, at Central Institute, March 21. Jewett cir, at Leona, March 31. Centerville cir, at Beaver Dam, April 7. Buffalo cir, at Buffalo, April 14. Fairfield cir, at Lake's Chapel, April 21. Byrdston mis, at Wortham, April 28. Mexia cir, at Forest Glade, May 5. JOHN S. MCCARVER, P. E.

FORT WORTH DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Cleburne sta, at Cleburne, 3d Sunday in March. Caddo Grove cir, at Caddo Grove, 4th Sunday in March. Fort Worth cir, at Clear Fork, 1st Sunday in April. Alvarado cir, at Grandview, 2d Sunday in April. Cedar Hill cir, 4th Sunday in April. Arlington cir, at Thomas' Chapel, 5th Sunday in April. Cleburne cir, at Nolan, 2d Sunday in May. Action cir, at George Creek, 4th Sunday in May. WM. C. YOUNG, P. E.

WACO DIST.—SECOND ROUND. East Waco cir, at Sunset, March 21, 25. Kossie cir, at Union, March 31 and April 7. Marlin and Beaumont, at Marlin, April 7. Calvert sta, April 14, 15. Mt. Vernon cir, at Rhode's Chapel, April 21, 22. Wheelock cir, at Hearne, April 28, 29. Owensville cir, at Englewood, May 5, 6. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Atlanta circuit, March 21, 25. SoLa Lake circuit, March 31, April 1. Dangler circuit, April 7, 8. Mt. Pleasant circuit, April 14, 15. Coffeyville circuit, April 21, 22. Gilmer circuit, April 28, 29. Longview circuit, May 5, 6. J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Lockhart cir, at West Fork, March 17, 18. Seguin sta, March 21, 25. San Marcos cir, at Bethel, April 7, 8. Gonzales cir, at Oak Forest, April 14, 15. Mt. City, at Mt. City, April 21, 22. Thompsonville, at Thompsonville, April 28, 29. Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Athens cir, 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. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Melrose, March 17, 18. Douglass mis, March 24, 25. Lynn Flat cir, March 31, April 1. Mt. Enterprise cir, April 7, 8. The preachers of the district will please advise me of the place of holding the quarterly meetings on their respective circuits. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Corpus Christi sta, March 17, 18. Legarto cir, at Banqueto, March 24, 25. St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, March 28, April 1. Goliad cir, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8. A. F. COX, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Cedar Creek circuit, at Cedar Creek, March 17, 18. J. W. WHIPPLE.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Black Springs, at Shady Grove, 3d Sabbath in March. Graham, at Monks' chapel, 4th Sabbath in March. Co-tersville, at Dobbs' school-house, 1st Sabbath in April. Jacksboro at Jacksboro, 2d Sabbath in April. Weatherford station, 3d Sabbath in April. Weatherford circuit, 4th Sabbath in April. Fort Griffin, 5th Sabbath in April. Brethren will not forget that the delegates to the District Conference are to be elected on this round. Let us elect no one who will not promise to attend, if possible. See who will attend, if elected. My postoffice is Weatherford. T. W. HINES, P. E.

GRANBURY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Palo Pinto cir, at Pleasant Hill, March Sabanna mis, at Sipe Spring, March 17, 18. Stephensville cir, at Skipper's Chapel, March 24, 25. Granbury cir, at Thorpe Spring, March 31 and April 1. Clifton mis, at Garret's Mill, April 7, 8. Gattsville cir, at Gattsville, April 21, 22. Ireddell cir, at Hazelton, April 28, 29. Meridian cir, May 5, 6. Jonesboro cir, May 12, 13. Paluxy cir, May 19, 20. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

"VEGETINE"

—IS THE GREAT—

Family Medicine

—AND—

HEALTH RESTORER.

GENERAL DEBILITY. Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than regular proportion while the watery part is in excess. Debility is of frequent occurrence. It is incident to a variety of diseases. The lower limbs are apt to be chilled. The patient is feeble and cannot bear much exertion. The circulation is irregular, but almost always weak. Palpitations are languidly performed. The muscular strength is diminished; fatigue follows moderate or slight exercise. The breathing, though quiet when at rest, becomes hurried and even painfully agitated under exertion, as in running, ascending heights, etc. The nervous system is often greatly excited. Vertigo, dizziness, and a feeling of faintness are very common. Violent and obstinate neuralgic pains in the head, side, breast and other parts of the body are frequently attendant upon this disease. The secretions are sometimes diminished. In females the menses are almost always either suspended or very partially performed. The bile is scanty, and costive, with unhealthy evacuations from the bowels and dyspeptic state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

Marvelous Effect. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have used Vegetine and feel it a duty to acknowledge the great benefit it has done me. In the spring of the year 1862 I was sick from general debility, and for several weeks, want of sleep and proper rest. I was very weak and emaciated. I tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit from any of them, until I was persuaded to try Vegetine. Before I had taken this one week my improved condition gave me renewed hope and courage. I continued to take it every day, gaining more strength until I was completely restored to health. The effect of this remedy in case of general debility, is indeed marvellous. R. Z. FOLEY, 21 Webster Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Swollen Limbs. LERANON, N. H., Jan. 29, 1870. Mr STEVENS: Dear Sir—I write this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced taking it a year ago, I was very much debilitated. My limbs were swollen so that it was impossible for me to get into or out of a carriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs. But, after I could scarcely stand on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength falling rapidly. After using your medicine for a few weeks I began to improve, my appetite improved, and my strength returned. I can now perform my duties as usual with my wonted ease; and I owe it to Vegetine. Yours gratefully, Mrs. C. A. H. TILDEN.

A Perfect Cure.

CHARLESTON, June 11, 1861. Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—This is to certify that Vegetine made a perfect cure of me when my attending physician had pronounced my case consumption, and said I could not survive many days.

The facts stated by Mrs. Lobson are personally known by me, and they are true. A. D. HAYNES.

Would not be without VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I have used it for many years of great value for restoring the health, but a preventative of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost. ERWIN TILDEN, Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the California Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Massachusetts.

CENTRAL ROUTE.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

And connections offer the best routes from the GULF OF MEXICO

TO ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST & WEST.

This is the only line in Texas that has a uniform gauge, and that makes uninterrupted connection in St. Louis with all the great trunk lines North, East and West.

PASSENGERS HAVE CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA St. Louis, Hannibal, Chicago, Fort Scott and Kansas City.

Pullman Palace Drawing Room and SLEEPING CARS. Run through from HOUSTON to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE, making connection with the fast trains of lines from St. Louis to Chicago and all points East.

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. Leaves Galveston 2:20 P. M. Houston, 6:20 P. M. Arrives Houston 9 A. M., Galveston, 1 A. M. Leaves and arrives daily, except Sunday.

Making the Trip in 47 Hours. TICKETS FOR SALE VIA THIS LINE AT UNION TICKET OFFICE, No. 161 Tremont Street, GALVESTON. J. H. MILLER, Agent. F. L. MANCHESTER, Southern Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas. GEN. J. B. ROBERTSON, Eastern Passenger Agent, 113 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. DURAND, General Superintendent, Houston. J. WALDO, General Ticket Agent, Houston.

CHANGE OF TIME. G. H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876.

Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2:20 P. M., Trains Leave Houston 6 A. M., 10:15 A. M., and 8:50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Houston at 10 A. Leaves Galveston 2:20 P. M.

For G. H. & S. A. and Houston & Texas Central Railway take the 6 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. Trains.

For International & Great Northern Rail road, take the 11 A. M. Train.

M. M. HONIX, Manager. C. C. MURRAY, Gen. Pass. Agent. J. H. CROWLEY, Gen. Freight Agent. Master Transportation.

BOOK WORK A SPECIALTY. SHAW & BLYAOCK.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La. MACHINERY. MAKE FLOUR CORN MILLS SAW AND COTTON PRESSES.

COLEMAN'S LATEST IMPROVED

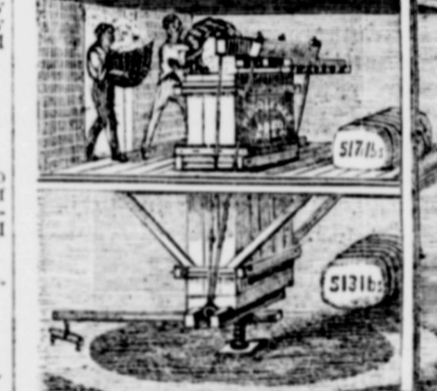


CORN MILLS.

At GALVESTON at over Fair from New York. It is the best ever offered for sale in this country during the past twenty-four years. Awarded the only Gold Medal ever awarded to any corn mill in the United States. Simple, strong, durable and cheap, with solid French iron castings, set in a circular.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans, La.

Coleman's Simple Screw Press.



THE ONLY REMEDY advertised which ever received the endorsement of the MOST DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS OF OUR COLLEGES in the United States for its remarkable efficacy in curing cases of SCROFULA in a variety of forms, such as WHITE SWELLINGS, HYPERTROPHIC ENLARGEMENTS OF THE THROAT, OLD AND INDETERMINATE ULCERS, etc., which had defied the efforts of their skill. In cases where a fatal issue is suspected in the system it is of invaluable value. This fact being known, its pre-eminence is soon conceded. Prepared only at SWAIN'S LABORATORY, South 7th St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Pamphlets sent to any address gratis.

SWAIN'S CELEBRATED PANACEA

In the United States for its remarkable efficacy in curing cases of SCROFULA in a variety of forms, such as WHITE SWELLINGS, HYPERTROPHIC ENLARGEMENTS OF THE THROAT, OLD AND INDETERMINATE ULCERS, etc., which had defied the efforts of their skill. In cases where a fatal issue is suspected in the system it is of invaluable value. This fact being known, its pre-eminence is soon conceded. Prepared only at SWAIN'S LABORATORY, South 7th St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Pamphlets sent to any address gratis.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

A graphic pen-picture of its history, exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Most extensively, 5000 agents wanted. Get the only reliable history. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Pub., St. Louis, Mo. (Caution—Do not be deceived by pretentious imitations assuming to be official, and telling what will happen in AUGUST and SEPTEMBER.)

LAWS and JOURNALS

For Sale Pamphlet Bound, per copy..... 4 10 Bound in Law Sheep..... 8 10

MUSIC BOOKS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Choral Practice. Fitted for the occasion of the "Episcopal" year, but a book of great concrete beauty for any denomination, 160 good songs, Tunes, and short, easy Anthems. By Rev. J. H. Waterbury. Price 35 cents. Good News.

Shining River. The glittering title aptly depicts the character of this book. It is a book of songs of elevate and cheer, which fill the book with beauty. By H. S. Perkins and W. O. Perkins. Price 35 cents.

River of Life. Containing songs contributed by a large number of well known composers; it has an unusual variety and evincing it of the best quality. By H. S. Perkins and W. W. Bentley. Price 35 cents.

Living Waters. Prepared for Camp-meetings, Revival Meetings, etc., this is also most appropriate for Sabbath-school work. No better collection is published. By D. F. Hodges. Price 35 cts.

Remember the EXCORE, (45 cts), is the book for Singing-schools. Either book mailed, post-free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

C. H. DITSON & Co. J. E. DITSON & Co. 711 Broadway. Successors to Lee & New York. Walker, Philadelphia

SHAW & BLYAOCK Galveston, Texas. Positively do all work at New York prices. Send for estimates..... P. O. Box Number 4

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 17, 1877

TEXAS NEWS.

Cuero continues to improve, new buildings are constantly being erected.

The county seat of De Witt county will be removed to Cuero, and the old court house rebuilt.

Local option, or more properly prohibition, will be voted upon in Cherokee county on Thursday next.

The Sherman Register is still looking for important railroad developments—within the next ten days.

The Sherman Register reports the assortment of weather as good: twenty-six different kinds in one day.

There are hoppers by the million in Limestone county, and fears are entertained for the safety of early crops and vegetables.

In the opinion of the Mexia Ledger, it is entirely too soon to commence seeking, or even suggesting, a candidate for Governor.

Sherman Register 8th: The scramble over the Sherman post office has begun in earnest..... Municipal election in less than a month, but as yet no interest is taken in the matter..... The local is in love—gum drops—perfumes for the hankerchief, etc..... Wm. Winer, colored, in order to escape arrest, hid himself, all except his feet; these betrayed him and he was taken in.

Brenham Banner 10th: The building of a new school house is now an assured fact. The citizens are responding liberally and considerable money has already been subscribed..... Professor Petty, who made such a noise on the streets several weeks ago with his so called soap, got away from here, leaving a grateful remembrance in the shape of \$100 unpaid debts.

Cherokee Advertiser: There are but two vacant houses in Rusk..... Mr. Frazer and wife left their house in charge of a small negro boy. The boy immediately went to piloting around and resurrected an old derringer pistol. That negro boy's hand is not as good as it was..... The colored church has been trying some of its members for back-sliding—one was suspended for four months for tuning a fiddle..... The sudden change in the weather will injure the fruit; also the festive hoppergrass..... About a hundred shade trees have been planted in the court house yard.

The Houston Age of the 11th says that on Saturday, so soon as the news of the troubles of the Central were made known, a run was inaugurated on the Houston Savings Bank. Men of all classes, merchants, mechanics, artisans, laborers, draymen, white and black, widows and working girls were all in the crowd and all clamoring for their money. All demands were promptly paid during the day, some \$30,000 being handed over the counter. The trouble is thought to have grown out of the fact that Col. F. A. Rice, President of the Bank, is also Treasurer of the Central Railroad.

After a great deal of talking on the part of the newspapers, Austin has at last commenced work on the Narrow Gauge railway. The Gazette of a recent date has the following: Yesterday ground was broken and work commenced on the Austin and Lampasas Narrow Gauge railroad. A contract for the grading of one mile of the road with the privilege of twenty, was made with Pat. McKernon, and as an earnest that he meant business, he placed nineteen teams at work yesterday. Capt. Creary, we are informed, has the contract for five miles of the road. This would bring it to Bagdad. The work begun was on the International at Davis' Mills seven miles from our city. The heaviest grading is on the first mile of the road. We shall speak of this enterprise at large hereafter.

The Palestine Advocate thus gets after one of the numerous traveling shows that has been "wintering" in Texas. It is safe to say that the majority of them are very small humbugs, yet they are patronized to a considerable extent. The advice to devote show money to a public library and reading room is very good, but by no means likely to be followed: The biggest joke of the season was the unlimited and long drawn out sweetness of the Bailey troupe performance on Friday evening. The amount of table-moving, rope-tying, sleight-of-hand and foolish humbuggery exhibited was never before seen or appreciated by the oldest inhabitant. The mayor, sheriff, county grandees and representatives of the press were present and enjoyed

the joke hugely. Toward the close, Bailey and his colored supe were greeted with rousing cheers by the audience, whose risibles were strung up to the highest pitch. If the citizens have more money for such attractions, we advise them to salt it down in a public library and reading room.

Central Texas is, it seems to be, overrun by gamins. The Mexia Ledger says 300 boys gathered up in the streets of New York have been shipped to Corsicana and are to be distributed to such persons as are desirous of having them. There are probably some good boys among them and a fair supply of bad ones. It is to be hoped that they may succeed in finding good homes and all grow up to be useful men and become constables and policemen.

The insurance companies which met with losses in the late fire at Mexia are quibbling about adjusting the claims of the losers. "Such conduct," says the Ledger, "is calculated to lessen confidence in their fair dealing."

Houston Age, 11th: James Coffee, the pump man at Gum Island Station, twelve miles from Houston, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide. He drew a knife across his abdomen, penetrating to the cavity, so that his bowels fell to the ground. This not killing him at once, he attempted to cut his throat, and also made a failure. He was alive at last accounts.

There are seven general merchandise stores, three drug stores, one family grocery, three bars and billiard saloons, one bakery and restaurant, one jewelry store, three hotels, three white and one negro church, two newspapers, a fine college, an iron foundry, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and carriage shop, fourteen lawyers and seven doctors, all in Rusk.

The Mayor of Cuero administers the law promptly and fearlessly. Two gentlemen, the happy possessors of pistols, tried their marksmanship by firing at a target inside the city limits. This piece of little amusement cost them a fine of \$25 each, and their fire arms were confiscated by the city.

Palestine Advocate, 8: Eugene Vaugh is an India-rubber boy. He was run over by a heavily loaded wagon and escaped uninjured..... The machinery for the ice factory is being put in order—a cool time is anticipated..... There are three candidates for the position of Mayor.

In the Palestine city council, a resolution to pay judges and clerks of the city election was defeated. The question there now is, who is going to hold the election?

Dr. J. S. Webb, of Freestone county, was assassinated about two weeks ago. When about retiring he heard a noise on his gallery, and stepping out to ascertain the cause, was shot and instantly killed. No clue to the assassin.

The Cuero Bulletin indulges in a column dissertation on grasshoppers, from which we learn that millions of hoppers are now hatching out in De Witt county, and that like all other young hoppers just hatched out their appetites are remarkably good.

The quarrel between Sherman and Denison goes bravely on. Both towns are having a lively little time throwing dirt at each other.

The exchange fiend has been to Mexia; he went to the Ledger office and played hob with the exchanges. The editor says he wants to see him.

The Cuero Bulletin says Lieut. Hall's company have made twenty-six arrests, including four cases of murder, in the counties west and south of De Witt.

On Sunday there was a number of rumors afloat regarding an accident said to have happened to Mr. Louis LeGierse, a well-known wholesale grocery merchant on the Strand. At his place of business but little information could be obtained. From what our reporter could learn, it appears that Mr. LeGierse, in attempting to get on the cars at Borden, a station twelve miles west of Columbus, on the Sunset route, fell and was very severely injured. On Sunday at 9:30 A. M. a special train, with Mrs. LeGierse and Drs. Shearer and Wilkinson, and also Mr. J. C. Henderson, an employee of the firm, left for Columbus.

The following dispatches contain all that is known up to the present time: We found him beyond doubt much better than anticipated. He is conscious and speaks hopefully. Physicians have every hope of recovery. J. C. HENDERSON. LeGierse's back bruised, and several flesh cuts on his thighs, but no bones broken. Indications favorable. J. C. HENDERSON.

D. A. F. Walton, Sheriff of Bee county, arrived in the city on Sunday. He came for E. J. Singleton, who has been in jail here since June last for safe-keeping. Singleton had been convicted of murder, and appealed to the Court of Appeals, which has affirmed the decision. He will be taken back to Bee county for execution.—Galvestonian.

The question of whether citizens of incorporated towns and cities can be compelled to work county roads, will probably soon have a legal solution. The Mayor and citizens of Palestine have determined to test it. The Advocate says: "Mayor Pickens has issued a proclamation in relation to the late order of the Commissioners' Court of Anderson county, instructing overseers of roads to go inside of the corporate limits of Palestine, and warn citizens to work on the roads. His Honor declares this order of the court a high-handed procedure, and he requests the people of the city to pay no attention to anything the road overseers may say or do, and that the City Council and its officers will see to the protection of the people in this matter. Perhaps there is some legal excitement and fun ahead. But of course we think Mayor Pickens is right, for we never could stand the idea—much less the reality—of road-working."

The application for the appointment of a receiver for the Houston and Texas Central Railroad has been postponed until Monday next. The Texas Directors of the company deny that there is any grounds for the proceedings.—Galvestonian.

The Houston Age favors the erection on the court house square of a life size equestrian statue of Gen. Sam. Houston as he appeared at the battle of San Jacinto. Such a statue would be eminently proper, and it is almost a shame to the great State of Texas that no befitting monument has yet been erected to the memory of the old hero. The Age does not know what such a monument would cost, and asks information. We have no reference book at hand, but think it safe to say that a bronze statue would cost perhaps \$15,000 or \$20,000. Should the enterprise be inaugurated, every Texan should contribute according to his means in furtherance of so laudable an object.

Hoppers have hopped some of the gardens in the vicinity of Schulenberg, but are not numerous enough to do any serious damage.

The Colorado Citizen reports myriads of grasshoppers in that county. The birds are destroying many of them, and they are dying in large numbers.

The Colorado Citizen says a disgraceful row occurred at a saloon in that town; the matter is in the hands of the grand jury, and the offenders will doubtless be brought to justice.

The Huntsville Item is losing faith in the colored man: one promised to pay some money a long time ago, and has not done so. The paper gives it as its deliberate opinion that that colored man is an accomplished fibber.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Republican closes an elaborate article on Louisiana and South Carolina with the following: "However, the policy of the administration will soon be made known. As observed above, the matter will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow, after which the President will no doubt listen attentively to the suggestions of all who come to make them. He will then again counsel with his Cabinet on Friday, and after that take such steps as may be deemed expedient."

Senators Lamar and Gordon and Representatives Randall and Gibson had a consultation with the Cabinet and President.

The interview with the President was in regard to the status quo in South Carolina and Louisiana. The withdrawal of troops from the State House of both States was urged, and the President pressed for an answer as to his intentions in the matter.

The conversation was perfectly free, and was conducted with the utmost candor on both sides.

Senator Gordon declines to express an opinion further than that he is satisfied that only a few weeks will intervene before a final solution will appear.

The leading idea with the President and his advisers is to let Chambers and Packard down as easy as possible.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will report to the Senate to-morrow that Wm. Pitt Kellogg is prima facie entitled to his seat.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The new Cabinet was sworn in this

morning by Judge Carter. Subsequently there was a general conversation preliminary to the first meeting to-morrow.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee to-day, by a strict party vote, authorized its chairman to report to the Senate to-morrow that Kellogg has a prima facie right to admission as Senator from Louisiana, and should be immediately sworn in. Democratic members will present a dissenting report.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 10.—The following letters are made public to-day by Gov. Chamberlain, at the special request of Stanley Matthews, and are the letters alluded to by Mr. Blaine in the Senate, on the 7th inst:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4th, 1877.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.: My DEAR SIR—I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, but have learned to respect you from my knowledge of your reputation. I take the liberty of addressing you now, with great distrust of the propriety of doing so, prefacing it by saying that I speak without authority from any one, and represent only my own views. The situation of public affairs in South Carolina is too complicated to be discussed in a note, and yet impresses me as one that ought to be changed by the policy of Republican Statesmen in such a way as not only to remove all the controversies that disturb that State, but to remove all embarrassments arising from it to the party in other parts of the country. It has occurred to me to suggest whether, by your own concurrence and co-operation, an accommodation could not be arrived at which would obviate the necessity for the use of Federal arms to support either government, and leave that to stand which was best able to stand of itself. Such a course would relieve the administration from the necessity, so far as Executive action is concerned, of making any decisions between the conflicting governments, and would place you in a position making the sacrifice of what you deemed your abstract rights for the sake of the peace of the community, which would entitle you to the gratitude, not only of your own party, but the respect and esteem of the whole country. I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken, as my motive is to promote not only the public, but your personal good. With great respect,

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Appended to the foregoing letter are the following lines by Mr. Everts:

Dear Governor—I have read this letter, and conversed with Col. Haskell and Senator Gordon on this subject, so interesting to us all. I should be very glad to aid in a solution of the difficulties of the situation, and especially to hear from you speedily. With my compliments to Mrs. Chamberlain.

(Signed) Yours very truly, WM. M. EVERTS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The friends of the River and Harbor Bill have assurances that the appropriations allowed will be favorably considered as soon as the new Secretary of War assumes his duties.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate took up the case of Kellogg, claiming a seat from Louisiana. The Republican members of the committee assume, that Kellogg's credentials are regular, and he has prima facie right to a seat and should be sworn in; and investigation as to which is the legal government of Louisiana should be considered afterwards. The Democrats claim that the Committee have judicial knowledge that there are rival governments in Louisiana, and therefore there should be a previous investigation as to which of them is legal before any action is taken regarding Kellogg's claims. The Committee then adjourned to Monday when the case will be further considered, and the majority and minority reports be presented to the Senate probably as early as Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the Senate a communication was read from Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, requesting the return of messages, several thousand in number, recently delivered to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Laid on the table.

The Senate, in executive session confirmed all Cabinet nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Cabinet officers will all qualify on Monday and meet in Cabinet on Tuesday.

Sherman as Senator supports Kellogg, but Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury supports Hayes' policy.

Ex-Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, in a published letter, con-

cedes Hampton's election, and favors his recognition in order to secure peace and prosperity. In the course of the letter, Gov. Scott says that Chief Justice of the State, Moses, and his associates, Willard and Wright, recognized Hampton by making requisitions on him for their salaries and accepting the money.

PHILADELPHIA March 10.—The annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, at the Academy of Music, to-day, was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and ninety-eight gentlemen.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—The largest meeting of business men ever assembled in this city, met at the Cotton Exchange to-day. Resolutions were adopted that the members, without committing themselves to the legality or fairness of the means by which Mr. Hayes became President, hail with pleasure and approval the broad departure of President Hayes from the policy which has characterized the administration of past years, and pledge themselves to sustain him in every just and constitutional measure. They heartily endorse and approve the appointment of Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General, and thank him for his prompt acceptance of the same.

The resolutions were adopted almost unanimously. On the Committee on Resolutions were Gen. A. J. Vaughn, Col. A. D. Geyman and Gen. N. M. Gay, three ex-Confederates. All the committee were Democrats.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. March 10.—Great freshet in the Mohawk. The water has risen twelve feet since last night; eighteen feet, six inches above low water mark. The ice is broken and the lower part of the city is submerged.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 10.—The Susquehanna is fifteen feet above low water mark. The flats are overflowed, and travel is impeded between this city and Kingston.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 10.—In north Manchester yesterday, during the gale, the steeple of the Congregational church was blown down. The Methodist Church was unroofed. At Naugatuck the railroad is obstructed by the overflow.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The destruction of buildings, windows, etc., and sinking and collision of vessels in this vicinity, by yesterday's gale, is estimated at nearly \$100,000.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt contests the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt on the ground that the will was not properly signed nor properly witnessed. He further claims that deceased was not of sound mind when the paper was signed, nor was he in any respect capable of making a will or codicil thereto. That the writings were procured by fraud and under influence of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and others. That deceased was by reason of delusion, mental mania, age or for other reasons disqualified to make such will, and that from a desire to concentrate his fortune in the person of W. H. Vanderbilt and his children he was incapacitated from making a fair will towards his other children.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Bank statement: Loans decrease three-fourth millions; specie decrease, one million; legal tender decrease, one-half million; deposits decrease, three-eights million reserve decrease, half-million.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A delegation of colored people from South Carolina, partly composed of Congressmen Rainey, Cain and Smalls, Judge Wright, Treasurer Cordozo, State Senator Maxwell and Col. Minton called on the President to-day. They give the following report of the interview: The President spoke with perfect frankness, stating that he desired to remove the antagonism existing between the races, especially to political differences resting upon the color line, that colored men and the Republicans might not need the protection of the army. He stated that the use of military force in civil affairs was repugnant to American institutions, and should be dispensed with if possible. He, however, recognized the necessity of protection at present, until that feeling of respect for the rights of political opponents should be entertained by the Democrats of the South. The President stated that with regard to South Carolina, concerning which the delegates expressed great anxiety, he proposed to preserve the status quo left by his predecessor, and to examine the condition of affairs carefully and deliberately before he acted. The delegation then withdrew, after expressing their thanks.

District Judge, David A. Small, of Burlington Circuit, is dead.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. LONDON, March 10.—The Evening Standard publishes a special telegram from Paris, in which the correspondent says that there is imminent danger of a rupture between Germany and France, owing to the overbearing disposition of the former in finding fault with the latter for building fortifications on the frontier. The correspondent says things may even come to such a pass as to require France to say "no," and bid the Germans do their worst.

LONDON, March 12.—Count Schowaloff left Paris yesterday for this city. He brings a note, which he is ordered to communicate to Lord Derby immediately, proposing that the European powers and the Porte sign a protocol guaranteeing the reforms, and placing the Rarabs under the protection of the powers.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Council of Ministers to-day raised objections to several of Montenegro's demands.

The Standard's special from Pesth says that Russia has ordered the Prince of Montenegro to considerably moderate his demands for the possession of territory and a seaport.

Russia does not seem to have abandoned the hope of overcoming the British objections.

Russia is prepared to make great concessions as regards form, provided the real essence of her proposal is accepted.

LONDON, March 12.—The Observer, in a letter to-day, says: "We have reason to believe that when a proposal was recently made in the French Chamber of Deputies for the extension of the fortifications of Paris, the scheme was dropped in deference to the peremptory declaration from Berlin that any addition to the defenses of Paris would be considered as a casus belli."

Two hundred and twenty-five communist convicts have been pardoned in Paris.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard's Madrid special says the journals of that city express displeasure at the appointment of Messrs. Everts and Schurz. They say both have supported the Cuban filibusters.

The Bark Maria drifted ashore at Fayal, but two of her crew were saved.

The railway magnates have held a meeting in New York and resolved upon an increase of fifty cents in the tariff on freights.

BREVITIES. Mitchell takes West's place as Chairman of the Senate Railroad Committee.

The Democrats continue to be allowed two on political committees.

There have been forty-eight hours' snow at St. Petersburg. It is now from three to twelve feet deep, and the thermometer is twenty degrees below zero.

A Harrisburg dispatch says it is believed that Simon Cameron has resigned his Senatorship in favor of his son Don.

Three German editors have been sentenced, one to three months' and the other two to five years' imprisonment each, in Berlin, for violation of the press laws.

Gen. Mariscal has been appointed provisional Governor of Sonora, and referred to Diaz for confirmation.

The recently opened 1650 feet level in the Big Bonanza mines is said to be richer than any previously opened.

One soldier shot and killed another in New Orleans.

The Toledo, Ohio, Produce Exchange indorses Hays.

Don Cameron, ex-Secretary of War, will receive the nomination for Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

It has transpired that Packard was not wounded at all by Weldon, and that the fearful assassin only snapped a percussion cap, instead of shattering a knee cap.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—J. A. Garfield sends a dispatch withdrawing his name as a Senatorial candidate.

The brig Sunshine, from Port Royal for Great Britain, was abandoned at sea. Crew landed at Liverpool by bark Hanne-mann.

Snow has been falling in the mountains near Salt Lake for the last twelve days. A snow slide near Alta killed two persons.

The German authorities have issued an order requiring all men of Alsace and Lorraine, who served in the French army to quit the country or become German citizens.

Vanderbilt's will has been regularly probated and letters testamentary have been issued. This ends the business.

General Ignatieff declared to the editor of Le Temps that Russia was unequivocally in favor of peace.