







Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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

Associate Editors.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name:

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."
We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

REMIT by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.
THE date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

PARTIES desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rates.
BUSINESS letters and communications should be addressed to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Important.

Many of our subscribers are under the impression that they are receiving the Advocate beyond the time paid for. There was a lapse of nearly two months after the fire before we resumed publication. The undertaking would be too great to change date on every address. It is our earnest desire that every subscriber receive the full number of papers paid for, and hence when revising mail list we allow each subscriber nearly two months beyond the date indicated on the paper. SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

THE Episcopalians have admitted to the ministry a deaf and dumb brother. And now will the sleepers rejoice, for no longer shall they be roused from their slumber by the loud tones of the minister when he becomes "warmed up" by his theme!

ENGLAND is issuing detached portion of an annotated edition of the Bible for the use of schools, while under the combined influence of the Catholic Church and infidelity the Bible is being excluded from the public schools in the United States.

THE Baptists of Oregon are about to purchase a vessel to convey a preacher from one settlement to another along Puget's Sound, that they may preach the gospel to men who cannot be reached in any other way. Steam and sail, the railroad and the telegraph, are the servants which will one day gladly bear the message to the nations of the earth.

THE MINUTES.—As some inquiry has been made in regard to the minutes, we state, in behalf of the publishers, that those of the Northwest, the West, the East and the North Texas are now ready for the binder. The Secretary has not had the time requisite to furnish us copy for the Texas Conference. When that is received, it will require only a few days to finish the work.

ENGLAND wants to see fair play between Russia and Turkey. This means that Russia is not to get a larger portion of the waning Ottoman Empire than Britain. What advantages are gained by Russia in the shape of additional territory pointing toward the East, and the control of the Dardanelles, must be balanced by the control by Britain of Egypt, which is not only the path to her Eastern possessions, but is the gateway to a vast empire in Africa.

A CURIOUS question of not much practical importance has recently been elaborately ventilated in the newspapers. It is: when the nineteenth century closes, and the twentieth begins? To us this does not appear any question at all. The nineteenth century closes with the close of the year nineteen hundred. Substitute decades for centuries. When does the first decade close? At the close of the tenth year. So the first century closes at the close of the hundredth year, and the nineteenth century at the close of the nineteen hundredth year. Or, again, substitute money for time. We cannot pay one dollar with ninety-nine cents; unless it is under operation of Mr. Bland's silver bill, which enables the creditor to pay one gold dollar with ninety-three cents in silver. But, ordinarily, it takes one hundred cents to pay one dollar; one thousand cents to pay ten dollars; and two thousand, not nineteen hundred and ninety-nine cents, to pay twenty dollars. Nor will nineteen hundred and ninety-nine years make twenty centuries; it takes two thousand years to make the twenty centuries, and to the close of the year nineteen hundred to complete the nineteenth century.

THE PRESS AND RELIGION.

While seated in a street car the other day, we listened to a cordial endorsement, by a prominent citizen, of Beecher's recent deliverance respecting the future state of man. The belief in future punishment was treated as an antiquated dogma of the church, which intelligent men of the present day reject; while the doctrine of infant damnation came in for special condemnation. We modestly suggested that the latter doctrine was not an article of faith in the Christian world. The gentleman was surprised. He was sure that the doctrine was taught in orthodox pulpits. We replied that we had been attending church for over one-third of a century, and had yet to hear a preacher defend the doctrine he had named. It is not only repudiated by that school of theology endorsed by the Methodist Church; but those who once accepted it in theory now practically reject it and are careful never to proclaim it from the pulpit. We also assured him that belief in the separation of the righteous from the wicked in the eternal world did not bear with it as a logical result the doctrine of infant damnation. Our friend was unwilling to admit the accuracy of our statement. If he had not heard the doctrine from orthodox pulpits he did not know from whence he had derived his impressions. We ventured a suggestion: "You, sir, and a great many men of acknowledged intelligence on other subjects, have derived your views of Christianity not from the Bible or pulpit, but from the secular press, which to a large degree is a reflector of the popular infidelity of the day." He was surprised and somewhat indignant at this unexpected impeachment of his intelligence on questions of religious faith, but we had reached his street and he left the car.

There are multitudes like our friend on the car, who are well read in current literature, and stand high in their professions, yet reveal an ignorance respecting Christianity we seldom find in a ten-year-old Sunday school scholar. If they have any clearly defined opinions on the subject of religion they are not the result of candid examination of its teachings, but are fragments of thought encountered in their miscellaneous reading. The misstatements of the Christian faith which float through columns of secular journals, are the principal source of their information on the subject of religion. While we have great respect for the leading journals of our day, when they confine their discussions to political or social questions or the spread of general information, when they enter the domain of religious thought they discover an ignorance and unfairness which are by no means creditable to the profession. The acquaintance of the average newspaper man with the doctrines of Christianity is singularly superficial. His avocation cultivates sprightliness. Quick to catch and report passing events or important issues, he seldom pauses to engage in exhaustive investigation. He takes in to give out, and is not careful that the process should deposit well matured convictions in his own mind respecting the subject he swiftly scans and hastily reports. He seldom looks at results beyond the question, "Will my article be read?" He is as ready to report a prize-fight as a revival of religion, and is often as deeply impressed with the moral characteristics of the one as the other. If he creates a sensation he is seldom careful whom he hits or what he hurts. Such men are not safe leaders on the great moral and religious issues that interest humanity. These are matters about which they must now and then write a readable article and nothing more. Beyond this, they feel no interest in their examination or discussion.

Yet these men wield a tremendous influence on the minds of multitudes who read eagerly their sparkling but shallow utterances on the subject of religion. The scientist resents as impertinent the

ill-digested suggestions of the smatterer in science who assumes to be a leader of thought in a field he has never explored. The well-read lawyer gives no weight to opinions on grave legal points when pronounced by one who has never spent a day over the pages of Blackstone. The physician repudiates the practitioner who has never merited by close and patient study the diploma by which the profession is guarded from quacks. The wisdom of the scientist, the lawyer, the physician, no sensible man will dispute; yet writers who possibly have never listened thoughtfully to a dozen sermons in their lives, nor read as many books in the Bible—but have gathered at second or third hand their opinions from magazines, popular lectures or possibly from works of fiction, assume the responsibility of leadership in public opinion on questions of overwhelming interest to their fellowmen. They are imbued with no profound conviction of the truth; but write chiefly to produce a sensation. Thousands like our friend in the car accept their crude productions as the gospel.

The rapidity with which this latest departure of Beecher from the faith of his fathers has swept the rounds of the secular press, is an illustration of its absence of sympathy with evangelical Christianity; and its readiness to grasp any leverage which will wrench the minds of men from their hold on the Christian faith. A short time since the columns of these journals were larded with reports of the great slander suit. From their confident tone one would infer that Beecher's guilt was established before the testimony was heard. The church and the ministry came in for their portion of the questionable wit and indelicate innuendoes, of which the assumed criminality of an accredited minister of the gospel was the occasion. The charitable hopes of the religious press, in behalf of the accused, were rebuked by the virtuous indignation with which the alleged lapse from ministerial integrity was denounced by the secular press. So long as Beecher was a recognized representative of the Christian faith he was the target for every newspaper writer in the land. If the accusation was a sad reproach upon religion, these journals made the most of it. Beecher has gotten up a new sensation. He assails one of the doctrines held by orthodox churches, and his deliverances are now echoed with rapturous approval by the press which lately vilified his name and profession. They are as ready to use his sermons as his sins against evangelical Christianity. Had this sermon been an eloquent vindication of the faith of his fathers, there would have been no change in the tone of the press respecting the pastor of Plymouth Church; but he seeks to smite down a doctrine taught in the Bible, and his utterances are heralded as the voice of an apostle. The sin they so readily laid at his door is forgotten when he joins their ranks, and sows division among believers in the Christian faith. Beecher, denounced as teacher of the gospel, is glorified if skeptical respecting its teachings. What does this change reveal? Is Beecher a different man? Or does his defection condone for his alleged criminality?

A CITIZEN of Syracuse, N. Y., who once held a respectable position in society, was sentenced a few days ago to the State prison for fifteen years on charge of forgery. He said, on hearing his sentence: "Judge, I am Park Wheeler now for the first time in five years! I am a sober man now! I say to you I had rather go to the State prison and rot there than to be placed back where I have been during these years of inebriety and crime! You ask me if I have anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced on me. If there be a corner of your heart, Judge, where there is clemency, extend it to me; if not, give it to me, and I will take it like a man!"

How many an unhappy victim of this insatiable appetite feels, during his lucid intervals, that the felons' cell is less degrading than the depths into which he has fallen?

ARE WE TO SIT STILL FOREVER?

Few of our fellow-citizens apprehend the magnitude of the whisky business in the United States. The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently published, contains some startling statements. The fiscal year ended June 30, and the Commissioner's report gives the state of the case, so far as he could know it, on that day. There were in the United States, June 30, 1877, 4604 wholesale liquor dealers. It may be instructive to notice their distribution. New York leads, as in almost everything else, good and bad, with 741 wholesale establishments; Pennsylvania follows with 483; next, Ohio with 397. Among the new States California leads in the wholesale liquor trade. The Golden State reports 269; Texas reports 118, while Tennessee claims 127. Virginia has only 49 wholesale establishments. There are some singular figures along here; for Texas, importing even her liquor, has only twelve distilleries accounted for in the Commissioner's report; while Tennessee has 475 and Virginia 516 distilleries. We find North Carolina reported as running the largest number of distilleries. The old North State reports the enormous number of 1025 establishments where the poison is manufactured. Kentucky is next on the list, reporting 754 distilleries. New York shows only 111 distilleries; but we must remember that one of the mammoth New York establishments will spoil more grain than half a hundred of the little concerns hid away in the mountains of North Carolina and North Georgia.

The beer drinkers—at least the beer makers—are in the North and West for the most part. Thus New York reports 379 breweries; Georgia, 3; Pennsylvania, 361; Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 266; Tennessee, 2. But while Texas reports only 12 distilleries, she has 42 breweries. Perhaps our Germans can explain this.

When we come to notice the distribution of licensed drinking-places, euphuistically called "saloons," we find that the "Empire State," New York, distances competition, reporting the vast number of 23,854 licensed drinking houses; Pennsylvania follows with 16,105; Ohio with 14,248; Illinois with 10,548. But California, according to population, seems entitled to the banner—reporting 8408 licensed drunkard-making institutions. Pious Massachusetts reports 6386 such abominations of desolation—17 more than Missouri. Little New Jersey has 5513 licensed dram-shops—seven more than the great State of Indiana can boast or lament, according to the standpoint of the observer. Among Southern States, Louisiana leads with 3280. Texas, we are sorry to confess, comes next to the Pelican State, with 2900, showing 77 more than Tennessee. Georgia reports 2014 licensed whisky-shops, falling behind Connecticut 376.

We are amazed at the quantity of liquor consumed in New England—land of "steady habits" and "moral ideas." Not long ago the editor of the New York Christian Advocate, among other reasons for a Northern Methodist missionary movement upon the South, urged that our low ideas on the subject of temperance constituted a call to his church. We hope the brilliant editor will hear and heed the call upon his church that comes out of the 23,854 licensed bar-rooms in the State of New York.

Perhaps the most startling and frightful report comes from the little District of Columbia. It refers, of course, chiefly to what is done in Washington city, in sight and hearing of our national solons. The District of Columbia reports 1,105 licensed "saloons." It was, indeed, courageous in the noble mistress of the White House to banish wine from her entertainments, seeing that she found herself in a city so given to stimulants that 1,105 dealers could afford to pay the government tax upon their wretched business.

Summing up some of the facts brought to view in the commis-

sioner's report, we find, June 30, 1877, in the United States, 164,598 licensed drinking places; that is to say, calculating on a basis of 45,000,000, believed by our best statisticians to be approximately correct, there is a dram-shop for every 273 of our people—counting men, women and children. But 164,598 does not begin to represent the number of places where intoxicating liquor is sold; for these figures, we must observe, are taken from the register of licenses issued by the government. No man who can claim to be at all informed on the subject can doubt for a moment that there are tens of thousands of places in the United States where liquor is sold illegitimately—the proprietors managing to evade the law and dodge the tax. Witness the prosecutions in progress in Brooklyn and New York. Besides, there are hundreds upon hundreds of little distilleries where liquor is bought in small quantities. An attorney-general in one of the States affirmed to us that he knew there were 100 illicit distilleries in that State. Moreover, liquor can be bought at almost every drug-store in the country; not by the dram, it may be, but by the quart. And there are many other places where it can be procured in small quantities. Hundreds of merchants selling dry goods and groceries in front, keep liquor behind, and ostensibly give drinks to their customers, knowing what item in the bill is to be overcharged to cover the cost of the dram.

It is to be hoped that very few women patronize the bar-rooms. Supposing the sexes in the United States are about equally divided, we have one licensed drinking shop (not counting the unlicensed of all kinds) for every 137 of our male population, including drunkards, tipplers, sober men, youths, boys and male infants! If half our men do not drink, what a fearful amount must be consumed at these 164,597 licensed, and at the uncounted unlicensed saloons, by those of our people who do drink!

The facts—the naked facts—brought before us in the commissioner's report are astounding. The facts that legitimately and historically belong to this business; facts that the commissioner does not tabulate, and that he is not expected to report on—are almost paralyzing. What satanic power to blight society is lodged in these 164,598 "licensed saloons" and the unnumbered unlicensed drinking houses! It is no longer doubted that most of the crimes that disgrace our daily history have their root in drinking-shops. The criminal docket everywhere establishes the correctness of this opinion.

Whose son is safe? Whose daughter is safe from the mischance of being a drunkard's wife? Whose boy is safe where men, maddened with whiskey, have free range in the streets? Are we to sit still forever?

THE New York Herald has its "religious" column. We will furnish a few selections from a recent number, in order to give our readers some specimens of the religious idea in the mind of the average secular newspaper man:

The Bible tells you not to call a man a fool. But then if he really is one what are you to do, since the Bible enjoins you to tell the truth.

Real wit does not choose its time, but comes whenever it is ready. "You seem to cough with difficulty," said his doctor to Curran. "That is very surprising," was the answer, "for I have been practising all night."

Gratitude to one's adopted country is a good thing but it may be carried too far. "America," said a Teuton, "is der best gountry in der world. I have vailed tree times, and now I leaves it to spend my fortune mit my vamily."

An Irishman jumped into the water and saved a miser from drowning. The miser presented him with a sixpence; whereupon the witty Celt, turning the coin over and over in his hand, said: "Sure I think I have been overpaid for that job." Moral: Pay according to your own estimate of yourself.

A prolonged search may find the wit the author of the above extracts designed to perpetrate; but the most profound investigation will fail to find the religion.

CRIMINALS AND PAUPERS.

We dislike to associate in the same connection, these two classes. But in certain economic points they are associated together; though one class is vicious, while the other is merely unfortunate. Again, we have a profound veneration for "workmen." When we see a man with bronzed and weather-beaten features and hard, horny hands, we feel like taking off our hat to him. He is one of the working bees in the great human hive. But we have an equally profound contempt for the demagogues who are trying to excite prejudices in one class of laborers against any other class. And now to the point: We see that in many places the "workmen" are holding meetings and passing resolutions. The one point upon which they agree is that convicts must not be employed in any of their branches of labor. In this question, as we have intimated, convicts and paupers are in the same category. We would suggest something like the following as a form for a preamble and resolution to be adopted by all these associations:

WHEREAS, The laboring men constitute the bone and sinew of the country, and work shops are (as Carlyle would say) the true temples of worship, and workmen the true worshippers; and

WHEREAS, There is danger that this temple should be profaned by the entrance therein of the criminal and pauper classes; therefore

Resolved, That we petition our legislative bodies and county courts to assess upon the industries of the country a special tax, sufficient to support the criminal and pauper classes.

Reduced to its simplest elements, the question involved in reference to the two classes at the head of this article comes to one of these points: First—To allow them to starve, which is hardly according to our human instincts, to say nothing of our Christian civilization. Second—To tax the community to support them in idleness. Or, third—To set them to work to support themselves. Which? T.

A QUESTION IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

President Hayes, in his late message to Congress, makes the following statement:

Total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been \$658,637,457, and the imports have been \$492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of \$166,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

After copying the above, Capt. M. M. K., of Chappell Hill, in a communication to the Galveston News, propounds the inquiry: "Whether the country is gainer or loser by this operation?" and answers that the country is \$166,539,917 poorer, the amount the exports exceeded the imports. Without being an adept in the science of political economy, a science—if science it be—which presents more incomprehensible problems than that of metaphysics, it strikes us that the Captain is mistaken. Substitute company or individual for the nation, and apply the same rule. Take for instance, a planter. He makes \$1200 worth of cotton and sells it. He has to purchase plantation supplies to the value of \$1000. The cotton represents the exports, the supplies his imports, and he is a gainer by \$200. It matters not whether the money is in his pockets or in the hands of his commission merchant, subject to his draft. To our mind it appears that when the country has a balance in its favor of nearly \$200,000,000, it has that sum abroad as a cash basis for future commercial transactions. If there is any fallacy in this, we should be glad to have it pointed out. T.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.—The scamps in the United States will lift up their heads when they hear that on a recent Saturday in England the son of an eminent banker, the nephew of a Baronet, and the near relation of a Duke, were committed for trial on charge of fraud in the presence of their weeping wives and families. At the same time honest people will be glad that law and justice are not ruled by the majesty of rank or the authority of wealth.

Texas Christian Advocate

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion... Each consecutive insertion...

Rates on Standing Advertisements: To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price...

Rev. Enoch M. Marvin, D. D., Bishop M. E. Church, South.

BY WM. HEADEN.

"Any laudation of him by us dwellers in the dust, if he had anticipated it, would have seemed most trivial."—Marvin's Life of Copley.

This great man, they say, is dead, or as Greeley said of another, his life is perfected; or, as he himself said, "We stand upon the border of a world more real than this."

He was born in Warren county, Missouri, June 12, 1823. He entered the Missouri Conference in 1841; was stationed in Marshall, Texas, in 1866; and was elected bishop at the General Conference held in the city of New Orleans in April of that year.

These were red-letter days to many of his friends. His greatness only made his simplicity more attractive. His goodness shown unimpaired and the grandeur of the man lost no luster in the social circle.

He did the Master's work fully, faithfully and successfully. He handled with ease the simpler truths or the profounder mysteries of divine grace. Life became a sacrifice by his indefatigable and unselfish labor, and the Christian world proclaims that he was neither barren nor unfaithful, in the great source of his power—the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

They who heard him from the pulpit knew, undoubtedly, that he was called to preach. As an orator he have never known his peer. His logic was conclusive, his rhetoric elegant and persuasive, and his delineations clear-cut and beautiful.

hung the landscape in the parlor of our mind, so that we ever since have had, and shall forever have, the Syrophenician woman and her mountain home in view.

He was full of sociability; yet could well repress obtuseness. It is related of him—we had it from one of the actors—that he and a friend were quietly enjoying a luxurious smoke in the parsonage of the latter, when a conferee, rather pharisaically inclined, called, and after the courtesies of the day were interchanged, with Pecksniffian blandness asked: "Brother R., why do you smoke?"

He related an incident which took place while he was Worshipful Master of a Lodge in Missouri, in a town where he was also stationed preacher the same year. He was sent for by a Deist, a member of his lodge, who was very ill and who desired him, as Master of the lodge, to pray for him.

He told with simple grace of his invitation to deliver an address at Washington University, "Which," said he, "though commended by the press—between you and I—was only an old sermon revamped for the occasion."

As to spiritualism—falsely so-called—he believed that all the natural adjuncts were mere tricks and the supernatural satanic influences. Once in a family of spiritists where he was in the course of duty as a minister, the knocks sounded. So far as he could see or judge they were supernatural, and he was fully persuaded that they were. Said he, "I felt unwilling to appear to regard these knockings seriously and therefore, lifting up my heart to God, with my clenched hand I knocked upon the table saying, 'Begone old Horney' and the rapping ceased."

Conversation by the fireside took wide range. With what interest he inquired into isotherms and climatic influences and the tides and currents of the air and ocean. Again a scene from his own home was delineated where happy children with their parents prepared the lesson for the Sunday-school. If memory rightly serves, he said he enjoyed these family reunions more than any other earthly joy.

On the last morning of his stay with us he breakfasted with our minister (Rev. J. W. Brown) by candlelight. The boat was to leave early. The day was very dark financially for Brother Brown. Corn bread and a beefsteak, a molasses jug, and coffee without milk and without sugar, graced the snow-white cloth—these and nothing more. Yet it was a feast, and all fared sumptuously. Marion's service of potatoes on a piece of bark to his English guest where the old log served for a table, fades by comparison to a thing of naught.

A Valuable Publication. Texas is at present the most extensively traveled State in the Union. As a consequence, the most extensively read publications are those relating to travel, and resources of the State. The best work of the character that has come under our notice is the "Texas Railroad Gazetteer," published in Galveston by O. C. Moore & Co. It contains the latest information pertaining to routes of travel—by rail, ocean and river steamers, and stages; rates of fare, etc.

Numerous letters are being received asking for sample copies of Bishop Marvin's "To the East by Way of the West," and Rev. E. R. Hendrix's "Around the World." We beg to say that we want adobe agents everywhere to sell these books, but must require all persons, except such as are known to us, to send two dollars for each sample copy ordered, as we can not open small accounts all over the country with persons unknown to us.

TEXAS CONFERENCE. CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

January 10.—Mrs H B Hermes—specimen sent... J B A Thomson—delegates to General Conference... J T Smith—change of post-office.

January 12.—E S Smith—two obituaries... W M Robbins—subscribers... J A Young—article had been sent to Editor...

January 12.—G W Powell—will send paper... Samuel Morris—subscribers; success to you in your new field... J S Ashburn—"if at first you do not succeed, try again."

January 14.—H S Thrall—paragraphs... W G Cole—if you had mentioned the postoffice from which your paper was to be changed, it would have saved us fifteen minutes work...

January 15.—D Morgan—subscribers and communication... P D Hilliard—communication and obituary handed editor... R Alexander—subscribers, also appointments... N W Keith—subscribers; we shall look confidently for that large list.

MARRIED. LUMPKINS—FULLER—At the residence of Col. Sam Fossitt, at Meridian, Texas, by Rev. Joe F. Hines, Dr. J. J. Lumpkin and Miss Ida E. Fuller...

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family; the Yellow is for horses, sheep and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle...

Commercial. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 19, 1878.

At New York, the market for spots opened quiet and closed dull. Sales to-day 211 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 95c; Good Ordinary 10c; Low Middling 10 1/2c; Good Middling 11c.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened quiet, but steady; arrivals are steady. Middling Uplands 6 1/2c; Orleans 6 1/4c.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Sterling 60 days... New York sight... Gold... Silver...

LIVE STOCK MARKET. REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 11, 1878.

The market closes this evening almost bare of cattle. Prices are firm at quotations. Demand active. Calves and yearlings are much inquired for. Sheep in fair supply. Hogs—ten to fifteen days supply on hand.

Table with columns: Receipts, On Hand, and Sale Prices. Includes items like Beaves and cows, Calves and yearlings, Hogs, Sheep, and various types of wool.

THE GENERAL MARKET. [Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots.]

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and other goods with their respective prices per unit.

Dr. Greenville Dowell. BUREAU—Corner Centre and Avenue C. OFFICE—Broadway, next to corner of Centre, north side, Galveston.

FREE BOYS & GIRLS. Parents, Every body, send for samples and terms of the brightest, best, and cheapest youth's paper in the world.

THE HOME COMPANION. 75,000 homes welcome it. We want Agents everywhere. SPLENDID PREMIUMS for clubs, including Organs and Watches.

Table of prices for various goods including Flour, Hay, Hides, Bacon, and other commodities.

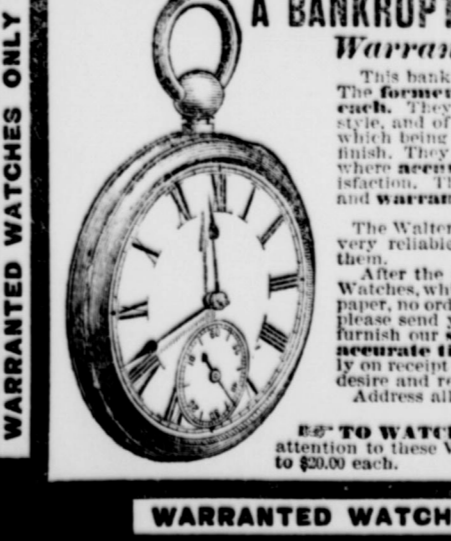
Table showing market prices for various types of wool and related goods.

Table of prices for various types of oil, including Kerosene and Lard.

Table listing prices for various types of sugar, coffee, and other specialty goods.

Table listing prices for various types of tea, coffee, and other specialty goods.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH. \$12 WATCHES For Only \$3 Each. A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES. Warranted for One Year.



\$250

New Square Grand Rosewood Pianos for \$250.

STATE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED WEBER & EMERSON PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. PHILIP WERLEIN, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LEADING SOUTHERN PIANO HOUSE. 110 CANAL STREET (FOURTH BUILDING), NEW ORLEANS.

CHICKERING PIANO. Having constantly on hand an assortment of TWO HUNDRED PIANOS AND ORGANS.



Wholesale Agent for the Celebrated Estey & Co. Organs and Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

WEBSTER'S PATENT Button-Hole Worker. Patented June 27, '71, and Feb. 3, '74.



FOR SALE.—THE SCHOOL LAW—50 cents. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Strand, Galveston.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY \$3 EACH. \$12 WATCHES For Only \$3 Each. A BANKRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES. Warranted for One Year.

VEGETINE Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC. Vegetine Reliable Evidence. MR. H. H. STEVENS...

Texas Christian Advocate (Communicated.) The Pioneer Fathers-Their Fate.

To an old Methodist, who has witnessed the unceasing toils and self-sacrificing labors of the old pioneer ministers of our church for the past sixty years in the Western and Southwestern portions of our great country...

Southwestern University. (Communicated.)

Permit me through your columns to return thanks for the many evidences and assurances of earnest sympathy expressed by the brethren at my late visits to the conference...

LIBRARY.

Here the work goes bravely on. Within the past few weeks a number of valuable donations have added to the growing attractions of our library shelves...

MEDICAL OFFICE. DR. CARL MURRAY

HAS OPENED ROOMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES, AND FOR GENERAL PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS LORD & TAYLOR NEW YORK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT: THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH OUR GOODS ARE MARKED...

HEARTILY. RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your 'Blood Preparation' in my family for several years...

ENDOWMENT.

The endowment of the Southwestern University progresses with steady and healthful progress. In this connection I am sure I will be pardoned for making personal allusions...

Paris Station—Church Dedication.

On Sabbath, 30th of December, our new Methodist Church at Paris was dedicated. Rev. A. R. Winfield, of Arkansas, preached the sermon...

PATRONAGE.

It would take too much of your space, Mr. Editor, to give even the names of those who have so earnestly labored to enlarge our patronage...

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient how they recovered...

A NEW DISCOVERY. An Antidote for Malaria.

Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Substitute for Quinine CHILLS AND FEVER CURE. The Whole Mississippi Valley has come to realize this new discovery...

COUGH AND LUNG-HEALING GLOBULES.

Take no more medicine down in the stomach to go up to cure the Lungs. This new way of bringing the medicine in direct contact with the inflamed system...

KNOW THYSELF HEAL THYSELF.

WYNN'S Eureka Yeast Powder. Pure, Healthful, Highly Commended by prominent Physicians. Experienced home-keepers delighted with it...

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The Great Remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. Endorsed by the Press, all prominent Physicians, and Afflicted People. Try it!

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Ladies' Misess' and Children's Hosiery from \$1.50 a dozen, up to the finest goods. All the latest and prettiest designs in Hosiery are represented in our stock...

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DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS AND CAPS, SCARFS, TIES, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, AND OTHER ARTICLES FOR GENTLEMEN, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF LADIES IS INVITED.

ABSORBS THE POISON. Dr. J. H. McLean's Celebrated Catarrh Snuff.

This new and wonderful discovery cures by absorbing the poison in the sores in the Nose, Throat, etc. Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff, get it on the spot at all respectable Pharmacies...

THE PARAGON OF HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR MUSICAL PEOPLE.

The Paragon of Holiday Books for Musical People. BEING SHORT MEMOIRS OF THE GREATER COMPOSERS, BY F. CROWST.

WILL YOU BE A PATRON?

Write A. E. STANFORD, 319 Broadway, N. Y. \$2500 year. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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TAKE NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE. WE HAVE just received a new stock of fine Stationery, including 18 Keweenaw, Perpetual, Golden Pen, and a complete set of Valuable Jewelry...

SEED CATALOGUE.

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, for 1877 will be sent FREE, in January, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it...

PIANOS. ORGANIS. ASTHMA.

PIANOS. ORGANIS. ASTHMA. Smithnight's Asthma Remedy. A double-barrelled gun, bar or front-action lock; warranted genuine twist barrels...

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January 22, 1878. and continues twenty weeks. It embraces the third and fourth quarters of the TENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

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with a complete Faculty, and with flattering prospects of success. Waxahachie is noted for its HEALTH, GOOD SOCIETY and BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.

Three Hundred Pupils. Our citizens are united as to their school interest. These and many other advantages make Waxahachie an attractive educational point.

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- CHAS. E. BROWN, President. JOHN H. COMBS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages. ...

Special attention given to the physical development of children. We, therefore, give lessons in muscular gymnastics to the whole school.

Free of Charge. We also give Vocal Music Free. We invite parents to consider these and the many other advantages offered by MARVIN COLLEGE.

CHAS. E. BROWN, President. 1877 . . . . . 1877

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Teachers' Requisites of every kind will be furnished. Send for circular. J. H. BASS, Secretary Board of Directors.

"The Christian Sacraments,"

including all questions on the Mode and Subject of Baptism, by Dr. O. FISHER, has received the unqualified approval of our Bishops and church journals.

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as healing remedies for almost all forms of disease in man and beast, have no equals within our knowledge.

REVOLVER FREE. Seven-shot .375 Box Cartridges. Address J. DOWN & SON, 136 and 138 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Texas Christian Advocate

(Communicated.) Higher Standards Demanded.

What of those "pointed questions" by Edgerton? Is there just ground for such questions? Or is this an isolated case? For the sake of Christ and everything sacred I hope a duplicate case cannot be found.

P. P. RAY. WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1878.

Memorial.

REV. JAMES WILLIAMS SCOTT was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, Dec. 7, 1803; moved to Tennessee at an early day, and, with his father, settled in White county; thence to Murray county, where his mother died in 1812;

thence to Giles county, where he was married to Miss Martha Bruce; thence to Lauderdale county, Alabama, where he lived only a short time near Florence; thence back to Tennessee, and in the spring of 1831 to Texas, and settled in Austin's colony on the Bernardes, where he remained several years, during which time he followed several of his children to the grave.

After this he resided a number of years in Burleson county, near Elizabeth Chapel. At this place my recollection of this dear uncle began, and many a minister, weary with travel, here found a hearty welcome; while near by, at the old Waugh camp-ground, his tent was pitched and his board spread for the comfort of the hundreds who attended the annual gatherings on the sacred plat of ground.

He moved to Hill county in 1852, where he remained until his death, which occurred Oct. 30th, 1877. Uncle "Jimmy" was converted at Pisgah camp-ground, in Tennessee, when about 14 years old. Among his papers I find a church letter, signed by John E. Jones, A. P. of the Hatchey circuit, for Keddur District, Tennessee Conference, dated Feb. 10th, 1831, which states that he was a licensed exhorter. Also, license to exhort, signed by R. Alexander, P. C. Washington circuit, dated Oct. 9th, 1838.

Exactly when he was licensed to preach I have not been able to learn. I find a certificate of renewal of license to preach, dated at Waco, Oct. 22d, 1853, signed G. L. Patton, P. E. So we conclude he was a local preacher for about a quarter of a century, doing good service in this new country for the Blessed Master whom he loved so ardently.

The history of this solid Christian man and minister is so interwoven with the rise and progress of Methodism in Texas, as to demand more than a mere passing notice. Endowed by nature with a highly wrought temperament and a truly masculine will, he was well fitted to take part in a work requiring, as it did at that early day, the exercise of the sterner qualities of the human constitution.

Superadded to these was the genuine work of the Holy Spirit, regenerating and sanctifying his powers, which enabled him to lay all-family, friends, property and everything in anywise appertaining to him—upon the altar of consecration to the Lord.

ious to go, and appeared to regard the approaching change with emotions of delight. His consciousness remained, as we have reason to believe, to the very last. And now we are prepared to learn that his death was triumphant. He literally went to sleep; not a muscle of face or body moved as the spirit released its hold upon the tenement of clay.

J. FRED. COX. (Communicated.)

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Jan. 6, '78.—In the published report of the names and number received into the East Texas Conference on trial was omitted the name of B. H. Scott. Bro. S. was received and appointed to the Hallville circuit.

(Communicated.) NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1878.—I have neglected to give you the names of delegates to General Conference from German Conference.

Advantages of a Religious Paper. A minister's power for usefulness is greatly augmented if his people are religiously intelligent.

We may well then ask, What responsibility or duty has the pastor or stated supply in seeing that his flock is not suffering for the lack of good religious papers? The pastoral relation is of divine appointment—not human—and his duties are two fold: to feed the flock with knowledge and understanding, and care for it "over which the Holy Ghost has made him an overseer."

We have been led to put a higher estimation on the religious press, from what we have seen and experienced. Other things being equal, beyond a question those congregations well supplied with our church papers are the most useful and prosperous, and it is a marked feature in them that their pastors have taken it upon themselves, in the pulpit and in private ways, to encourage their circulation.

Legends of the Rainbow. According to popular belief in Germany, the extremities of a rainbow always touch streams, whence it draws water by means of two large golden dishes. That is why it rains for three days after the appearance of a rainbow, because the water must fall again to the earth.

ALRED.—Sister Nancy C. Alred, consort of Seemore Alred, was born in Walker county, Georgia, in 1841; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in her thirteenth year. At the close of the war she left her home in Cherokee county, Georgia, with her widowed mother and family, for Texas.

ROYAL.—Mrs. Eliza Medora Royal was born in St. Mary's Parish, La., August 15, 1825, and died in Bryan, Texas, December 17, 1877. Her maiden name was Youngblood. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in her thirteenth year; and was married to Mr. Wm. B. Royal in 1850.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' Prices—Largest Company in America—table article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—Send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres't of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

declare that these were manufactured from rainbow dishes by the Romans when they invaded Germany. In the Black Forest, the rainbow uses a golden goblet, which is afterwards dropped. A shoe thrown into a rainbow comes back filled with gold. The Servians have a theory that passing beneath a rainbow changes the sex. When a double rainbow is seen, Suabian peasants say that the devil would like to imitate the rainbow, but he cannot succeed. The Esthonians call the rainbow "the thunder god's sickle." A theory existed in the Middle Ages that the rainbow would cease to appear a certain number of years before the last judgment, and Hugo von Trimberg, in an old German poem, mentions forty years as the proscribed time.—Harper's Bazar.

Syrian Scenery and Climate. Within its four corners nature has collected the luxuries of every clime, and all possible combinations of panoramic beauty.

Obituaries. McMICHAEL.—Died, after a brief illness, in Bryan, Texas, December 31, 1877, John A. R. McMichael, in the 65th year of his age.

HENDERSON.—In William, son of Ira B. and Amelia H. Henderson, was born in Hill county, Texas, March the 8th, 1871, and died Dec. 3, 1877. Only a short time since it was our painful duty to bid adieu to the dear father of this dear little boy.

HARKER.—Fannie is dead, yet she liveth and shall live forevermore. (The) Harker was born in Harrison county, Texas, Feb. 13, 1857, was married to John A. Harker Feb. 13, 1877, and died in Harrison county, Tex., after a brief illness, on the 17th inst.

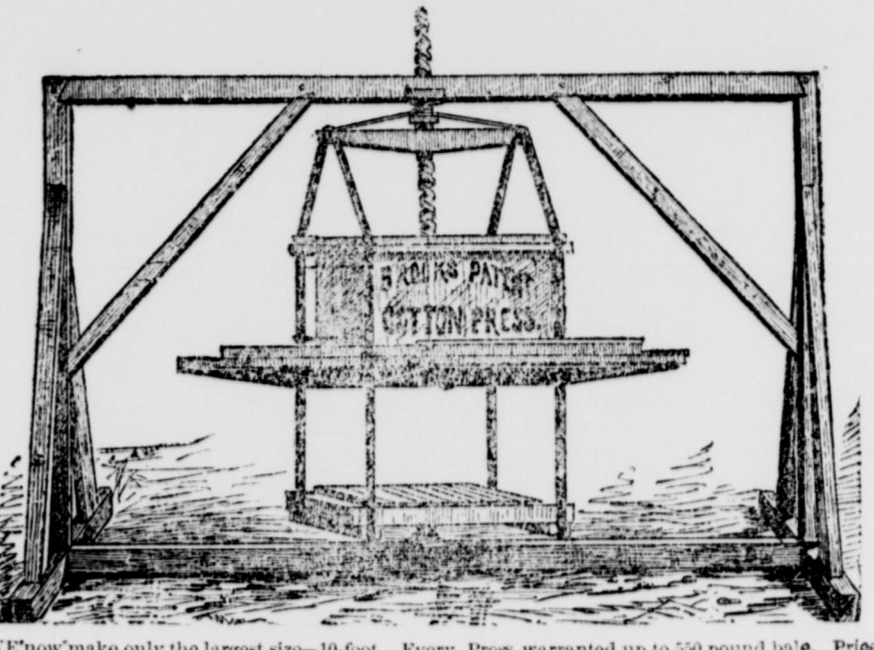
STEWART.—Mrs. Josephine T. Stewart, the subject of this notice, was born February 9, 1828, and died December 10, 1877. She professed religion in June, 1868, and from then to her death she exemplified the doctrines of Christianity by an orderly walk. She was called to pass through the trying ordeal of seeing her first husband laid down in death while she was yet young, leaving her with four little children, but in Rev. Stewart she found a father in them. Again, just before her death, she was bereft of her little babe, in all of which she meekly bowed to the will of God.

ALLEN.—Sister Nancy C. Alred, consort of Seemore Alred, was born in Walker county, Georgia, in 1841; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in her thirteenth year. At the close of the war she left her home in Cherokee county, Georgia, with her widowed mother and family, for Texas.

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Consumptives Read. What is that distressing cough and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay, for ere you are aware it will be too late.

Brooks' Improved Wrought-Iron Revolving-Screw Cotton Press.



Now make only the largest size—10-foot. Every Press warranted up to 500 pound bale. Price for 10-foot set IRONS complete (currency), \$165. With cotton, 1 box (currency), \$290.

Gullett's Improved Light-Draft Gin, 84 a Saw; Cotton-Gin Feeder, 81.25 a Saw.

JOHN W. WICKS & SON, Agents for Texas, 53 STRAND, GALVESTON.

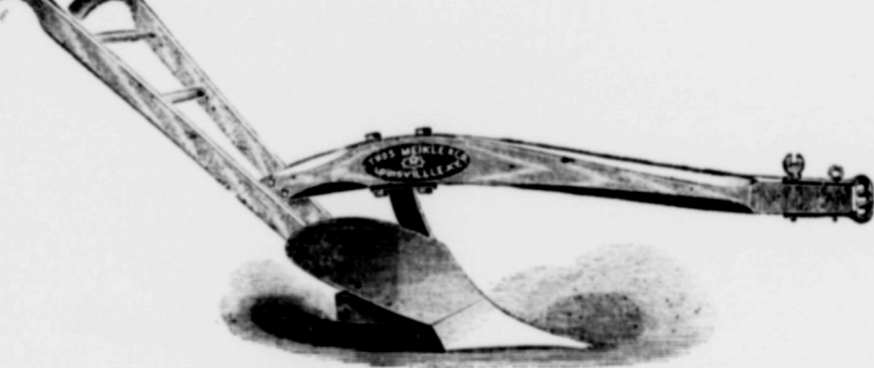
C. C. C. THE "Complete Cotton Cleaner."

A valuable money-making machine. Simple, light of draft, and adapted to steam, water or horse power. Saves the gin, increases the yield of lint and

Improves the Cotton from 1 to 3 cents per Pound.

No planter or pulper glister should be without one. Send for price list and circular to

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AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES. Steamman's Stationary Engines and Boilers; Goddard's Celebrated Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, etc.

EAGLE COTTON GINS. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, Galveston.

MODEL FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND MODEL PRINTING PRESS.

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SOLID SILVER AMERICAN \$15 WATCHES. The extraordinary favor with which our \$15 Watch has been received, has led us to make a further improvement.



Allen's Lung Balsam. Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured. As an Expectorant it has no Equal. Sold by all medicine dealers.

WELLS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' Prices—Largest Company in America—table article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—Send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, Pres't of the Original American Tea Co., 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

## Texas Christian Advocate

## News of the Week.

## Washington.

The Board of Engineers appointed to examine the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi report the work so constructed that a channel of 22 feet depth and 200 yards wide has been secured, entitling Eads to a payment of \$500,000. The payment has been made.

But little apprehension is felt respecting the Mexican complications. The conviction is clear that strong force must be kept by both governments on their respective sides of the Rio Grande.

The House resumed business with an unexpectedly full attendance of members.

Cox, of New York, introduced a bill for the coinage of silver fives, legal tender for five dollars, and a discontinuance of the coinage of nickels.

Mr. Luttrell introduced a bill forbidding employment of Chinese on United States works or vessels bearing the United States flag.

A large part of the morning in the Senate was consumed by the presentation of petitions in favor of woman suffrage. A resolution introduced by Mr. Sargent, giving women the right to vote, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Bills were introduced to improve the navigation and protect the shipping commerce and alluvial lands of the Mississippi. Also to establish a steamship line between New Orleans and certain points in Mexico. The resolution to pay interest and principal of bonds in silver was resumed.

The convention of the female ballot-seekers adjourned the 10th, after discordant session. Among the delegates was a colored woman from Mississippi.

A delegation of tobacco men from Virginia were in Washington the 10th, seeking a reduction of the tax on tobacco to 12 cents a pound.

The committee of the House has agreed to report a steamboat bill in accordance with the views of the National Board of Steam Navigation.

The House opened on the 11th with a vote on the resolution reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, directing the Commissioners to investigate the several departments. It was carried by a strictly party vote.

The friends of the Texas Pacific bill are in excellent spirits. The voice of the people and the press have imparted new vigor to the movement.

Lieut. Bullis, after testifying before the committee respecting border troubles, started to Texas the 11th.

A delegation of New York cigar makers are urging the reduction of the tobacco tax to 16 cents.

The President informs Mr. Schleicher that Diaz will not be recognized until the committees in Congress have an opportunity to report. Will await the arrival of Minister Foster. He thinks relations between the two countries are not alarming and diplomatic relations can be postponed until a better basis of agreement can be reached.

The reporters' galleries of the Senate and House are connected by telephones.

Schleicher presented a joint resolution on the 14th providing that \$180,000,000 bonds purchased by Boutwell in excess of the requirement of the sinking fund, be credited to that fund and that the revenue now required to be set aside for that purpose be applied to the redemption of greenbacks. This, he says, would furnish the resumption fund \$30,000,000 yearly, and keep up the sinking fund.

Resolutions granting the woman suffragists a hearing at the bar of the Senate and House have been defeated in both houses.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, presented a petition of 400 Chicago bankers against the remonetization of silver. He said at the same time he believed these views were shared by a small portion of the citizens of that city. He presented another from Bloomington, Illinois, in favor of the remonetization of silver.

Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment to Matthews' bill which declares the right of the Government to pay the bonds in silver, etc. The amendment claims that the silver dollar was obsolete when the existing loans were authorized, that gold was the only lawful coin, and that Congress should not legislate to make money at the expense of the creditors. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A petition, signed by over one thousand bankers and others of New York city, asking the repeal of the bankrupt law, was presented.

On the 15th, in the Senate, Voorhees called up the resolution submitted by him on the 13th of December, declaring it to be of the greatest importance that the financial credit of the government be sustained; and, in order to do so, the government itself, in all its departments, should keep faith in its contracts with its own citizens.

He said the agitation would not cease till the people are satisfied that our vast debt is in process of extinction on principles of justice to the tax-paying laborer. He argued that to a great extent our whole financial system is an organized crime against the laboring tax-paying men and women of the United States. We speak of the unholy avarice having its stronghold and privileged classes, who entrenched themselves in this plea of good faith, invoked in behalf of every wickedness which has cursed the world. The precious metals were found unequal to the emergency of war. Specie payment was abandoned. Gold and silver were relieved, and the legal tender dollar went to the front. Every bond issued by the government, which did not stipulate for the payment of coin, was made payable by the express words of the law in legal tender notes. He quoted the language of Thaddeus Stevens to the effect that payment of interest in gold was an odious and unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholders. He quoted Sherman's speeches, showing the bonds were payable in legal tenders. The act of Congress proposing to pay the bonds in coin was the beginning of the repudiation. The present Secretary of the Treasury was chief of the repudiators, a leader among those who have not kept the good faith of the government with the people. Some nations build a cairn—a pile of stones—to mark the spot where some tragic event occurred. The American people should cast a stone on the act of 1869 to mark the spot where American repudiation began and the rights of the people slaughtered. The refunding act of July 14, 1870, was brought in to aid the false assertion of the act of 1869 that our whole bonded debt was payable in coin. Both acts were in the interest of the bondholders; but even under these acts, bonds were payable in silver as well as gold. He spoke of the advantages of silver coin. It had stood honored as gold through every storm that beat upon this government. It is associated with our development. The demonetizing act of 1873 was an act unasked by and unknown to the people till passed. The silver dollar was eliminated from our money system under cover of false pretences; it had not failed in its function more than gold. In the trading world 696,250,000 more people have silver as their standard of value than those who have gold alone. 754,200,000 more people use silver alone than use gold and silver both as their metallic currency. Referring to the act of 1875, he said an attempt to force resumption of specie payments with gold and silver both would be a cruel failure at this time. Values would shrink with the shrinkage of money in circulation; and general bankruptcy would follow. If it was the policy of the government to inflict misery on the greatest number the process was complete. He was not an inflationist; but during the years 1863-66, when the volume of currency averaged a thousand millions, there were fewer business failures than during the three last months of 1877. Business houses were not darkened and business men did not go as mourners through the streets. The laborer did not go home without bread. Millions did not cower at the coming of winter for the lack of food and shelter. Courts were not occupied in ordering sheriff's sales and foreclosing mortgages. He drew a vivid contrast between that period and the present day of financial distress. There is not a dollar in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax to have it put in circulation. The national bank is a middleman between the government and the people and is paid enormously for what the government itself should do. If the national banks were a blessing, then our public debt was a blessing, for it supported the banks. They demand the national banking system removed and a circulating medium provided without the people paying for the privilege of obtaining it, and that the amount should be in proportion to the business and population. They demand that the currency shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, including all government dues. They demand that the financial policy hereafter shall be framed in the interest of the people. He quoted from certain Eastern papers articles respecting the rights of the bondholders, the duty of the laborer and the policy that should be pursued to counteract the remonetization of silver. He warned

in the name of the laborer all such as valued their investments that when they sought to enforce these doctrines of despotism the land will be convulsed and the fires of liberty will blaze out as they did one hundred years ago. Avarice, like ambition, could overleap itself and in the effort to rob others of their possessions lose its own.

On the 15th Geo. H. Pendleton was elected Senator from Ohio in the place made vacant by Matthews. Vote in the Senate, 25 Democrats; 8 Republicans blank. In the House, 66 for Pendleton; for Johnson 3; blank 36.

In the Kentucky Legislature on the 15th the vote was: Williams, 52; Lindsay, 50; McCreary, 18; Boyd, 11.

## The Eastern War.

On the 9th the Danube was frozen over. Russians in Bulgaria have three weeks' supplies. Unless communication is restored forage cannot be transported.

The Servians are to transfer their headquarters to Sofia.

A Russian detachment crossed the Balkan and occupied a position in the rear of the Turkish fortifications in the Trojan Pass. The Turks also attacked in front, abandoned their positions, which were occupied by the Russians. Their feeble resistance is regarded as a sign that the Turks regard their losses as irretrievable.

An insurrection broke out in Crete on the 7th. Layard, the British Minister at Constantinople, asks that British men-of-war be sent there. From accounts the Turks only aim to hold the towns on the coast. If the Christian population all unite the insurgents can muster 15,000 men. The Revolutionary Committee in Athens is urged to order a rising in Thessaly, but the Government of Greece has persuaded Bulgaria from hasty action.

A thaw in the Danube the 10th was increasing the difficulty of communication.

A terrible epidemic, said to be spotted typhus, is rumored to have appeared in Frateshke. It originated among Turkish prisoners.

The Turks defeated the Montenegrins at Spurz and Malisouri, and drove them to Yeniki.

Hadmi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier in the place of Edhem Pasha, resigned.

Nisch surrendered on the 11th as the result of the capture by storm of Geretsa Venit and other heights commanding the fortress and the town; 8000 men, 90 cannon and 12,000 rifles were captured.

Russian journals regard the capture of the Turkish army at Shipka Pass as proof that the Turkish power of resistance is utterly broken, and say that the cabinets at London and Constantinople must understand the necessity in the approaching negotiation of the decisive military situation created by the Russian army.

The civil population have been ordered from Adrianople; 8000 have already gone.

At Shipka Pass the Russians captured 28,000 men, 1000 horses, 12 mortars, 12 siege guns and 80 field guns.

The Cossacks have cut the Yambol railway.

Fugitives from Adrianople and Philippolis are flocking to Constantinople.

The Turks have burned the town of Schneteman, and intend burning Topolentza and Myopsea valleys.

In a cavalry engagement near Baebert the Turks were driven to Kop Dagh. Erzeroum has been completely invested since January 9.

The Turkish fleet has bombarded Eupatoria.

Layard telegraphs that the distress in Constantinople is increasing terribly; fugitives arriving by thousands. Ten thousand fugitives, mostly women and children, are expected on the 12th from Adrianople. The Turkish Government is doing its best, but is overwhelmed by the magnitude of the misery it has to encounter.

On the 13th the Porte received a telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas stating the latter was ready to receive the Turkish delegate to discuss armistice conditions, but can not at present give indications as to terms of peace.

It is believed in Constantinople that Adrianople can be carried by a coup de main. The fortifications at Constantinople are regarded as the last resource and are in a worse condition.

The Roumanians talk of declining to submit to an armistice, unless it is separately arranged with them. It is thought they are instigated by the Russian military party.

Namyk and Lerver Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Constantinople on the 14th to meet the Grand Duke Nicholas at Kegenlitt.

Another complication of the peace problem appears in the intimation of a movement on the part of Germany to obtain the seaboard under conditions which will seriously affect England.

On the 5th a great battle was fought between Bazardjik and Philippolis. Sulieman Pasha afterwards took position near Philippolis and ordered the inhabitants to leave the town.

Twenty thousand fugitives reached Constantinople from Romula in one week.

A paralysis seems to have fallen upon the hitherto sanguine Turk. He has entreated the good offices of England to bring about an armistice, and has had the mortification of knowing that Russia very naturally has declined any interference in her quarrel. The people are clamoring for the recall and reinstallation of Midhat Pasha, the leader of the liberal and reform party. It will be remembered that Midhat is traveling about Europe in a sort of honorable exile, trying the powers of his diplomatic persuasion at the various courts; but whether he will adventure his valuable head again in the magazine of the Softas is questionable.

## Foreign.

The Spanish Congress, by a vote of 209 to 4, approved the marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Mercedes.

Garibaldi has written to King Humbert begging him to follow in his father's footsteps.

Gambetta recommends prudence to those selected to watch over the interests of the Republicans. They must carefully guard the ground they have gained and gather strength for future conflicts.

The funeral of Victor Emmanuel was to take place the 16th, and the remains to be deposited in the Pantheon. Twenty-seven hundred deputations have requested permission to attend the funeral. The Prince Imperial, of Germany, was present to represent Emperor William at the funeral.

Henry Stanley, the African explorer, reached Rome the 11th. The medal decreed him by the late King of Italy has been privately presented.

A revolution is in progress in the northern provinces of San Domingo, and business is prostrate.

The steam tug Angla left Ferrol, Spain, the 15th, towing the caisson containing the Cleopatra obelisk. Weather fine.

France, through an official journal, tenders its regrets and sympathy with Italy in the loss of its late king.

Capt. Wiggins, an Englishman just returned to London from the Jenisei and Obi rivers, in Siberia, reports that route as practicable to the North Pole, with an open sea all the way. He also reports that there is an immense commerce into Siberia from China.

When Mr. Stanley reached Cairo he was cordially received by the Khedive, receiving from his hands a decoration of the highest Egyptian order. As Stanley departs, Gen. Grant arrives, and pays his respects to the Khedive, who, being a progressive man, will no doubt hobnob in the most fraternal fashion with the ex-representative of Republican royalty.

The death of the celebrated Count de Piliacao is announced as having taken place on the 8th inst. General Piliacao filled a large place in the current history of France from the old Algerian war to the fall of Napoleon III. He commanded the French forces in 1860, when China was so speedily and thoroughly humbled by European science. During the Franco-Prussian war he carried the portfolio of the War Ministry, and has been blamed for the disaster of Sedan. Adhering to the imperial fortunes, he was forced into banishment, and only returned to live and die in retirement. He was an able man of an elevated character.

## Miscellaneous.

There are 240 empty farm-houses in one county in Vermont.

Stanley, the African explorer, is on his way to the United States.

A temperance revival is the largest sensation in Southern Illinois.

An oil well has been struck at Millerton, Pa., which spouts pure oil, needing no refining.

Opium smoking is the vice of the boys of Stockton, California. They caught it from the Chinese.

Plymouth Church pews rented for \$46,000 this year. A shrinkage of over \$10,000. We give this as a secular item.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that a railroad is not bound to carry an offensively intoxicated person. The world moves.

The Scotch punish a man for drunkenness by seating him in public on a box for four hours. It is better than hiding his shame in jail for as many weeks.

Illinois is enforcing the new law for the registration of doctors, and the result is other States are about to be flooded with Illinois quacks.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has fifty-four glass factories, employing 4,570 men. Nineteen are window glass factories; ten, bottles and phials; fifteen, table ware; eight, lamp chimneys; one, tumblers; and one labels.

During the recent lock-out on the Clyde, over one and a half millions were lost in wages and half that amount expended by the English and Scotch trades-unions for the support of men out of employment.

It is asserted by a high officer in the Postoffice Department, that 96 per cent. of the fourth class postmasters abuse the privilege of selling stamps by commission.

Cinchona was first planted in Jamaica in 1860. Now the plantations cover 350 acres, containing 80,000 trees. It was started as a government enterprise, but private capital will soon take it up.

Great Britain has spent \$59,000,000 in twelve years in building war vessels.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has recently decided that a murderer, "to be too drunk to form the intent to kill, must be too drunk to form the intent to shoot." At this rate, men who get drunk may be classed with responsible beings, and not with brutes who have no reason.

A buried town has been unearthed at the foot of Mount Gargano in Italy. The houses are twenty feet below the surface. A temple of Diana has been brought to light; then a portico composed of columns without capitals, and finally a necropolis covering nearly four acres. The Italian Government is preparing to continue the excavations on a large scale, and has discovered a monument in honor of Pompey after his victory over the pirates. The town is the ancient Sipontin of which Strabo and Livy speak, and which was covered by an earthquake.

The Commissioner of Agriculture shows that tea can be raised in our climate and soil. If this be done to an extent that will supply the market, then the country will be saved great importation expense.

W. S. Harley, who was shot in a duel the 12th, died the 15th, in Savannah. His wife was with him.

The dredge McAllister, which has been missing between New Orleans and Galveston for several days, is still unheard from. The revenue cutter McLean, left Galveston the 15th in search.

Gen. McClellan was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey the 15th.

## Texas News.

Corn has been sold at Salado, Bell county, at 25 cents per bushel.

Gen. Cortina is defendant on the criminal docket of Cameron county, Texas, in ten cases.

Wild pigeons have a roost in Freestone county. The hunters have fine sport.

Quarrymen are at work getting out the stone for the new courthouse in Georgetown.

A Mexican woman, near Graytown, shot a Mexican, who, with two others, were forcing an entrance into her house at night. They had demanded entrance, which she refused, when they burst open the door; but a ball from a pistol, in the hands of the woman, crushed through the brain of the leader, and the others fled. The dead man has borne a very bad character.

Up to Jan. 1st, 1878, as shown by the books of the railroad agent, Waco has shipped 35,749 bales of cotton.

A party of surveyors have just returned to Eastland from the Staked Plains. They located for Mr. Graves, of New York, 300 sections of land, which will be settled by a colony from New York. The lands are said to be unsurpassed in fertility. There is a lack of timber. The party, while out, dug into an Indian mound, where they found an Indian, in a sitting posture, surrounded by his trinkets. The body crumbled to dust when exposed to the air. They obtained a portion of the backbone of a mastodon from a Mexican, who offered to conduct them to where the rest of the remains was, but their horses were worn out.

Mr. Webb has found on his land, in Kimble county, a fine mineral spring. An analysis of the water by Prof. Cox, of Indiana, shows the presence of valuable medicinal qualities.

The State Register says the land in Jackson county yields from 25 to 40 bushels of corn to the acre, and a bale of cotton and sugarcane of the first quality. Vegetables and fruit do well. The forest and plains abound in game, the rivers in fish, and the coast yields as fine oysters as the world can produce.

The Mesilla Independent says the El Paso mob is, in fact, a well-dressed military organization, divided into companies, with usual officers. They are largely composed of Mexicans from towns on the west bank of the Rio Grande. They assert that they can swell their numbers to a thousand men. They claim that El Paso county was stolen from Mexico by Texas, and that the United States has confirmed the theft, and they intend to restore the plundered territory to Mexico. The salt question is simply a pretext. They are prompted by hatred to the United States Government and a desire for plunder.

The experience of gentlemen who have made large importations of fine stock into Texas shows that the younger the animal the less liability to loss from acclimating diseases.

The Tyler Democrat says the people of Smith county, and especially the farmers, are financially in a better condition than at any time since the war.

The Fort Stockton Telegraph reports hostile Indians on the Pecos, forty miles from that place.

The Henrietta Journal says: Much merriment was caused in the Clerk's office by an ox, which coolly entered the office, and after warming itself and looking around, walked out. This is funny; but the presence of so many donkeys in so many other offices of trust is one of the serious facts connected with public affairs.

G. W. H. Martin, of Hamilton county, was arrested a few days ago for complicity in the Ham land swindle. He made a hard effort to escape, but was run down and captured. He persuaded the officers to go home with him to get some chill medicine. After he got in the house he took the bottle from a shelf and swallowed a portion. It was strychnine. He died.

Stockmen and other citizens have paid the cost of keeping Lieut. Hall's command in the field for some time past. The amount (\$5000) is expended. Unless money is raised it must be disbanded. It is a vexation to good citizens that, while taxed to support swarms of officers who have not the vim to arrest gamblers or enforce other laws, that men who do their duty, like Hall and his men, must be disbanded and lawlessness and crime again run riot without restraint.

An overflow in Deep Creek, McCulloch county, a few days since, did much damage. The water came up so rapidly that many had barely time to escape. One woman and two children remained in a tree all night. A man had to wade through water waist deep with a sick child in his arms. The child has nearly died from the exposure. A man by the name of Riggins had dug a cave similar to those used by buffalo hunters. It was covered with logs and two or three feet of dirt thrown upon them. It was warm and comfortable in dry weather. It was undermined by rains. The top fell in. The man succeeded in getting out, and at once attempted to rescue his wife and child, but on removing logs and dirt the mother and child were found dead, suffocated by water and mud.

Buffalo meat sells at San Saba at 61 cents per pound.

There have been but three deaths in Lockhart this year. Lockhart has been noted for its healthfulness since its first settlement.

On the 19th, at Richmond, W. R. Croxton was killed by Harry Hill for a few dollars due for rent. Croxton owed a small balance and offered to work it out, when Hill became angry and told him he would kill him unless he paid it, and struck at him with a knife cutting the main artery of his arm, causing death in thirty minutes.

A dispatch from Fort Davis says that the Indians have taken stock from Russell's ranche, forty miles from Presidio, and shot a man. At midnight, another man brought the report that thirty men had gone out in pursuit, and that the Indians surrounded them. Two men escaped and brought word, one of whom is wounded. There are still about thirty fighting men on the ranches in that vicinity. It is thought this is the beginning of an extensive and well organized raid, of which Gen. Ord was warned some weeks ago. The heavy rains have delayed the movement of the troops.

## Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, W. W. Sherman, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.