

Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BLAYLOCK - Publishers.

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To Subscribers to Minutes.

It may be possible that some of the preachers have not received the Minutes subscribed for. We have sent all—except in a few cases where we do not know the postoffice. Any who have not received them will please notify us, and we will forward.

EDIGRAPHS.

The town of Davilla is ten years old. We were told that a fatal affray has never taken place in its limits. No liquor is sold there. People from the country meet and transact their business and part in peace. A moral and intelligent community have clustered around it. The Methodist Church has 250 members within three miles of this centre. Within a score of miles is another town of equal size, on the railroad, which, though only two years old, has its bloody record. A man has been shot in a drunken brawl. Will the friends of good order stick down a pin beside each of these facts? They are worth remembering.

Between Davilla and Indian Creek we passed through a field of upwards of 1000 acres enclosed within a barbed wire fence. The posts were some eighteen or twenty feet apart, and as hogs are not allowed in the range, these wires make a strong and durable, yet, comparatively, inexpensive fence. Several farms were embraced in this one enclosure. By uniting farms under one enclosure the cost of fencing in this prairie country is vastly reduced. In one instance 3700 acres of land are enclosed under one fence.

Passing through this 1000-acre field we saw four horses harnessed abreast, drawing a plow. We remarked to the plowman that we had seen double-teams frequently, but had never before seen a man plowing with a caballado. All through this region we find improved agricultural implements in use. Instead of fifteen or sixteen acres per hand, one man can now cultivate from forty to one hundred acres.

So rapidly is this region settling up that our companions, though they had lived in this section since its settlement, were compelled to inquire the way to the church through the new farms. We reached Indian Creek in time for the 11 A. M. service Saturday. Bro. Stanford welcomed us by putting

us in the pulpit without delay. We gave out an old Methodist hymn, and the congregation sang it to an old Methodist tune with a heartiness that seldom fails to inspire the heart of the preacher. We have no conscientious objections to choirs, if people prefer them; but there is no music that moves us so profoundly as the voice of a whole congregation swelling up in hymns of praise to God.

At the quarterly conference in the afternoon we learned that the Davilla and Salado circuit embraces a territory about thirty miles in length by twelve in breadth, and has on its rolls about 500 members. Twelve years ago only a small part of this region was settled, and only two or three societies, with a small membership, were in existence. Our church is keeping pace with the growth of the country. Brother King, the preacher in charge, has a heavy pastoral charge. Few city congregations can report so large a membership. To reach it, a large amount of travel must be performed. The labors of a circuit preacher are heavy. The men who meet its responsibilities are doing a great work.

On the farm of Mr. Elisha Allen, on Indian Creek, we saw a grove containing about five acres of China trees. The growth is not so rapid as with the same timber on the coast; yet this grove of five acres, now less than three years old, will yield in another year all the firewood needed for a large family. With proper energy, the settlers on this fertile prairie region can supply themselves with an abundance of timber. Lands in this section are very fertile, and its development within the past few years is a surprise to those who knew the country fifteen years ago.

In company with Bro. Stanford we reached Salado on Monday. Bro. King met us with the news that there was a small-pox alarm in the town, and it was decided that our appointment for night should be recalled. There was no prospect of a congregation with a small-pox panic in a community. No wonder. Small-pox is a terrible disease. Loathsome to the sufferer and the nurse, often fatal, and leaving those who escape death fearfully disfigured; we do not blame any one for running from it. We only blame those who have the opportunity and yet fail to vaccinate.

We wish some people were as ready to run from moral as from physical evils. The small-pox is less destructive to human happiness and human life than many of the popular vices of the day; yet society deliberately fosters these more destructive evils. Let a man be caught spreading small-pox in a neighborhood, and not a voice would be raised in his defense. The fact that vice finds champions among respectable citizens reveals the leprosy which taints our present civilization. The small-pox scare in Salado proved to be a false alarm, and we met at night a large and attentive congregation in the hall of the large college building.

A clear, bold spring is a beautiful sight. Of course we visited the Salado Springs. Few streams equal the Salado in the water power it provides. There are seven mills propelled by water along its banks within as many miles, and we were told fully as many more excellent mill sites can be obtained within the same limits. The town of Salado, which a dozen years ago hardly aspired to be called a village, has now about 800 inhabitants. Its schools, its beautiful waters, and healthful location, have attracted an intelligent and enterprising population. The preacher and the teacher are an agent in the development of a country, which are but partially estimated by many most deeply interested in its prosperity.

In addition to the Salado, the Lampasas, the Leon and Noland Creeks furnish some most excellent mill sites. We were assured by gentlemen familiar with the material resources of this region that the water on these streams would run all the looms now at work in all portions of New England.

One of these days their power will be pressed into service, and the whirl of spindles be heard above the dash of these beautiful waters. We raise in Texas the raw material, and with the power at command to drive the machinery, there is no reason why Texas may not become one of the great manufacturing centres of the civilized world.

The Salado is spanned by an excellent wire foot bridge, which connects the two parts of the town. Many of the buildings are built of stone, which in vast quantities and of the finest quality is found in this region. An excellent iron bridge across the Lampasas, on the road leading to Belton is an improvement on the ford of other days. It was a good ford when the water was low—as we well remember—but there were times when it looked like the rapids of a small Niagara.

Belton has improved wonderfully for an inland town so remote from railroad lines. When we saw it several years ago it did not number over seven or eight hundred inhabitants; now it has upwards of 3,000. A number of large substantial rock buildings show the enterprise of the citizens and mark the growth of the place. We had a most delightful buggy drive behind a lively pony team, kindly furnished us by our clever friends, W. S. Bonner & Co., with Bro. H. S. P. Ashby to hold the reins. About a mile below the square is located the fair grounds in a beautiful grove. At the Rock ford of the Leon we found another elegant and substantial iron bridge. The water beneath was almost as transparent as the clear sky above. At the lower point of a deep and beautiful pool of limpid water, just above the bridge, is an ice house, which supplies the inhabitants of Belton with an abundance of this luxury. In the groves, on the summit and declivities of the knolls in and around this thriving town, which is beginning to put on city airs so gracefully, are found some of the most beautiful of building sites. One of them, known as the Rafter Grove, where the Sunday-school picnics are held, is a lovely spot. We found above the turn on Noland Creek the quarries where the rock is obtained of which the town is built. These quarries, which are only being tapped on the surface to meet the present demands of the country, will be a source of vast wealth to this region when railroad facilities open it up to the rest of mankind. Some of the mercantile establishments of the place would be a credit to the larger commercial centers of the State. The house of Embre & Keys is 140 feet in length and the upper and lower floors are crowded with every variety of merchandise. This house is provided with a fine apparatus of its own, so arranged that in case of alarm it could send its streams promptly on the flames. Much attention is being paid in this region to fine stock. We saw a most beautiful Arabian in the stables of Mr. Bonner, and in the pastures in the suburbs of the town some of the choicest Durham cows. Some Merino sheep were pointed out which we were told cost the importers \$250 per head. In the country there are at work fifteen flour mills and fifty-two gins. It contains 537,000 acres of land, of which 125,000 are enclosed and in cultivation, and over 400,000 acres of first-class land are yet awaiting the plow. Unimproved lands can be bought for from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and improved farms are held at from \$20 to \$50. Last year 25,000 bales of cotton were gathered in spite of the worm, and this year the county expects to ship 50,000 bales. We were informed that there is now 200,000 bushels of corn in the county that can be bought for 20 cents per bushel; meat is in abundance, and the cattle in the range are sleek and fat. We have never met a more cheerful and really prosperous population than we have encountered since we left the cars at Taylor. Money is scarce, but everything else is in abundance, and with fair seasons another large crop will reward their toil. All they need is ready transportation for their produce.

Our church in Belton numbers about 200 members, many of whom are among its most influential citizens. Our church is a substantial stone building with a seating capacity of about seven hundred, and yet we are told that it is none too large for the congregations which listen to the ministry of Bro. Ashby, the pastor of our church. We have been surprised at the size of the congregations at each point we have visited. Week night appointments, on only a few hours notice, have been attended by congregations which filled the houses of worship. Our church has a grand opportunity in this region. There is a great future before a country so richly endowed with all the material resources essential to its wealth and prosperity; and our church must keep pace with its development, or others will occupy the inviting field.

NOT A NEW CHURCH.

Those who maintain that Christ established an absolutely new church endeavor to prove their position by the prophecy of Daniel: "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed." (Daniel ii.44.) In commenting upon this and kindred prophecies, St. James says: "And to this agree the words of the prophets; as it is written: after this I will return and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up, that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom my name is called saith the Lord, who doeth all these things." (Acts xv.15-17.) The tabernacle of David represents the church, and its being fallen down shows a state of great spiritual declension. The setting up a fallen tabernacle is not erecting a new building. That Christ did not establish a new church is proven by His own words: "Therefore, say I unto you, the kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." (Matt. xxi.43.) Surely no one will affirm that the taking of the kingdom from the Jews and giving it to the Gentiles was the establishing of a new church. St. Paul in writing to the Romans introduces the figure of an olive tree to represent God's dealings with Jews and Gentiles: "For I speak to you, Gentiles; inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine office; if by any means I may provoke to emulation them which are my flesh, and might save some of them; for if the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be, but life from the dead; for if the first fruit be holy, the lump is also holy; and if the root be holy, so are the branches; and if some of the branches be broken off, and thou, being a wild olive tree, wert grafted in among them, and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the olive tree, boast not against the branches; but if thou boast, thou bearest not the root, but the root thee. Thou wilt say then: the branches were broken off, that I might be grafted in. Well, because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith. Be not high-minded, but fear; for if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest He also spare not thee. Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God. On them which fell severity; but toward thee goodness if thou continue in His goodness; otherwise thou shalt be cut off. And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be grafted in, for God is able to graft them in again. For if thou wert cut out of the olive tree which is wild by nature, and wert grafted contrary to nature into a good olive tree; how much more shall these, which be the natural branches, be grafted into their own olive tree? For I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits, that blindness in part is happened to Israel until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved; as it is

written, there shall come out of Zion the deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob. For this is my covenant unto them, when I shall take away their sins." (Rom. xi.13-27.) The olive tree denotes the church. Some of the Jewish branches were broken off. The Gentile believers were grafted in—were added to the church. The Jews, if they continue not in unbelief, will be restored—will be reunited to the church. But the Apostle's illustration of the unity of the church is so clear that comment is unnecessary.

In writing to the Ephesians, the Apostle uses this additional illustration: "For he is our peace who hath made both one and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us." (Eph. ii.14.) This relates also to Jews and Gentiles. It is evident that removing a partition wall is not making a new house; but in this instance, it made the Gentiles fellow-citizens with the saints and of the house-hold of God.

We safely affirm that Jesus Christ did not establish a new church, but that He did build, establish or set up the tabernacle of David. II.

THE TWO PREACHERS.

Some years ago the writer resided in the city of —, in the State of —, and became a member of the M. E. Church, South, in the same city, by transfer. The pastor, at the time, had been in charge of that church for about a year; and he remained the pastor almost two years longer. He then was transferred to one of the first Methodist Churches of one of the great cities of the great Mississippi valley. He was succeeded by another pastor, who served us three years, and then, after serving another station in the same conference in the same State, was transferred to the same great city. Both had been transferred to that conference, in the first instance, and so both were transferred from it. Both these men were more than ordinary preachers: they were extraordinary. Both were small physically; but, as unlike in other respects, as they well could be. The first was a great preacher, and the second a great pastor. The one had marvelous intellectual powers, trained to a most wonderful degree. His powers of analysis enabled him to dissect all subjects with the skill of a master. The other's spiritual powers were no less wonderful. His soul was aflame. His heart went out for his wandering ones, like the good shepherd in search of his lost sheep. His omnipotent batteries of love leveled all walls between him and the hearts of the people. Without any rare gifts of intellect, without the skill of a master of dialectics, and without even the routine of an outline of scholarship, he yet became a most successful pastor. Though a devoted reader, he was not versed in the arts of disilage, and never marshaled the arguments of concurrent events to his aid. The other brought to his pulpit the rarest gifts of the orator it was ever the writer's privilege to hear. His voice, accent, modulation, gesture and diction were almost perfect. As he read the plain old hymns, the hearts of his hearers went singing to God with new melody; and, as he read the simplest and commonest utterances of Jesus of Nazareth, we heard anew the wonderful truth from the lips of the Master. At his magic touch the domain of science, to many inexplicable, assumed the order and beauty of the rainbow. His accurately trained mind furnished him the treasures of history at will; his fancy culled the rarest gems of poetry; and his genius wove them all into a most splendid fabric of argument and appeal. His quiver was ever full of the keenest Parthian arrows; but when he plead, by mercies of God, the most obdurate heart melted. In brief, in the pulpit, from a human standpoint, he was lacking in nothing. And yet, with all this matchless eloquence, poured out at times with vehemence and tears that flooded all hearts that heard, he failed! he preached that church to death!

His successor, without any of the

aids of oratory, with a feeble frame, a weak and uncultivated voice found us less than one-hundred in numbers and without vitality. He came trembling, but praying. We well remember his first sermon, and the unexpressed wonder how we could endure one year of such preaching. We felt that he was good, but a weak brother. His reading of notices was almost enough to provoke laughter. His hymns did not glow with beauty; nor did the words of inspiration, under his handling, sparkle as diamonds. He remained with us three years! He prayed that dead church to life. The hundred lukewarm members had become four hundred warm, live members; and none who were not of us can know with what sorrow of heart we let him go; because we could retain him no longer. His small figure had grown no larger, his voice no stronger, and his mental abilities no greater; but his prayers had been unceasing, his zeal unwearied, and his love unbounded. How eagerly we drank in his every word of his last sermon. He read, I. Cor., second chapter, as a text: "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech," etc. How true and appropriate the theme. He had known nothing among us, "save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified." In the great day of eternity will be seen the great work of that feeble man of mighty faith—not only in his own charge, but throughout the city, in all churches.

Such were the two preachers, and such their work. The one was a great preacher, and the other a great pastor. The one failed; the other succeeded. Why the wonderful orator failed can only be conjectured, as he seemed to be imbued with true spiritual zeal. Possibly, he luxuriated in the exuberance of his marvellous powers, and took too much pleasure in his splendid successes; and, conscious of his strength, he leaned on his library instead of God. The other, with no faith in himself, conscious of his own weakness, leaned on God. The one felt, perhaps, that the ministry was a splendid field for the display of his splendid talents, the other felt "woe is me, if I preach not the gospel."

IMPORT OF CIRCUMCISION.

From the days of Abraham until the establishment of the gospel dispensation, circumcision was the rite of initiation into the Church of God for infants and adults. It could not, therefore, be destitute of spiritual significance. It bound its subjects to keep the law: "For I testify again to every man that is circumcised, that he is a debtor to do the whole law." (Gal. v. and iii.) Circumcision was typical of spiritual purification. "Circumcision is that of the heart." (Rom. ii: 29.) "And the Lord thy God will circumcise thine heart, and the heart of thy seed, to love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul." (Deut. xxx: 6.)

Circumcision was also the seal of the righteousness of faith; hence St. Paul says of Abraham: "And he received the sign of circumcision—a seal of the righteousness of the faith which he had, yet being uncircumcised." (Rom. iv: 11.) Circumcision was not simply a mark of Jewish descent; for many strangers were circumcised, and if half the world had embraced the religion of Jehovah and affiliated with his people, they would have been circumcised; for God had said: "One law shall be to him that is home-born and to the stranger." (Ex. xii: 48.)

Since the establishment of the gospel dispensation, baptism has been the rite of initiation into the church. May this change not be in view of the fact that circumcision, as a bloody rite, pointed to the cross, and because baptism most beautifully symbolizes the purification of the heart, and the copious effusion of the Holy Spirit with which the new dispensation was inaugurated? II.

Let every man be himself, so it is his better self, and under the guidance of the Spirit of life and love.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

Texas Christian Advocate

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Eight words make one line of an advertisement; 12 lines one inch; 7 average words make one line special or local notice; 10 lines one inch.

No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any terms.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Written for the Advocate.

THE NAME OF JESUS.

BY J. M. KNOW.

"Take the name of Jesus with you"

To the house of want and woe,

Christ's a source of help unending

To the suffering here below.

Say to the despondent, sibling,

Jesus giveth ev'ry grace;

Speak it to the lowly, dying;

Trust Him, and you'll see His face.

Softly to the man of passion

Whisper low that soothing name

Say how calmly Jesus suffer'd—

Bid him quench his angry flame.

Those who are for loved ones grieving,

Gently draw the tears they shed,

Tell them Jesus has the power

To burst the tomb and wake the dead.

When you see the mourner, anxious,

Weeping, at the portal wait,

Bid him speak the name of Jesus—

That name will open heaven's gate.

Dress "Filings."

THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN METHODIST REVIEW.

Your correspondent, "J. B. S.," in the last number of your paper, suggests that we can not have a Review, though we need one, and have sufficient talent in our church to produce one, because the three doctors who have heretofore edited our Review have not made any of them a pecuniary success. I submit that this is not a good reason why we should not try again. If the editor's drawer were not full of copy it would be easy to show that there were good, substantial reasons for the failure to pay expenses thus far, which will not exist hereafter. If the General Conference can put the proposed Review in the hands of men combining the literary, scientific, business and religious qualifications for the work. It is one thing to produce a newspaper, magazine, or Review, and another to unite the support of the whole church, and another to unite the church in its support, and thus make it a pecuniary success. If our representatives at the General Conference can agree among themselves as to the nature of the Review, its place of publication, and its management, they will deserve well of the church. What we need most is union of effort. If we had that, the Publishing House and its publications would yield a revenue that would easily supply any deficiency in the support of a first-class Review. Never let it be said that our flourishing church is not able to sustain a Review in an age like this when we need such an organ for the use of our men and women of culture and piety, and all others who, in the various departments of literature and science, contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.—John Bayley in Nashville Advocate. Will our Nashville friends take amiss a mild suggestion from Texas? Would not a first-class monthly fill every demand of the Church, South, for an organ. We mean, of course, an organ for the church as a whole. Of course no one man could do all the writing for such a publication. To make it a success—a publication that will command support without the necessity of constantly appealing to the people's grand sectional features—the talent of the whole organization lay and clerical, must be laid under contribution. This done, the Nashville Advocate could be discontinued, or else take its legitimate place as the organ of the Tennessee and a few other Conferences. We say it "with fear and trembling," but the Nashville does not amount to much beyond this. Committees on books and periodicals at Annual Conferences generally give the Nashville, as the "great official," precedence. We have never heard anybody demur, but have sometimes been tempted to ask, "why?" The fact is, this pro tem, acknowledges his obtuseness; he can not see why any claim should be made, except upon the score of real merit. If, however, the Nashville fills the demand as a general organ above any of the local Advocates, we would be pleased to know wherein. If not, let it take its legitimate position—and let us have a monthly. We would like to have this question thoroughly discussed at the General Conference.

That Benefit to the Orphans.

On the "divide" between the Catholic Orphan Asylum and Bayland Home, some \$25 were handed over to each by the Galveston whisky and beer den known as the Bank Exchange.

We do not think it proper for religious institutions to receive beer-money any more than blood-money. Even if it were, however, we think the proprietor of this death-dealing institution makes a poor return for the orphan he, in his miserable business, has made. If it is a case of conscience, and the thoughts of those whose his business has sent to the grave, taps at his heart's door, all we have to say is: his conscience is very elastic to rest content with so poor a return. But we will not credit him with even this. We think he set a business-trap, and the Catholics and Bayland were so unwary as to be caught.

A Teaching Incident.

One of the converts at a revival now in progress at St. John's Church, Galveston, was reared in the Catholic faith. It is delightful to note the gloriously radiant smile that illumines this young man's face when he talks of his newly found Savior. He is now regular in his attendance at Sunday-school. Last Sabbath, in conversation about studying the Sunday school lesson, he said he found it a little difficult yet—as he had never read the Bible until recently. "I was raised in the Catholic Church, you know," he added by way of explanation.

THE TWO CRUIZES OF THE DAY.—No. 1: Bob Ingersoll. No. 2: One Jasper (a colored minister of Richmond, Virginia, who is attempting to prove that the sun moves. "Because," says he, "in de mornin' it's on one side de house, and in de ebenin' its on 'tother; derefore it must move."

Expenses of Delegates—East Texas Conference.

I have received to date the following amounts: Mt. Enterprise circuit, F. M. Stovall, \$3.00

Starr's circuit, John Adams, 12.00

Tyler station, 10.00

Palmetto station, F. F. Boone, 10.00

Linn Flat and Douglas's, J. T. Smith, 5.00

Larissa circuit, D. H. Connerly, 2.85

From the above it will be seen that but five charges have responded in full. There is no time to lose. Every dollar ought to be received before the 20th inst. R. S. FISKLEY.

TYLER, TEXAS, April 6, 1878.

Will not the preachers all take this collection inmediately. Unless funds are furnished, a number of the delegates can not go. Many matters of importance to Texas will come before the General Conference, and we should have a full representation.

THE photographer of Galveston is P. H. Rose, formerly of Blessing & Rose, but now at 159 Market street. As we can not always have the substance present, we can have the shadow, which keeps the substance fresh in our memory. Mr. Rose makes the shadow the exact representation of the substance.

In Texas the "Romish" Church is gaining a foothold that ought to warn our people not to place their children in Catholic schools. A Galveston gentleman told us recently that he did not approve our attacks on the Catholics; that they formed a large part of our community, and he believed in religious toleration; harmony, etc. The ignorance of a man who talks thus is simply pitiable. He ought to know that, once having the power in this country, Romanism will be as intolerant as history proves it to have been elsewhere; and as little in harmony with right and reason as it is possible for humanity to be. Yet, knowing this, Protestant parents in Texas send their children to be educated in convents!—where one out of ten will be indoctrinated in superstition, and "three out of ten taught to hate Protestantism."

Vinnie Ream is a Washington gossip-hint, to be married. Then she will be required at domestic duties—Kansas City Times. No, sir; because she won't remain stationary.

New York promises an exhibition of the canine race in May, in which the prizes will aggregate over \$5000 in gold coin.—Exchange.

There is nothing so commendable as public spirit. Who doubts that this move will add largely to New York's dog population?

"The Jesuit politely accepts, when he is in the minority, the generous courtesy of Protestants; but when he has the votes, he knows no golden rule with Protestant heretics!"—Chicago Paper.

This is the "worldly wisdom" of the Catholic Church. In this city (Galveston) its leaders have heretofore been as polite as it is possible to be; yet underneath was permitted to think there was a craftiness that is dangerous. A member of this organization, criticizing our recent publication about the Galveston city government being virtually under control of the Catholic Church, significantly remarked: "He's got the power, and we are going to use it." So it will be in Texas, if we have the power.

"Mr. B. Gratz Brown blows a loud trumpet and cries: 'I say we can make Missouri a sober state—peaceably if we can, but by legislation and forcible measures if we must.' If sobriety is a matter of coercion, the cheapest and direct form of coercion should be employed. Muzzles are used to keep dogs from biting. Mr. Gratz Brown thinks men have no self-control than dogs, why should not muzzles be used to keep men from drinking?"—New York World.

This is good logic. Whisky brings death; so does the bite of a mad-dog. We muzzle or kill a dangerous beast! Why have we not as much right to virtually muzzle a whisky-sot, by making it criminal to sell him the poison; and why may we not by legislation kill the whisky traffic?

Joseph Cook, comparing Mr. Moody and Bob Ingersoll, said: "Every time Mr. Moody trims his thumb-nail, he cuts off two Ingersolls."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate, of Chicago, is printing a great deal of matter about eternal punishment. This is a question it behooves the N. W. C. to study thoroughly—in view of the number of unfounded statements it is now publishing about the Church, South, to influence Congressional action on the bill before Congress for relief of the Southern Church. Some of them, in fact, bear the mark of having been manufactured for the occasion. We do not object to a honest difference of opinion; but we blush for a religious journal that adopts the frauds of a common political trickster.

Easter.

In answer to an old subscriber we give the following as an explanation of Easter Sunday: The name of this festival is derived from the Teutonic Goddess of Spring, Ostera or Ostre. Originally, Christians celebrated our Savior's resurrection on the Sabbath following the Jewish Passover, the fourteenth day of the first moon month. This day, the Passover, was either on the vernal equinox or on the succeeding day. From a local custom it soon became a dogma of the Church of Rome, which was bitterly opposed by some. It was finally settled by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, that Easter was the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21; and if a full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter is the next Sunday. Hence, by this arrangement, Easter may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25. We should strip this celebration from its load of Romish follies and absurdities. As it is, it is a relic of paganism and the papacy.

Unanswered Letters.

April 4—W. W. Bridwell—four copies Minutes have been sent; change of office noted.—I. G. John—list of subscribers.—J. P. Missett—subscriber.—O. M. Addison—you are kind to lay the blame to your chronography; but we think the proof-reader in fault.—A. Little—subscriber and list of post-offices—remarks about Minutes appended.—S. B. Bush—list of post-offices.—J. F. Henderson—communication.—J. W. Wilkinson—enclosing letter from Bro. Norwood; matter has been adjusted, and your paper entered as directed.—H. V. Philpott—our printers will do the best they can.

April 5—J. M. Binkley—subscriber, obituary and communication.—O. Fisher—subscriber.—C. L. Farrington—obituary.—Horace Bishop—subscriber.—W. V. Jones—communication and list of subscribers; now how we do wish we could say something to make that "double couple" feel happy; but doubtless they are as happy as they well can be, any way.—G. W. Owens—change of offices; subscriber, etc.—T. H. Yarbrough—it is every man's duty who has genius not to check its struggling fires; your productions have been read by the pro tem, editor with thrilling interest, but he is under instructions to reserve that character of contributions for the "argus eye" of the editor-in-chief. However meritorious you may consider the productions, we trust you will not be disappointed if they are by him declined.—Jos. Norwood—correction.—W. T. Thornberry—communication.—Cyrus Campbell—editor absent; will call him on his return.—W. A. Bowen—you don't want that a complaint, do you? that's only a homeopathic dose. The Advocate is generally mailed on Thursday before publication, and never later than Friday; hence we are at a loss to know why you do not receive it. By what route does it come? Perhaps if we would mark it out some place it might help. Write us.—W. H. Lightfoot—subscriber.—A. H. Sutherland—\$11. New York exchange, \$8.50 for S. & B., and \$2.50 for Marvin memorial agent.

April 6—W. R. Manning—subscriber.—O. Lightfoot—obituary and subscribers.—E. C. Finley—Minutes again sent.—N. A. Keen—subscriber; twenty-five cents per copy as per contract.—W. B. Preston—notice had already appeared.—W. C. Ellis—account balanced and you written to.—M. H. Wells—communication.—R. W. Thompson—have sent again to U. R. P.: "third time the charm," we hope.—A. R. Craven—change of postoffice and renewal.—I. G. John—list of subscribers.—R. C. Armstrong—\$10; all preachers \$1.25.—F. T. Mitchell—communication.—L. W. Harrison.—O. A. Fisher—\$2.50 and subscriber.

April 8—H. S. P. Ashby—feelings more than re-echoed; glad Belshamians appreciate the "little giant"; to know him is to love him.—W. M. Mather—answered by post; all right.—M. H. Porter—subscriber.—Joe P. Hines—Dr. J. A. Bridges—quarterly meeting appointments.—J. W. B. Allen—subscriber and list of post-offices.—T. J. Johnson—we failed to get your name on postoffice book; hence inquiry.—L. W. Harrison—\$5 on account; book ordered.—R. W. Thompson—subscriber.—S. C. Vaughan—all right.

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EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—SECOND ROUND. Buena Vista circuit at Buena Vista, April 6, 7. Carthage circuit at Louis Court house, April 13, 14. Shelby circuit at Shelby, April 20, 21. Milan circuit at Sexton, May 4, 5. San Augustine circuit, May 11, 12. Melrose circuit at Melrose, May 18, 19. Neches circuit at Pleasant Hill, May 25, 26. Linn Flat and Douglas, at McLane's Court house, June 1, 2. Mount Enterprise circuit, at Bethel, June 8, 9. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

ROUND TRIP TO ATLANTA.

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WOULD YOU BE FREE FROM THE tormenting pains caused by Kidney Disease, use HUNT'S REMEDY, the great Kidney Medicine. Kidney Diseases, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Bladder and Urinary organs, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. One trial will convince you.

MARRIED.

HERBERT—MONTGOMERY—On the 1st of March, 1878, at the residence of Mr. S. S. Lot, Mr. Frank P. Herbert and Miss Myra Montgomery, by Rev. S. H. Williams. All of Colorado county. May the clouds of life always pass swiftly by.

HOMILETICAL INDEX, a Hand Book of Texts, Themes and Authors, is the title of a volume recently published, which will prove a valuable aid to preachers and students of the Bible. It contains twenty thousand citations of scripture text and of discourses founded thereon, arranged under two heads—the first embracing all the principal texts of scripture from Genesis to Revelation, with the themes they have suggested, and the second containing a topical index of themes, arranged alphabetically with names of authors and references to texts. It is almost a complete key to homiletical literature, and will spare the preacher much toil and research, should he wish to become acquainted with what theologians and learned authors have written upon any Biblical topic in which he may be interested. The author, Rev. J. H. Pettinell, A. M., is entitled to much praise for the ability he has displayed in his laborious task; 316 pages, well printed, D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.

Commercial.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, April 11, 1878.

COTTON.

At New York, the market opened and closed quiet. Sales to-day 565 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 7 1/2-16c; Good ordinary, 9 1/2c; Low Middling 11-15c; Middling 10 1/2c; Good Middling 11 7/16c.

At New Orleans, the market opened steady; closed steady. Good Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Low Middling 9 1/2c; Middling, 11c; Sales 3,600 bales.

At Liverpool, the market for spots opened dull and closed flat. Middling 11 1/2c; Orleans 6 3/4-16d.

The market here is steady. Sales 1,471 bales to-day. Quotations are as follows: Low Ordinary, 7 1/2c; Ordinary, 7 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 8 1/2c; Low Middling, 9 1/2c; Middling, 10 1/2c; Good Middling 10 1/2c.

Galveston Receipts.

This Day, Season, Season

Net Receipts, 715 416,219 479,727

Stock on hand, 32,967 31,152 45,893

Exchange—Gold and Silver.

Sterling 60 days, 48 1/2

New York Sight, 1/2 par, 1/2 par

New Orleans Sight, 1/2 par, 1/2 par

Paris, 100 100

Silver, 99 100

To-day, Yesterday

Closing gold rate in N. Y., 100 1/2

Commercial Sterling in N. Y., 48 1/2

Closing gold rate in N. O., 99 1/2

THE GENERAL MARKET.

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

Bacon, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

Short clear, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

Long clear, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

Shoulders, 4 1/2 to 5

Breakfast bacon, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4

Boasting, 12 1/2 to 13

Extra heavy, per yard, 12 1/2 to 13

Light weight, per yard, 12 1/2 to 13

Ball twine, \$2.50 to 3

From store, per 100 lbs., 1 00 to 1 05

By the car load, 1 00 to 1 05

For prime yellow, 2 1/2 to 2 7/8

Butter, 20 to 22

Go-hen, 20 to 22

Western, 21 to 22

Northern, 23 to 25

Northern Texas, 48 to 50

Southern Texas, 48 to 50

From store, 3 50 to 3 75

From landing, 3 00 to 3 25

Coffee, 16 1/2 to 17

Prime, 17 1/2 to 18

Choice, 18 1/2 to 19

From store about 1/2c advance.

Ordy, 13 1/2 to 14

Fancy, 15 to 16

A. B., 18 to 20

Rock, 20 to 22

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Texas Christian Advocate Church News and Views.

At a recent weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of Chicago, Rev. Mr. Tobias, Chaplain of the Newsboys' Home, read an interesting paper on the question as to what ministers and churches could do more to save minors, especially the class he represented, from intemperance and the other vices to which they are exposed. He said that the subject had engaged the attention of the leading minds in Germany and England, as well as in New York, Philadelphia and other cities in this country. He gave an account of the many charitable and reformatory institutions in the city, such as the Bethel Home, Half-Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, German Orphan Asylum, Foundlings' Home, and Home for the Friendless, and said that these institutions could if properly supported, maintain and care for 1,500 additional inmates. The cost of supporting minors in the Bridewell would support five industrial schools of 700 children each. If this were done nine-tenths of the saloons would be closed, and one hundred thousand souls brought home churches. The Newsboys' Home sheltered 784 boys last year, and was the cheapest charity in the city. Most of these boys were orphans who had been found upon the streets; did not know how old they were, or who their parents were. The Sunday-schools were doing a great work, but their efforts did not reach this class. What was wanted was a willingness on the part of Christians to go down among the lowly and help them to a higher and better life. Elder Boring said that no more important lead had yet been struck by the Methodist ministers than this one as to what should be done for the minors.

Drew Theological Seminary last year graduated a Bulgarian of much promise who would have returned to his native country as a missionary but for the war. He has been preaching in Schuykill Co., Pa., with acceptance and a revival blessing upon his work. The converts now number about fifty.

Rev. Dr. Gibson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, is giving a series of Sabbath afternoon Bible readings, in Farewell Hall, on the Gospel in Genesis and Exodus. He makes his hearers see, in every incident, a type of Christ and His kingdom, and shows that "all these things happened unto them for examples," and that any child of God upon whom the glory of the New Testament has dawned, loses much, if the "vail remains untaken away in the reading of the Old Testament."

Spurgeon's church in London is one of the largest—if not the largest—churches in the world. It has 5,045 members, of whom 296 were received by baptism the past year, the net gain being 100.

The following State Sunday-school Conventions are announced for the Spring and early Summer of this year: Illinois, at Decatur, May 23-24; Missouri, at Sedalia, May 28-30; Iowa, at Cedar Falls, June, 11-12.

The Anglican Bishops have been considering, it is said, and are somewhat alarmed about, the spread of the Free Church movement in England, a denomination allied to the Reformed Episcopal Church in this country.

Dr. Edward Pressensy expresses the opinion that there is "no adequate solution of the difficulties in the French Protestant Church but the entire separation of it from the State." This church is now divided into three parties: (1) The Orthodox, which holds to the decisions of the Synod of 1872 in relation to an exact confession of faith, and would exclude all who do not accept the Synod's rulings; (2) The Left, which declares that Protestantism is not pledged to any confession of faith; (3) The Right Centre, which holds with the orthodox party, but would not coerce the party of the Left. All the parties appeal to the French government, which is puzzled to know what to do.

Pere Hyacinthe will give a series of conferences in Paris during the Exhibition.

Mr. Spurgeon writes from Mentone that his health is so marvelously restored that he can scarcely believe he is the same person. He was to return shortly to London.

It is proposed to open a hall for evangelistic work in Marseilles, France. Being a sea-port and swarming with people from all countries, the place offers peculiar opportunities for effort of this kind.

Canon Farrar has been lecturing in Scotland in behalf of temperance. He addressed seven meetings in Glasgow and Aberdeen, and made a plea before the University students at Edinburgh for total abstinence.

A new Episcopal church has been organized in New York. It is known as the Church of the Holy Spirit, and occupies the building on 57th Street near Fourth Avenue. The pastor is the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, late of Tarrytown Memorial Church.

One of the charitable institutions of London is the "Stranger's Home for Asiatics, Africans and South Sea Islanders." During twenty years 6,567 foreigners of this class have resided in the Home for periods of one week to three months.

The Metropolitan Presbyterian Church of Washington has paid the last dollar of its debt of \$60,000.

A meeting was held at the Newsboys' Lodging House, New York, Sunday evening, March 10, in memory of the late John E. Williams, for many years connected with the Children's Aid Society. Mr. William Cullen Bryant delivered a eulogy.

At one of our city prayer-meetings, the other night, a letter was read from a member regretting his continuous absence and asking to be excused on the following ground: He had a sick wife, who required his constant care; he lived a mile from the church; he was himself over eighty years of age. The audience, with expressions of affectionate sympathy, considered the grounds good.

A CARD.—The Southern Christian Advocate says: We have received the following card, which we assign to this prominent place, as it is very desirable that it should be generally read. Our brethren of the Church-press will, by publishing it, confer a favor upon the Atlanta brethren, and perhaps benefit some of their readers:

In view of the fact that we are receiving from many brethren, not members of the General conference, letters requesting us to secure homes for them, if possible, for a few days during the session, we are constrained by the necessities of the case to make this general announcement—that it is wholly impossible for us to provide homes for any except members of the General Conference, fraternal delegates, and distinguished visitors. The houses of Atlanta are full of occupants, and we have but limited hotel accommodations. We sincerely hope that brethren will consider the situation, appreciate our embarrassments, and do us the justice to believe that we would gladly comply with their requests if it were at all practicable.

By order of the Minister's Meeting, H. H. PARKS, ATLANTA, GA., March 27, 1878. The Catholics of St. Louis, it is said, will send their children to the public schools—the objectionable features having been removed, to wit: the Bible is not read and the parts obnoxious to Catholics have been expunged from the books used. In other words, the Catholics have control of the schools, and they will be virtually Catholic institutions.

Three hundred and twenty-three authors will be represented in the new Methodist hymn-book by eleven hundred and seventeen hymns. From four of these, namely, John and Charles Wesley, Watts and Montgomery, four hundred and seventy hymns have been taken, and of forty the authorship is unknown. Deducting these from the whole number, there remain six hundred and seven distributed among three hundred and nineteen different authors, showing for these a ratio of authors to hymns greater than in any other general collection of hymns in our language. Of these three hundred and twenty-three authors, forty-eight are women and this is a fact which cannot fail to arrest attention.—Advocate, Chicago.

Faith is the gift of God in several respects, but especially in this, that no sinner can believe with a heart unto righteousness unless the Holy Spirit enlightens the intellect, excites the affections, and moves upon the will. His operations cannot force a man to believe, but no man can believe without them.—Nashville Christian Advocate

This is the second week of protracted services at the Carondelet Street Church of this city. The pastor, Rev. John Matthews, reports most encouraging meetings—about twenty conversions, and at the service on Tuesday night thirty persons were at the altar as seekers.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

In China there are thirty Christian churches at work, and the number of Christians is increasing six fold every ten years.

There are 2,500 missionary stations in India, and near 2,000 of them manned by native laborers, while the Christians are increasing by more than a hundred thousand in ten years.

The question of the use of instrumental music in public worship is hotly discussed by the Presbyterians of Ireland.

There are 50,000 church members among the heathen, and probably not less than two millions connected by ties more or less loose with the Christian settlements, where 2,300 missionaries labor; and this is the result of only fifty years!

The Moravian churches in Europe and America are working energetically to clear off the debt incurred in their missionary operations. During 1877, the sixteen thousand members of the church in Europe contributed no less than \$17,000 for the mission purposes.

For the first time in history a Protestant Theology Seminary has been established in Paris.

During the month of February five thousand and ninety books were sold by the Subscription Book Department of the Methodist Book Concern, and outfits were sent out to three hundred and sixty-five agents.

The World's Conference of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held this year at Geneva, Switzerland, August 14—20. Arrangements are making for an excursion thither from New York, by way of Scotland and England.

The "healthy contagion" of paying church debts is still going on in the North. On Sunday, Feb. 10th, \$27,000 was raised in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, N.Y., toward paying off its debt. Forty-two thousand of the \$70,000 necessary to pay off the debt of Dr. Tallmage's tabernacle in Brooklyn was raised the same day.

A preachers' Union exists in Toledo, Ohio, in which all Protestant denominations except the Episcopal are represented. At a recent meeting a Jewish rabbi dropped in. Meetings are held bi-weekly, and each member epitomizes in one minute his sermon of the previous Sunday.

Says the Church Union: "Dr. Scudder says that the Oriental nations will never become converted to Christianity until their women first become Christians, and he says that the women can be converted only by the personal agency of women who go there from Christian countries. Hindoo women will not listen to male missionaries. Dr. Scudder was in India for over twenty years."

The New York City Methodist Church Extension Society has now under its care 15 churches and chapels, with 2,119 members and probationers, and 4,000 Sunday-school scholars. The Church property held is valued at \$434,000, on which there is an indebtedness of 127,000. Fifteen pastors and assistants are employed.

THE DARDANELLES.—The strait of the Dardanelles is about forty miles long and from one to four miles broad. The Asiatic side presents the most beautiful scenery, but the European side is steep and rugged. Gen. Mackintosh, in his "Strategic Tour in Bulgaria," says concerning the Dardanelles: "Even though the Russians were to be the conquerors in case of hostilities with the Turks, and even though they were to effect the occupation of Constantinople, the Dardanelles might still be held by a power having the command of a fleet, even though that fleet might not be on the very spot at the moment; but this could only be done if that position were to be augmented in strength on the land side. On the Asiatic side of these straits forts were erected about the time of Mehmet Ali's (the powerful Egyptian ruler) defection, from a fear of his advancing and seizing on that important channel. In case of a land attack, it could not be defended by the old Turkish castles or batteries, chiefly on the water's edge; and if the peninsula were once occupied they must themselves very soon fall into the hands of the assailants. To prevent such occupation by a force passing over the neck or isthmus a strong line of defensive works should be erected across its narrowest part, which—some miles northeast of Gallipoli—is only a few miles broad."—Boston Globe.

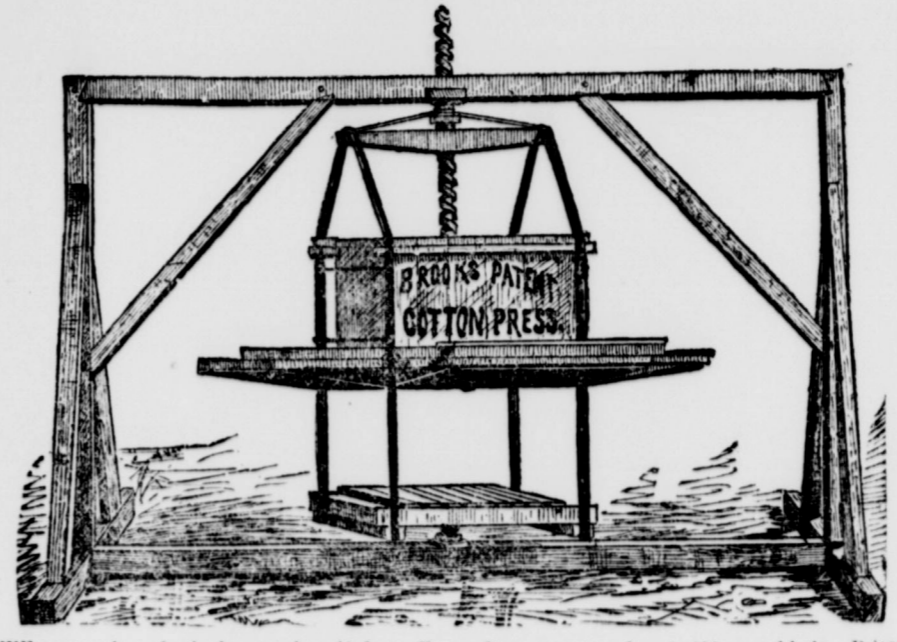
OUTDOPE BY A BOY.—A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works in an office as errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to him: "You never will amount to much, you never can do much business, you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them: "Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they. "I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied. But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from sneezing!" said the little fellow. There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

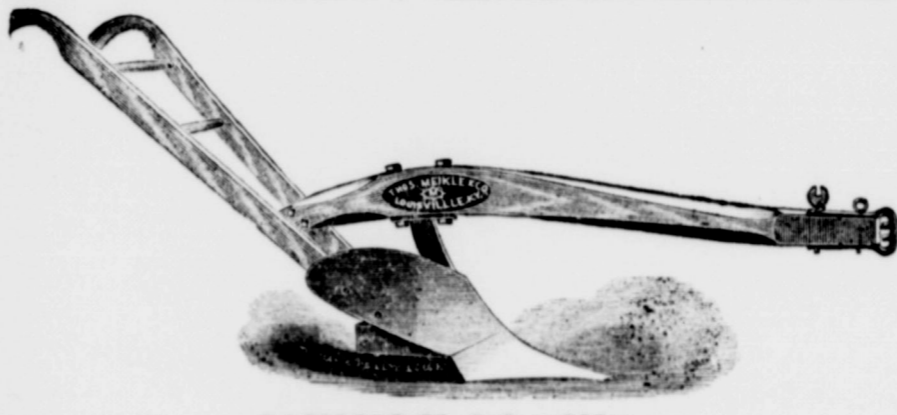
Brooks' Improved Wrought-Iron Revolving-Screw Cotton Press.



WE now make only the largest size—16-foot. Every Press warranted up to 500 pound bale. Price for 16-foot set HOUS complete (currency), \$165. With cotton, 1 box (currency), \$200. Skinner's Steam Engine, Deering Horse Engine or Gin-House Running Gear, Shumons' Belt Geared Cotton Press, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills.

Gullet's Improved Light-Draft Gin, \$1 a Saw; Cotton-Gin Feeder, \$1.25 a Saw

JOHN W. WICKS & SON, Agents for Texas, 34 STRAND, GALVESTON.



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Steadman's Stationary Engines and Boilers; Goldard's Celebrated Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, etc.; Straub's Corn and Flouring Mills; Knowles' Steam Pumps; Burt's Shingle Machine; Steadman's Improved Newell Screw Cotton Press; Brooks, Reynolds and Ingersoll Cotton Presses; Victor sugar Mills and Expellers; Kirby Mowers, Chain Mowers, Saw Mills, Church and school Bells, bending, Piping, Brass Work, Wasties, Steam and Water Gages.

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This is a work calculated to give right views, much assistance and stimulus to Christian parents and teachers.—Methodist Family, London.

This volume is timely and should be placed in the hands of every parent.—Texas Preacher, etc.

It is a book of gospel power. It is a genuine friend to the father and the mother.—Methodist Advocate.

Its chief attraction for us is its pure Anglo-Saxon force and sweetness.—Atlanta, Ga., Daily Times.

We have nothing but words of commendation for the book.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

We hope every father and mother will get the book.—Pacific Methodist.

A book for the times.—Reformed Christian Advocate.

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An admirable book—both stimulating and instructive.—National S. S. Teacher, Chicago.

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Dr. H. James' CANNABIS INDICA, or EAST INDIA HEMP, raised in California, and prepared on its native soil from the green leaf, has become as famous in this country as in India for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.

We now inform the public that we have made the importation of this article into the United States our Specialty, and that in future the afflicted can obtain these remedies at all first-class druggists. As we have, at great expense, made permanent arrangements in India for obtaining "Pure Hemp," gathering it at the right season, and having it extracted upon its own soil from the green leaf by an old and experienced chemist, we have the genuine article, and we know that we have the genuine article.

IN ALL ITS PURITY AND PERFECTION.

and feel that we are entitled to credence when we say that Cannabis Indica will do all that is claimed for it, and that one bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its positively and permanently curing Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can best tell the story, and the following extracts from letters verbatim will show:

GAYOSO, PENSACOLA, MO., NOV. 18, 1877.

Messrs. Craddock & Co.:

Dear Sirs—I must have more of your invaluable medicine, and wish that you would place it upon sale, as the cost of delivery is too high to individuals. Previous to using the CANNABIS INDICA, I had used all the medicines usually prescribed in my son's case (CONSUMPTION). I had also consulted the most eminent physicians in the country, and all to no purpose; but just as soon as he commenced using the Hemp Remedies he began to improve, and in health until I regarded him as about well.

HENRY W. KIMBERLY, M. D.

LAWRENCEBURG, ANDERSON CO., KY., February 19, 1877.

Messrs. Craddock & Co.:

Dear Sirs—Please send me twelve bottles of CANNABIS INDICA, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION, some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained fifteen pounds while taking the first three bottles, and I know it is just the thing for him. Respectfully, J. V. HULL.

LOVELACEVILLE, BALLARD CO., KY.

Dear Sirs—Please send me three bottles CANNABIS INDICA, box of Pills and pot of Ointment. Mother has been suffering with BRONCHITIS for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the CANNABIS INDICA is the only thing that gives her relief. Respectfully yours, JANE A. ASHBROOK.

DEEP RIVER, POWESHKE, IOWA.

Dear Sirs—I have just seen your advertisement in my paper. I know all about the CANNABIS INDICA. Fifteen years ago I cured my daughter of the ASTHMA; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured, and I used to keep the medicine on hand to accommodate my friends. I have taken a cold lately, and as I am fearful of it settling on my lungs, you will please send me a 50 cent box of your medicine. Respectfully, JACOB TROUT.

THERE IS NOT A SINGLE SYMPTOM OF Consumption that this remedy will not dissipate, and it will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Ask your druggist for DR. JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA, and if they fail you send us direct. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$7.50. Pills and Ointment, \$1.25 each. Address:

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Send N. B.—CIRCULARS FREE.

Great Reduction in Prices

WE WILL SELL THE VERY BEST Family Sewing Machine FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS IN CASH.

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Free of Charge. These Machines are warranted to do the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidity, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator, than any machine now in use.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Every machine warranted for three years. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory CENTENNIAL MACHINE CO., Limited, 729 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 31-311.

COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT

for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption, Headache, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

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have been made, and the following are a few of the most remarkable ones.

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FREE! A Treatise (200 pp.) on Compound Oxygen, with many testimonials, to be sent free of charge, sent free, Address: DR. STARBUCK & EYLES, 102 Grand St., Philadelphia.

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Bible, HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE, and OUR FATHER'S HOME. No books ever published have received such universal approval from the Press, Ministers and leading men everywhere. The choice reading, fine steel engravings, and superb bindings, make them welcome in every home. One sample sells all. Sent for free, with a paying business at once. J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo. 137-30W

SMITHNIGHT'S Asthma REMEDY

The only cure known. It is sold under a positive guarantee. Free of a penalty. Sample paper free. Address: LOWE'S REGISTER, 102 Grand St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Copies of the ADVOCATE of May 26 and August 12, 1877. Please send to this office.

Texas Christian Advocate

CONFERENCE DELEGATES, ATTENTION!

The following special telegram explains itself:

MARSHALL, TEXAS, April 10, 1878.
Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston:

Upon request of Committee of Transportation, the time of limit to tickets to the General Conference at Atlanta will be extended to June 13th, instead of June 1st. Please publish. P. R. ROGERS, Gen. Western Agt. Memphis & Charleston R. R.

Rockdale Circuit M. E. Church, South.

We learn from Rev. Jno. C. S. Baird, that he held a sacramental meeting at Milano last Saturday. The people in that section are taking great interest in religious matters just now. Rev. W. J. McAnnally has agreed to give them an appointment on each 4th Sabbath. Mr. Baird reports the work in the bounds of Rockdale circuit in a prosperous condition. So far 81 have been added to the church. An arrangement is on foot and virtually made, for Mr. McAnnally to assist Mr. Baird on the circuit, so as to give Mr. Baird two Sabbaths at this place, a thing much needed. Under the order of things, the appointments will stand as follows: Mr. Baird, at Rockdale, first and third Sabbaths; Liberty, second Sabbath; Salty Church, fourth Sabbath. Mr. McAnnally, at Providence, first Sabbath; Lebanon, second Sabbath; Millerton third Sabbath; Milano, fourth Sabbath. Change to take effect after the present round. As Mr. Baird had to have an assistant, we think he could have secured the services of no better man. Mr. McAnnally has preached several sermons in this place, and his hearers were pleased. In addition to the Sabbath appointments as published, there are a number of other places where these gentlemen will keep up regular appointments week days. The friends of Methodism in this section, and especially in this town, should feel greatly encouraged. Mr. Baird found a membership at Rockdale of fourteen. The list now numbers fifty-five, and the cry is: still they come. At Mr. Baird's next appointment here, the second Sabbath in this month, the ordinance of Infant Baptism will be attended to. All parties desiring their children dedicated to God by this holy rite, will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. — *Rockdale Messenger.*

IN THE FIRE AND OUT OF IT.—On Wednesday night, March 13th, a most wonderful escape from a disastrous fire occurred in the book store of J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Georgia.

On Wednesday, at 5 A. M., a fire broke out at Atlanta, Ga., next door to Burke & Hancock. The firemen, supposing the fire had communicated to Burke & Hancock, burst open the door and deluged the store with water. The result was that a loss was sustained from water and smoke, amounting to perhaps \$2,000 or \$3,000. Fortunately we had an insurance to cover the entire loss, so that what appeared at first to be a great calamity, turned out to be only the inconvenience of having the book store in such a condition that business was partially suspended for several days. We feel gratified to be able to make this statement. — *Southern Christian Advocate.*

The following patents have been issued to citizens of Texas; furnished the ADVOCATE by J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors at Law and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.: 201,093—Buckles. William J. Carnes, Jr., Gonzales. Filed June 29, 1877. 200,750—Cotton-seed Planters. Manning L. Nix, J. M. Stone and L. Anderson, Paris. Filed January 5, 1878. 201,400—Wind-wheels. Martin Everhart, Victoria. Filed October 1877. 201,395—Hoes. Walter H. Eggleston, Sugar Land. Filed February 6, 1878. 201,399—Device for Driving Light Machinery from an Irregular Power. Martin Everhart, Victoria. Filed October 12, 1877.

The Rev. De Witt Talmage, in describing his visit South publishes the probably distasteful truth, that if a Northern happens to be hung in the South, it is because he deserves to be hung. Talmage did not find a vindictive spirit to prevail in any part of the South, but, on the contrary, a general desire, the sincerity of which could not be questioned, for the restoration of those entirely friendly relations which ought to subsist among all members of a union of States, and between the people of different parts of the same country.

There are more than nine million six hundred thousand acres of cotton lands in Texas which if cultivated would yield a larger crop than that produced in the whole United States at the present time. Texas now raises one fifth of the whole crop and more than any other one State in the Union. — *Exchange.*

News of the Week.

Washington Items.

The Washington Post says Secretary Thompson (of the navy) will retire from the office in July—and be succeeded by Albert G. Porter, now controller of the Treasury.

On the 9th the Senate Commerce Committee reported favorably the bill appropriating \$75,000 with which to take up and prosecute vigorously work on the outer bar of Galveston harbor until the appropriation in the general bill is available.

The committee of the House on the revision of the laws regarding the counting of the electoral vote, agreed on a proposition for the election of a President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

The Secretary of War asks \$20,000 for printing the records of the Confederate States.

The Congressional Library now contains 331,118 books and 110,000 pamphlets. Of these about 40,000 are law books.

The river and harbor bill, as reported, gives Florida \$52,000, as follows: St. John's bar, \$10,000; Cedar Keys, \$20,000; Choctawhatchee, \$10,000; Apalachicola, \$8,000; Pensacola harbor, \$4,000. The bill now now probably be amended in the Senate, giving \$10,000 for the improvement of the St. John between Hawkinsville and Lake Monroe.

The Texas items of the House river and harbor bill in full are as follows: For outer bar at Galveston, \$125,000; for ship channel, Galveston Bay, \$75,000; for Sabine Pass, \$30,000; for Matagorda Bay, \$25,000; for Brazos Santiago, \$6,000; for Cypress Bayou, \$15,000, for mouth of Sabine river and the narrows, \$10,000; for mouth of Trinity, \$10,000; for mouth of Neches, \$8,000; total, \$304,000.

The terms of twenty-five Senators expire on the 4th of March next—seventeen Republicans and eight Democrats. Fifty-one Senators hold over, of whom twenty-eight are Democrats, twenty-two Republicans and David Davis. The indications now are the Senate will be composed after the 4th day of March of forty-four Democrats, thirty-one Republicans and one independent, giving the former a majority of twelve, and only seven short of a two-thirds majority. — *Mobile Register.*

Chas. W. Field, of Georgia, has been elected door-keeper of the House.

The Eastern Question.

The position of affairs in the East has not materially changed since our last issue. The war feeling in England is still increasing. Lord Derby has denied that the calling out of the reserves was the sole or principal cause of his difference with his late colleagues. He said matters at present were at a dead lock, where neither side would give way for fear of loss of dignity. He, for one, would not press matters at this moment and increase groundless irritation. He denied the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. The motive for haste was to take advantage of the war feeling in the country. Even an Austrian alliance was very doubtful, and altogether the other powers were certain to stand aloof. Why, under these circumstances, should England be, not drifting, but rushing into a purposeless war? He admitted that circumstances might force England into a war, but at present he could see no ground therefor. Lord Beaconsfield, on the other hand, after retrospectively the government's past policy, criticized the treaty of San Stefano, drawing conclusions similar to those contained in Lord Salisbury's dispatch. Although every article of the treaty was a deviation from the treaties of 1856 and 1871, he would not call them violations, because, had they been considered at the congress as England desired, they might have been regarded as suggestions. He showed that the possession of Bessarabia was not a trifling local interest, and he had strongly insisted upon its cession to Roumania as involving the independent navigation of the Danube. The congress could not take place after Russia's refusal to conform to her previous engagements to the treaty of Paris. He pointed out various ways in which the existing situation in the East imperiled the British Empire. The Egyptians once threatened Constantinople. There was, consequently, no reason why the Russians might not march to the Suez Canal. He could not conceive why England should be unarmed when all the other powers were arming. The British Empire must not only be enjoyed but maintained.

It is stated that Vefyk Pasha considers, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, the Porte should not resist a British fleet passing through the Bosphorus.

An address thanking the Queen for her proclamation calling out the reserves was agreed to in the House of Lords without a division.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, proposing the address, said: Calling out the reserves was not intended to alarm the country by leading to the belief that circumstances were of great national peril. They were, however, such as rendered it necessary to put the army in a condition for use without delay. The tone adopted by the speaker was studiously moderate. He said he believed even now Russia, on calmer consideration, would accede to England's view. If, however, England were denied the opportunity of participating in the general European settlement, it was the duty of the government to see that the interests of England were not harmed.

Mr. Gladstone, criticising, said he did not intend to contest the address by offering an amendment, because the vote of the supplemental estimates would afford a better opportunity of discussing the policy of the government's armament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer failed to show the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. Mr. Gladstone urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference. Lord Salisbury's dispatch stated the case in a contentions method that only the meanest attorney would resort to.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Paris says a rumor is current in St. Petersburg that Prince Gortschakoff may resign in favor of Count Schouvaloff, with a view to restore confidence between Russia and Europe.

LONDON, April 9.—The Times issued a special edition to-night, containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular dispatch. He says: "The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte, in violating its obligations toward the Christians, and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the treaties hitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say now how he would reconcile these treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and the other powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English government desires—namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations. It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano, and yet, at the same time, take due account of the right Russia has acquired by the sacrifice she has borne alone. Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side, with the objections contained in that dispatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of present difficulties.

Miscellaneous.

The Steuben county (N. Y.) poorhouse was fired by a crazy inmate on the night of the 6th, and burned a large number of inmates to death.

The publishing house of the Southern Baptist Society will be removed to Nashville this month.

ROME, April 5.—It is stated England will raise no obstacles to the establishment of relations with the vatican, but reserves the right to indicate the basis thereof. The vatican has instructed the German bishops to do nothing to prejudice negotiations re-establishing relations between Berlin and the vatican.

The aggregate yearly business of Memphis in cotton, merchandise and manufactures, amounts to \$868,298,720; cotton, \$69,755,330; merchandise, \$43,070,920; and manufactured articles, \$5,472,500.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 8.—The New England Methodist Conference at Westfield to-day adopted resolutions approving fraternal relations with the Methodist Church, South, but maintaining the claim of its own denomination to be the original Wesleyan Church.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina was arrested on Broadway to-night and locked up. He is charged with having forged the name of J. Woodruff and passing the note upon James Allen. Moses will be taken to Charleston in a few days.

The annual address before the literary societies of Vanderbilt University, during the Commencement exercises, will be delivered by President Price, of the Huntsville (Ala.) Female College.

In 1866, Jacksonville, Fla., had a population of 1,500; it is now a city of 14,000 population.

Many years ago Congress gave the widow of President Tyler the franking privilege, and she still uses it.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, will be a candidate for Congress. His opponent will be Judge William Geston.

Memphis ranks as the largest interior cotton market not only in the United States, but of the world, and handles on an average one-tenth of the cotton crop of the United States.

The compromised debt of South Carolina is now about \$5,000,000, omitting nearly \$3,000,000, which will go before the courts.

Gov. Hampton was sixty years old on the 28th of March.

Fifty-four railroad companies failed in the United States last year.

Archbishop Labasteda, of the City of Mexico, has been created a Cardinal. He is the first Mexican Cardinal ever appointed.

The employes of the Atlanta, Ga., Rolling Mills have struck, and the mills stopped.

At Providence, R. I., on the night of the 5th, at a variety performance, Mlle. Vollante, a trapeze performer, held an apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler, known as Franklin on the stage, shot at the apple. The shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by the reflection in a mirror. The rifle was discharged, and Mlle. Vollante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead.

Thurlow Weed says: "If a young man, in whose welfare I take an interest, should consult me about office-holding, I should tell him it was one of the worst ways of commencing life."

Russia is rapidly increasing her transportation facilities. All the railroads running to the Black Sea are receiving a second track, and 600 locomotives and 15,000 cars have been contracted for to be delivered in May. The new road from Burgas on the Black Sea to Jamboli in Roumelia will give her easy access to Constantinople and all the country south of the Balkans.

Jefferson Davis and lady are in Mexico.

The Mexican Government (Diaz) is disposed to make favorable treaties with the United States, but under no consideration will consent that our troops shall operate on Mexican soil.

There is a strike of employes on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad—on account of low wages and ill-treatment.

Sitting Bull, with a large force, is said to be preparing to cross the border.

For the last 150 years the lawyer's fee in England has been six shillings and eight pence.

The counterfeiters produced their new silver dollars three days after the genuine were put in circulation.

There are seventy-two postmistresses in the United States.

Texas Items.

The St. Louis Republican estimates the spring emigration to Texas at 50,000; mainly small farmers from the older States. The same paper estimates that every five of these will open a new farm—making ten thousand new farms in Texas this spring.

The statement made that the town of Salado was located with forged certificates was incorrect. The certificates used then were issued by a board of land commissioners whose term of office had expired. But, even if this be true, it is claimed that subsequent legislation has cured the defects in these titles. A traveling board examined these claims and recommended them as genuine. Certificates were issued and patents obtained, and twenty-five years' possession, it is supposed, will make the titles good against him who claims by virtue of International certificates recently located upon the property. — *Statesman.*

Lands have doubled in value along the International road from Round Rock, eastward, in the past eighteen months. Williamson county has been greatly benefited by this road, gaining largely in population, fine stock, and increased value of property.

A Mr. Hale, his child and two men were killed by lightning in Red River county March 8th.

The publication day of the Williamson county Record is changed from Thursdays to Saturdays.

We had a pleasant call Tuesday from Rev. I. G. John, editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. It is one of the best religious papers published, and also gives the general news upon almost every subject of note. We are glad to learn that it is in a flourishing condition, and wish it the fullest measure of success. — *Belton Journal.*

Dr. Stroud, of Henderson, is the proud and noble possessor of a seven-months' child, weighing 29 pounds. — *Marshall Herald.*

We think if Texas would pass a law taxing drummers heavily in every county, it would abate the drummer nuisance and be a benefit to sellers and buyers. They are an evil in two senses; they induce buyers to over-purchase and purchasers to credit indiscreetly—being the cause of more business failures than any other one influence.

Information is received that arrangements are in contemplation under which the International and Great Northern Railroad will run two daily trains over its line, leaving Houston at 7:30 A. M. and 7 P. M., the morning trains carrying the mails and connecting with the early train from Galveston. The Texas and Pacific Road already runs two trains daily; the Texas Central is about to do so, and it is expected that the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad will make close connection by a similar arrangement. The idea of a fast Central train from Hempstead to Austin, arriving at the latter place at about 4 P. M., is, moreover, under consideration. The execution of such a plan will certainly be a great convenience to the business and traveling community.

The Argus in epitomizing the results of the recent municipal election at Flatonia, says all the candidates, successful and defeated, were good men. Now we submit this so ought to be. Let every one, of whatever party, see to it that candidates are good men, and then no community will materially suffer, no matter what particular party be successful.

We have received the April number (No. 2, volume 1.) of the *Texas Mute Ringer*, printed at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Austin. The inmates of the institution do the type-setting and other mechanical work; J. R. Dobyns is the editor. The neat little sheet does not give any information as to the publishers—but we presume that makes little difference, so it is published. Terms twenty-five cents per annum. Of course every deaf mute in the State should become a subscriber. Besides, it gives a considerable amount of reading matter that will be generally interesting. A word of caution, *Mr. Ringer*: don't dabble in political articles; you are issued from a public institution, belonging to the whole State, and consequently to all parties; hence you must be careful not to become one-sided. We are induced to this caution, because of the tone of one or two items in this number—not necessary to mention.

The Flatonia Argus entered its second volume April 5th. The proprietor seems satisfied that he has lost nothing except his time, valuable as that is, since the Argus started. The community should not be satisfied. A good local paper is a necessity, and ought to be supported. Few citizens properly appreciate their value. We trust the Argus' second volume will prove yet a greater benefit to its patrons and a source of prosperity to its publisher.

The Ladies' Aid Society, at Schulenburg, is active in church work; the Sunday-school flourishes; and an attempted negro show was a failure. We submit that is a good record for Schulenburg.

The Gazette complains of "too much dog" at Corpus Christi. Patronize the New York dog show.

A railroad man, who is thoroughly posted, estimates that potatoes enough have been planted in the immediate neighborhood of Brenham to yield, averaging the crop at 100 bushels to the acre, 150,000 bushels.

The Corpus Christi and Rio Grande Railroad has been levied upon for debt.

One McAllister gave public performances in Galveston, and in order to "draw," added a lottery. Galveston officials did not arrest him. He went to San Antonio and tried the same trick but was promptly arrested and fined.

The president of the G. C. & S. F. R. R., Mr. M. Kopper, as the result of his trip, reports the following donations to the road: Bell county gives \$300,000, Milam county \$200,000, Burleson county \$200,000, Washington county \$150,000, and Austin county \$150,000. These amounts aggregate \$1,000,000, and if they can be reduced to actual possession he thinks that the completion of the road to Belton in one or two years can not be doubted. The donations are to be delivered whenever the road reaches the boundary of the respective counties by which they are given. The trip, he believes, will be productive of the greatest good to the enterprise.

Messrs. Wiley & Porter, of Taylorville, will shortly erect a brick building, 40x100 feet, two stories high, and furnished with all the modern improvements. — *Rockdale Messenger.*

From Mr. L. M. Kokernot, a citizen of Gonzales county and a large stock grower, we learn that the estimated drive of cattle from the State during the present season will reach 300,000 head. Of this number about 25,000 head will go from Gonzales; Mr. Geo. W. Littlefield and those connected with him, will drive about 20,000 head and Mr. K. will drive between 3000 and 4000 head. Lavaca County will furnish about 10,000 head as follows: Morris and McCutcheon 2800, Henry Shiner 200, Samuel Moore about 5000, head making in round numbers about 3,500 head those two counties will furnish. — *Exchange.*

The first sack of wool, spring clip, was brought to our market yesterday. It weighed over 200 pounds and was bought by Messrs. Tuttle & Cockrell at 154 cents per pound. It was the property of Mrs. Nancy Leazer. — *Flatonia Argus.*

An eminent divine in our city said, a few weeks ago: "A man who acknowledges no allegiance to Christ's kingdom, is a *Spiritual outlaw*." "In our orchard is a peach tree that bears its fruit in clusters of three and four. No single peach to be found on it. Can anybody's tree bear that?..... The grand farce, entitled, 'The House on Fire,' given in our Institution a few weeks ago, is the best thing we have seen this season. Just after supper, when the teachers and officers had collected in the sitting room, the cook came bounding in with the alarm of fire. Everybody tried to get through the door at once—that can better be imagined than described. Three buckets in the hall, usually full of water, were empty; a gentleman teacher grabbing one, and making his way to the kitchen pump, followed the cook through the dish-washing room, where the girls were highly amused, thinking she had given him some impudence, and he was going to demolish her with the bucket. One of the matrons jumped all the way down stairs; a lady teacher exclaimed, 'My money is up stairs;' a deaf and dumb man started for a little house away out in the yard, with two buckets of water. By this time the pupils were running over beds and chairs, and the Superintendent hearing the racket in his office, came rushing to know what this noise was about, when lo! it was discovered that an old dish-rag had been thrown in the kitchen stove! After everything had become quiet, another teacher and one of the boys were found in the cistern house working away on a broken pump, trying to fill the reservoir with water. — *Austin, (Texas), Mute Ringer.*

Mr. G. W. Tuttle, of the firm of Tuttle & Cockrell, of this place, laid upon our table last Monday some splendid specimen stalks of wheat, rye and barley, grown by Mr. Chris Schultz of Peach creek, Gonzales County. A stalk of rye selected from a small patch sown on the 10th of last December, measured seven feet in length; the ground upon which it grew was fertilized with ashes. Another stalk grown upon land fertilized with cow-pen manure and cotton seed, measured 61 feet in length. The specimen stalks of wheat and barley, were from eighteen inches to two feet in length and of very luxuriant growth. We have at all times contended that small grain of every description could be successfully grown in Western Texas, and each succeeding year demonstrates the correctness of our predictions. — *Flatonia Argus.*

In conversing with Col. A. W. Hill, a few days since, he gave us an account of the trial of the first man ever tried by a jury in Bastrop county, which was that of Oscar F. Hume, for stealing four negroes and five horses, in 1835. One of the negroes belonged to John G. McGhee, two to B. Manlove and the fourth to James Doyle. Hume was pursued and caught near Nacogdoches, by L. C. Cunningham, Mr. Hutchinson, and Sol Reid. Hume was brought back to Bastrop by B. Manlove and Chas. Wammell, both of whom were afterwards among the twenty killed at the Alamo. Hume was regularly tried by a jury, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, have one ear clipped, and be branded in right hand with the letter R. Col. Hill says Hume stood the executing of the sentence bravely, until the branding—which was severely executed, the smoke from which almost ascended to the top of the little blacksmith shop. He was tried on the vacant spot of ground on the north-west corner of Maine and Post-office streets. — *Bastrop Advertiser.*

In New York grain must be ferried to the steamship and loaded by a floating elevator, entailing an increased price of three and a half cents to grain shippers; the grain trade of the metropolis has greatly fallen off, while that of the other Atlantic ports has greatly increased.