



Texas Christian Advocate

An Interesting Letter.

Mr. S. W. Capps, of Scottville, Macoupin Co., Ill., writes under date of Aug. 20, 1880, to Dr. ...

Methodist Episcopal Polity.

While it is true that the presiding elder's office has been "thoroughly ventilated" in the periodicals of the Northern Church, that it is also true that those long-headed, far-seeing Methodists have concluded to "let well enough alone."

THE OLD, OLD FASHION.

By Julia Piper Truitt.

There is a certain page of that History which we all love so well and have read so often, that tells how an old, war-worn veteran named Joshua ...

Guizot's Faith.

Mme. De Witt, daughter of Guizot, has given to the reading world in a charming column a beautiful picture of the historian's private life. His religious sentiments will be read with deep interest by christian people who are ...

FINANCIAL FIGURING.

From which Business Men and Capitalists may Draw Conclusions.

For the first time since the war, the public debt has fallen below \$1,000,000,000. The Statement of January 1st shows a reduction of \$5,000,481 in December, and the debt, less cash in the treasury, is only \$1,869,181,735.30, the reduction during the year 1880 having been \$12,616,768.88.

THE MILD CURES.

THE MILD CURES. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC. HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFIC. HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFIC. HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFIC.

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MOLLER'S GOD-LIVER OIL. FOR General Debility, Scrofula, Rheumatism, or Consumption.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR. Cures Thousands Yearly. A POSITIVE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

A Bad Cold or Distressing Cough. Dry, parched, sore throat, pneumonia, bronchial and asthmatic attacks, weakened and debilitated state of the system...

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Their Wonderful Effects on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and Kidneys. Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir a pleasant drink, regulates the Liver, Stomach and Bowels in a natural, healthy way...

SALTILLO, Hopkins Co., Dec. 7th.—Dear Uncle John: We have read the testament through this year; we wish to remain in your testament class for we are greatly interested in reading your kind letters...

GONZALES, Dec. 20th, 1880.—Dear Uncle John: As I made you a promise to read the Bible through, I thought of writing you a few lines to let you know that I have fulfilled that promise...

WAXAHACHIE, Ellis Co., Jan. 3.—Dear Uncle John: I am a little boy four years old. I can not write, but have somebody to write for me. I aim to be a preacher when I get big enough...

ENNIS, Ellis Co., Jan. 1.—Dear Uncle John: I want to join your Bible Class. I will read the Old and New Testament through this year. I am 12 years old. I heard you preach at a conference here in Ennis in 1878...

ENNIS, Ellis Co., Jan. 1.—Dear Uncle John: I want to join your Bible Class. I am 9 years old and want to read the Bible through, the Lord being willing. The Lord has said, "I will send my angels to surround you."

RAY.—Little William Ed Ray, a son of M. E. and J. E. Ray, departed this life on the 11th day of October 1880. He was five years six months and eleven days old.

BURKETT.—Mrs. Burkett was born Feb. 15th 1826, and died in San Antonio Nov. 27th 1880, aged 54 years. She was a devoted wife and mother.

HARWELL.—Dec. 10th, 1880, a bright angelic hand took from the arms of an affectionate and widowed father, and from the bosom of dotting grandparents, the gentle spirit of Cornelia Anna Harwell...

NOTICE.—A. J. H. B. has been tested by me in a great variety of cases, and I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled in its class.

Letter From Uncle Ike.

[Rev. Jas. R. Crowder, the Uncle John of the Advocate,] having been transferred from this State, and there being in hand a large number of letters from the little children in hand, "Uncle Ike" will endeavor to keep up this department.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10, 1881.—Dear Little Children: As the Good Lord has permitted us to enter on another year, we ought to ask him to help us spend all his days in that way which will make us glad when we come to die.

AN HONEST LITTLE BEGGAR.—On one of the most beautiful market-places in Brunswick, Germany, is a fine residence, very curiously ornamented. On the most conspicuous corner, facing the market-place, is a life-size statue of a ragged beggar-boy...

The gentleman who built the house did this, because he wished never to forget that he had been a poor boy, and to remind all who saw it that "honesty is the best policy."

tained the mother's consent, and took him with him to Germany. There he educated him, adopted him as his own son, and finally left him all his large fortune.

THE SALOON AND SALOONKEEPER.

From the Galveston Journal. Their Relation to Society, to the Press and to Politics. Last week the JOURNAL advertised upon a complaint preferred by a colored tonorial artist. Being a citizen engaged in a legitimate calling, the JOURNAL treated his complaint with respect...

They are now the serpents of society—the wolves among business men—and the devil's right hower in his game for men's souls.

Recently a delegation of aged princesses with their return from the Vack palace at Bangkok, Siam, came to a chapel of the mission and listened with much interest to the service.

Dr. W. B. Carpenter deduces from measurements made during the expedition of the Challenger, that the real bottom of the ocean is a smooth valley two or three miles deep, with steep banks, bordered either side by submerged parts of the continental masses...

Even Massachusetts, that has pilloried to spare for all the rest of the world, is reminded by its governor that young offenders are not yet separated in the juvenile courts from the more vicious convicts.

Under the provisions of an act of congress to limit the liability of ship-owners, the Goodrich Transportation company has filed, in the United States district court at Chicago, a petition for the appraisal of the value of its interest in the wrecked Alpena and her cargo.

The Pope recently addressed a pastoral letter to the Archbishop of Dublin for immediate publication, in which he sympathized with the Irish Catholics and desiring improvement in their condition, he exhorts them to do nothing contrary to law, and declares that Ireland will more readily obtain what she desires from the government...

A NEW phase of the Irish question is now presented. There has been formed a Labor League, which recently set the Land League at defiance. This Labor League is composed not of Irish tenant farmers; but of their sub-tenants, their day-laborers, the Irish policeman, the slaves of slaves.

opportunity. We say, therefore, in a friendly way, to the saloonman: stay in your place—cease to use the pernicious influence of your calling to place bad men in office; do not claim that you have a right to attend no party meetings; you have no politics—

PARR ENGLISH PAD.

The only mode of treatment that combines reason and common sense, and which can be relied upon as absolutely harmless, perfectly reliable, safe and effectual at all times; a sure cure for all malarial or contagious diseases without drugging the system.

CURE GUARANTEED.

If the Parr English Pad is used as directed by label on each box, we guarantee a cure in every case.

Something Quacks and Impositors Cannot Show.

To convince the Poor Sufferer that we are honest and thoroughly responsible for all statements or promises made by us, we append the following TESTIMONIALS.

Our space forbids us giving but few of the many thousands of testimonials and certificates received by us. We hold a larger number of true, genuine certificates than any other Pad Company in the world.

Rev. T. W. Anderson, Annona, Texas, June 22, 1880.—Noting the wonderful curative effects of your Pad, I am now convinced that they are all you recommended them to be.

Rev. J. M. Christian, Glad Water, Texas, May 18, 1880.—I am benefited by the use of your Pad. Rev. N. B. Terry, Clarksville, Texas, June 10, 1880.—I will do all I can to recommend your Pad.

Rev. H. H. Hiley, Harper's Mills, Texas.—It has benefited me. Rev. C. H. Braden, Braxton, Miss., Feb. 27, 1880.—I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Pad.

Rev. E. B. Hoover, Colfax, Ark., May 11, 1880.—Every Pad I sell now makes room for the sale of four more.

Rev. J. E. Johnson, Magnolia, Ark., June 13, 1880.—It is the best thing I ever tried.

Rev. G. W. Wilson, Liberty Church, Ark., June 18, 1880.—I have been cured of my ailment by the use of your Pad.

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Rev. R. H. Bunker, Traskwood, Ark., April 20, 1880.—I believe it to be a good thing.

Rev. W. H. Floyd, Traskwood, Ark., April 20, 1880.—I think it is the best thing I ever used.

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FACTS, FACTS. Facts are Stubborn Things, and the Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.

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JURGIELEWICZ'S Anti-Rheumatic Mixture.

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Texas Christian Advocate. Editor: G. JOHN D. D. Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, M. S. Thrall, J. D. Shaw, S. J. Hawkins, E. S. Smith. SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS. All subscriptions should be sent to the office through the agents, or accompanied by the cash. Each preacher on your district, station, circuit or mission is an agent. Very often subscribers write to us to renew their subscriptions, and they will hand the money to an agent. This involves inextricable confusion. It is impossible to open accounts with the subscribers, and unsatisfactory to agents to have subscribers charged on their accounts which they do not send. Will our patrons bear this in mind? All the business is done through agents, except where money accompanies the orders. When your time is out, if you cannot see the agent write to him, instructing him to renew your subscription for the paper, or send money with your renewal to the office direct.

LEE TING. WAXAHACHIE, Ellis county, January 11.—Lee Ting has arrived at Marvin College and entered upon his studies in good earnest; he is a devoted Christian, with an intense love for the Scriptures. He has a good mind and is fully in the spirit of his life work; the opportunity to take pleasure in assisting him. He has Rev. S. B. Ellis for his room-mate, who helps him in the study of the Scriptures. Such a course has been taken as will prepare him as speedily as possible for mission work. CHAS. E. BROWN.

At the late session of the South Georgia conference, Bishop Pierce appointed Rev. John R. Carter to the Mexican mission at El Paso. He was ordained and transferred to the Northwest Texas Conference. He expects to pass through San Antonio.

THE Texas Observer, organ of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Texas, is in its third volume. With the new year it appears in an eight page form, and its office of publication has been changed from Corsicana to Mexia. The subscription price is two dollars per annum; to ministers of the gospel one dollar. Rev. J. H. Wofford is the publisher, and editor in chief; with five associate editors. We wish the Observer abundant success in its new location.

REV. ROBERT W. MACDONELL, of the South Carolina Conference, and wife, who have been appointed by the Mission Board to assist Bro. 1 atterson in the Central Mexican mission, spent one hour in the ADVOCATE office the 7th, en route to his field of labor. He came and left on the steamer Whitney. He will be followed by the prayers of the church. Bro. M. promised to furnish the ADVOCATE an occasional letter from that interesting portion of the work.

MAYOR STOKELY, of Philadelphia, has instructed the police lieutenants of that city that every drinking saloon must be closed on Sundays, and if any are found open the policeman on the beat shall be held responsible for the violation of the law. That is the kind of a mayor that is needed in many of our Texas towns. If the men who fill this office respected their oaths of office the laws of the land would not be defiantly violated by the rum-sellers, and the police officer on his beat wink at this open violation of law.

SEVERAL of our correspondents have suggested the importance of an expression of the convictions of the moral and law-abiding portion of the people of Texas respecting the action our legislature will take on the Sunday law and the legislation needed to restrict or prohibit the sale of liquor. The suggestions are timely. Without doubt there will be strong efforts to repeal the Sunday law and to secure such modification of the present liquor law as will conserve the interest of this pernicious traffic. This must be met. If in each county a petition is drawn up, presenting the view of the friends of law and order, and calling for legislation which will protect the people from the curse of the liquor traffic, and representing the will of good men respecting the Sunday law, the efforts of the liquor men will be met, and the Texas legislature, instead of representing the law garden, the saloon and the gambling hell, will represent the moral sentiment of the people.

A COMMITTEE of ladies recently presented a petition to the common council of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors within the city limits. Woman is the chief sufferer from this terrible vice, and her voice should be heard on the question. Wives have mourned over the wreck of their husbands' honor, and mothers have looked on the graves that hold the remains of their unhappy sons; and these wives and mothers have a right to be heard. Drunkenness has desolated more homes than all other vices combined; and from the hearthstones of shattered households there comes up a cry from broken-hearted wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, which demands a response. If the men fail to take up the question in the different towns and counties, let the women take it in hand. Send up appeals and petitions to our law-makers, demanding that some safeguards shelter the unwary youths of the land from the fell foe which is plotting their ruin. Demand, in the name of a mother's affection, a wife's devotion, a sister's gentle love, that the traffic that enriches a class of reckless liquor-dealers shall not be fostered at the expense of the happiness and honor of tens of thousands of Texas households.

WHO DOES HE REPRESENT?

Austin dispatches inform us that Mr. Labatt, one of the members of the lower house from Galveston, has introduced a bill for the repeal of the Sunday law. The Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Labatt did not so instruct him; and we would be glad to know who he represents in this action.

We are not convinced that he represents even his own race; for while the Jews accept Saturday as their Sabbath, they must be aware that this law, which recognizes one day in seven as a day of rest, is based on the ancient Sabbath law proclaimed by the God of Abraham at the creation, and was re-enacted at Mt. Sinai and sets apart the seventh as a day of rest, to be observed and honored in all time.

If Mr. Labatt objects to the law on the ground that it impinges in any way on the faith of the Jews, modesty would have suggested that he should have confined his bill to such a re-adjustment of the law as would have guaranteed to his people what he considered their rights. To insist that the great body of American citizens, who constitute a large proportion of the best population of the State, who honor the Sabbath and respect the Sunday law, shall tamely yield their convictions and surrender customs and institutions they have inherited from their fathers in answer to the demand of such a small minority, reveals a very singular absence of modesty, not to say a supercilious disregard for the rights and opinions of others on the part of the mover of this bill.

The Jews as a class have, so far as we are aware, entered no protest against the Sunday law. They have shown themselves a law-abiding people, rendering prompt and general obedience to its provisions. If the Jews have not asked the repeal of this law, who does Mr. Labatt represent?

Does he claim that, in this action, he represents the mercantile interests of Galveston? Have the wholesale or retail grocers, dry goods or hardware merchants, druggists or lumber men, cotton factors or brokers, clamored against this law as oppressive? Have the book-keepers, bending over their desks often till midnight, or the clerks at their counters, or porters handling bales and hogheads of rich merchandise felt this law such a restriction of their personal rights and comfort, that they are pining for the privilege of being compelled to work seven days in the week, and have entreated Mr. Labatt to change the law which exempts them from enforced labor on the Sabbath day? Hundreds of Christian employes in every line of business were compelled before this law went into operation to report at counter, desk or dock on Sunday morning, no matter how much their religious convictions revolted against Sunday labor, or forfeit the situations on which their support or the bread of their families depended. Has the Christian conscience to right to protection at the hands of our law-makers? If Mr. Labatt, as a Hebrew, calls for the repeal of this law on the ground that the Hebrew would observe another day, let him remember that prior to its enactment thousands of Christian consciences were at the mercy of men who drove them to their tasks on the Sabbath, and if the employes had dared to plead their conscientious scruples, would have been turned out of employment, even if they and their families should have starved. Mr. Labatt will perhaps say: "This is a free country, and if a man's conscience will not permit him to work on Sunday, let him hunt another employer." To talk to a man of the liberty of hunting another situation when work is hard to find, and his wife and children depending on his situation for bread, is heartless mockery. The weak and helpless need more than bare liberty to come and go when they please; they need protection against the exactions of wealth and power; and this the Sunday law gives to the toll-worn laborer; and yet, with this mockery of freedom those who seek its repeal would smite down the only protection which shields the industrious and conscientious employes against the unfeeling exactions of those who would drive them on Sunday, like galley slaves, to their tasks, though their consciences protest against the act, or tired nature pleads for rest. Will Mr. Labatt inform us what class of laboring men have besought him to lay to them once more the burden of unceasing toil from which the Sunday law relieved them? Who does he represent? The hard-handed laborer or the exacting employer? Is he the champion of the over-burdened many, asking for the sacred right of rest which the laws of God and nature have ordained? Or is he the representative of the few who consider the laboring man merely a part of their money-making machine, which they can work to exhaustion and then cast off as worn out, useless lumber?

The Protestant and Catholic Christians of Galveston constitute, to say the least, a large and very respectable portion of its population. They pay a large percentage of its taxes. They are represented in every profession, trade and line of business. What fraction of the Christian population of Galveston does Mr. Labatt represent in this motion? Would it not be well for him to remember that this part of his constituency have rights, and to ascertain their wishes, before he presumes to demand, in their name, the repeal of a law which possibly they may approve?

There are thousands of men in this as in every community, who are not

MEMBERS OF ANY CHURCH.

They very seldom enter a house of worship, and Mr. Labatt may commit the common blunder of supposing that in their hearts they do not venerate a faith their parents professed, and institutions under which their childhood was trained. They honor the Sabbath of their fathers and endorse the Sunday law, not only because it secures rest to the over-worked employe, but their religious convictions are outraged by its desecration. Perhaps it would not be amiss for Mr. Labatt, and that class to which he belongs, to study more carefully American sentiment on these questions, and pay some slight respect to the rights and opinions of this large and respectable element of his constituency.

We again ask: who does this man represent in demanding the repeal of the Sunday law? We will answer the question. He represents the liquor dealers of Galveston and of the State, who have shown themselves dangerous enemies of the commonwealth, by openly defying the law whenever it interfered with their trade, or when a venal police would connive at their violation of the law. Can Mr. Labatt point to any important interest of the State, except the liquor and beer saloons, the gambling halls and kindred haunts of vice, which has resisted the operations of the law and is now shad-owing the halls of legislation demanding its repeal? These dens of infamy, blighting the land as with a moral pestilence, supply the constituency that Mr. Labatt represents in this action. He is the champion of an interest that not only undermines the health of its victims, robs them of wealth and good name, and blasts the happiness of their homes, but is the cause of five-sixths of the crime that crowds the criminal dockets with cases of brawls and murder, and brings dishonor upon our State. Not content with debauching the morals of old and young for six days in the week, they are now clamoring in legislative halls for the privilege of carrying on their traffic in the health and happiness, the souls and bodies of their fellow-men, the seventh day, and Mr. Labatt, chosen to make laws which would guard the best interests of his constituency, is their accredited champion. It is not the fathers and mothers of sons who are being led to perdition in the saloons and gambling halls of Galveston that are represented by this man. It is not the wretched wives and children of the laboring men whose hard-earned wages were squandered in Sunday revels in these dens of vice that ask for the repeal of the Sunday law. It is not the moral and law-abiding citizenship who shun the saloons as they would a hazar-house, that ask that this Sunday restriction be lifted from this demoralizing traffic. It is a class of men whose profits are coined out of the ruin and misery of bloated sots and their wretched families that Mr. Labatt represents when he demands the repeal of this law. How long will the citizens of Texas tamely allow this vampire which has batted on the moral life-blood of the people to rule the legislation of the State?

The liquor interest has found a representative in our legislative halls, and with the agencies it will not hesitate to employ, others will doubtless acknowledge his leadership. Let the moral and law-abiding citizens of Texas wake up. Instruct your representatives by letter and petition. Let the will of the people be heard. Let it not be said that liquor reigns supreme in the legislative halls of Texas.

REV. J. J. RANSON.

We are in receipt of a letter from Rev. J. J. Ranson, our missionary in Brazil, informing us that he will be in Houston the 2d of February, and in Galveston the 9th. He is traveling in the interest of the Brazil mission. We bespeak of the pastors and congregations at the points named a cordial welcome to this devoted laborer in that distant field. He is anxious to aid the Woman's Mission Society in each point he may visit and urge matters specially relating to their work.

He informs us that at the meeting of the Board of Missions, at Nashville, Tenn., the 13th, Rev. Jas. Koger and wife, of the South Carolina Conference, and Rev. H. C. Tucker, of the Tennessee Conference, were appointed to the Brazil mission. He hopes, while in Texas, to confer with the officers of the Northwest Texas Conference, Brazil Mission Aid Society, and perfect arrangements relative to their missionary work.

He desires correspondents to address him, up to the date of his visit to Galveston, in the care of the editor of the ADVOCATE.

Rev. W. M. K. Gillum, of Mechanickville, Mo., in a private note, says: "Tell the people of Texas that we have been holding meetings now for two weeks, and the thermometer has been down twelve to fifteen degrees below zero, and for some time after the beginning of the meeting the spiritual state of the church was as cold as the outdoor atmosphere; but, thank God, the ice is broken and the prospect is good. We have had good meetings for three days—this morning one of the best."

The Court of Appeals in London have ordered the discharge of writs of attachment against Revs. Pellam, Dale and Enright. The court held that the proceedings before Lord Penance were regular, and that the prohibition forbidding Messrs. Dale and Enright to perform the service must hold good; but that the writs ordering their imprisonment were defective, because they were not brought into the court of the Queen's Bench. Both the government and the church of England will be relieved of a vast amount of trouble when the inevitable disestablishment of the English Church takes place.

TEMPTATIONS.

In its most frequent New Testament sense the word "temptation" means the presentation of motives to the will to influence it to the choice of wrong doing. Were such motives irresistible they would destroy the prime condition of responsibility. Every one possesses, or may acquire, the power to overcome temptation, whatever may be its nature. It is a misuse of language to say, "I was overcome." The truth is, the one offering this plea has simply struck his colors. Neither the Bible nor correct philosophy will authorize the unctious frequently applied to the smitten conscience when wrong has been done; that it was under stress of temptation. The tempter, if a moral being, is responsible for the presentation only of the wrong motive; the tempted if he yields, is responsible for his own act in yielding. The former is equally guilty of crime, whether the solicitation to evil be successful or not; the latter is the subject of blame or praise, according as he yields to or resists the solicitation.

When come temptations? The old school of divines held that they all come of a malignant spirit, called, by way of emphasis, the Tempter. The leaders of advanced theology (so called) see no use for a personal devil; since, as they argue, responsibility postulates the power of self-action, and every virtuous act suggests its opposite vicious one—both, in the exercise of the will, being equally the subject of choice without external solicitations. The old divines pressed, perhaps, the idea of the influence of invisible, malignant spirits, all under the leadership of Satan, too far; but it remains no difficulty to trace the scriptural devil out of the universe. The first sin marked a fearful epoch in God's moral government; and the first sinner would, through eternal ages, be the historical devil, whether that unenviable distinction were worn by him or by Henry Ward Beecher. Such an one, going forth in the universe with his moral constitution depraved, would, by the law of intelligent beings, become a "tempter" to the extent of his ability. Others following his example, he would be chief. Withdraw from such the gracious influences that obtain under the mediatorial reign of Christ, and we would have a devil and his imp equal in malignity to those described by the sternest orthodoxy.

Temptations, then, are from the devil. He tempts that he may destroy. His shafts can not reach God, whom he hates. He lets them fly at the objects of God's love. Miserable himself, by restless endeavor he seeks to involve others in misery. From the ranks of God's children, made for eternal happiness, he is recruiting the empire of death. This is what he means when he places before us the "baits of pleasing ill." However desirable the momentary advantage or pleasure, to yield is to die.

It is comforting to know that our temptations awaken special interest in heaven. "For we have not a high priest which cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities; but was, in all points, tempted like as we are, yet without sin." No doubt many a Hebrew Christian was vibrating between the present advantages of apostasy and the ultimate advantages of steadfastness. Is it certain that God will make a full indemnification for all this suffering and loss? At last, may not the foundations fall? No language can describe the agony of such an experience of trial. In hours of great mental conflict we gather strength from human sympathy. When offered by one whose experience is parallel with ours, how refreshing! Elevate the thought: to our all-sufficient, loving "high priest," and the resource is complete.

Happy he who has a proper conception of God's purposes in permitting us to be tempted. It is for the trial of our faith, being much more precious than of gold that perishes." They make our Christian character stalwart—we come forth, having acted our part well, stronger, purer. We are under just the discipline that God sets to be necessary to prepare us for the demands of the future. We know not what activities await us, reaching even beyond time. The drill is irksome to the soldier, but it is necessary. The oak is shaken by the storms—every fiber is strained, and its limbs are torn from the trunk, but it grasps the earth all the firmer. So losses come to the Christian; afflictions prostrate him; a chair at the hearthstone is vacated forever; friends are treacherous, and love is unrequited—these, and a thousand other vicissitudes, are pointed with suggestions to shake our trust in God: "My brethren, count it all joy when you fall into divers temptations; knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."

"In that he (Christ) himself hath suffered, being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." There are no depths of an experience of suffering that he has not sounded. Tempted saint, when your grief seemed too big for you to carry, the eyes that dropped tears at the grave of Lazarus were upon you. "Able to succor"—the pledge of comfort to sustain, strength to overcome, and seasonable deliverance. "This enough."

Rev. Mr. Baker, a Wesleyan missionary who was previously appointed to organize the government institutions of the Tonga Islands, for the purposes of education, has been appointed by the king his prime minister.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT—ITS NATURE.

The future punishment of the wicked is a subject that ought to be discussed more frequently, and with great candor and consideration. We are not in sympathy with that false modesty that would avoid the discussion of a Scriptural truth on account of the bitter antipathies of the wicked and unbelieving. We find this subject treated extensively in the Scriptures, and that, too, without any veneering. The Word of God has uttered no uncertain word on this subject. It is not the duty of the pulpit or the press to palliate the plain utterances of Christ and the Holy Spirit; and we shall therefore endeavor to emphasize the truth, as we find it in Scripture, that the whole counsel of God may be declared. The instructions of Christ to his apostles were to "teach all nations all things whatsoever he had said unto them." One thing he had said was that "many shall be called but few chosen," another was that "strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and there be that go in thereat." While "broad is the road that leadeth to death, and many there be that go in thereat." No man ever was or ever will be awarded punishment except by his own election. The destiny of every man's soul is at his own option, for God will not the destruction of any, but would that "all turn and live." God is loving and of tender mercy, but he is just and righteous, too. In the Divine nature, the attributes are in perfect harmony. There is no schism between the mercy and justice of God. God in Christ has extended mercy unto all men, and will save all who come unto him; but "God out of Christ is a consuming fire," and he "will execute judgment upon the wicked." "Therefore, if the word spoken by angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience shall have a just recompense of reward, how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" The most convenient mode of treating this subject is to answer two questions:

- 1. What is the nature of this punishment? 2. Will it be eternal?

We will devote this article to the first of these questions, leaving the second for another number. As to this question, all the information we can obtain is derived from the Scriptures. We shall not enter upon a discussion of the literal and figurative interpretations of the Scripture language used in reference to the subject. If we could definitely conclude that controversy, the main question would not be affected by it. We assume that God has not acted deceptively toward us, and if, in revealing his will, he has used figurative language, the literal interpretation is not to be thought weaker than the figurative. If we may reason of punishment by analogy, we will refer to the scriptural description of future blessedness: "eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Now if human language is inadequate to fully describe the felicity of the righteous, may we not conclude that the same deficiency is found in describing the anguish of the wicked? If in the absence of language calculated to convey to our minds the precise nature and extent of future punishment the very strongest terms are used in describing it, we are not warranted in tempering the description, and, as for surpassing what is written, we are unable to do that. If the figures used are to receive anything like the ordinary interpretation we may truly say that eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them "that hate him." We certainly have no desire to make the facts appear any worse than they are made to appear by the word of God.

We will now present these descriptions without invoking the poetic imagination of a Dante or a Milton to embellish the language of scripture. "The wicked shall be turned into hell." This cannot be the grave, for into that all men will be turned, the righteous as well as the wicked. The words hell and the grave have by translators been expressed by the same terms; as, for instance, the prophecy concerning Christ: "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell"—literally, my life in the grave.

1st. We observe that hell is a place. It was "prepared for the Devil and his angels." "The wicked shall be turned into hell." "In hell the rich man lifted up his eyes." "Cast into hell," is frequently used. These expressions fix the idea of a place.

2nd. It is a place of torment, pain and anguish. A place of "flaming fire;" "hell fire;" "everlasting fire;" "the fire is not quenched;" "eternal fire;" "the lake of fire and brimstone;" "devouring fire;" "everlasting burnings;" Dives said, "I am tormented in these flames." Now we have twelve expressions, each of which implies pain, by the action of a powerful external agency—fire. Be this a literal truth or the figurative expression of the truth, it is not to be supposed that the pain is of a milder type than that herein expressed. What can be more expressive of intense suffering than the idea expressed by "devouring fire?" or "dwelling in everlasting flames?" And if this material fire, the most torturing element in nature, is employed as a symbol of "hell fire," to what extent may our imagination go in contemplation

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that we seldom hear of revivals and protracted meetings for weeks and sometimes for months after the sessions of our annual conferences? The evangelists, as they are called, go into a strange place, and often without previous notice, and at once commence a series of protracted religious services. Why may not the regular itinerant preacher do the same? There ought to be no suspension of evangelical efforts—no interruption of the work of bringing souls to Christ. Our preachers ought to go from the annual conference harnessed for the war, and ready to push the battle to the gates. Are we becoming reconciled ourselves to the conviction that we can have no revivals until several months after conference, and educating our people in this conviction?

Again—why is it that our columns report so few revivals during the winter? In the north where the weather is much more severe they have their most successful protracted meetings during the winter; and why may not we have? We are aware that the present winter in Texas has been unusually severe, with a large number of very unpleasant Sundays; but this is an exceptional season, and spring is now nearing and it is time to begin earnest preparations for a general revival.

Again—why was it that we had so few general revivals during the last conference year? Particular churches were blessed with prosperity, but the summing up of statistics at our conference sessions showed a great falling off from our usual annual increase in members. This want of success is seen not only in Texas, but in other conferences of our church; and not only in our church but more or less in all evangelical churches throughout the United States. Perhaps the general election with its inevitable political excitement may have diverted the minds of the people from religious exercises. But whatever be the cause, this want of success should induce deep searchings of heart, on the part of both ministers and people. During the present year we have no elections, the country is unusually prosperous, health uninterrupted, and with no other subject of public interest to excite public attention, it seems to us this will be a most favorable period for a sweeping revival in all our borders.

We do not believe the church is retrograding. On the contrary, the last year was one of material progress in almost all departments. New churches were built, and parsonages furnished for preachers, and we believe there was a considerable advance on previous years in our contributions to missions, domestic and foreign. The postals in our columns since conference have expressed grateful acknowledgments of many itinerants for kind remembrances and receptions of pastors. We rejoice in these exhibitions of the appreciation of the ministry on the part of our people. But let us remember that the life of Methodism is its spirituality; and spirituality is essential to all religious progress; no amount of material prosperity can compensate for the lack of saving spiritual influences.

Let this be a year of personal consecration on the part of both ministers and people—a year of most earnest effort on the part of the whole church for a general sweeping revival! To this end let the preachers begin by earnestly praying for an outpouring of the Divine spirit, and by preaching on the necessity of a revival, and the best means of promoting it. Organize classes and prayer meetings; enlist in the services, the influence, and co-operation of all local preachers, Sunday school workers, and especially of the faithful female members of each congregation. If we have a year of general prosperity in Texas, it will come because we sincerely desire it, and use all legitimate means to secure such a glorious result.

We find in an exchange the statement that in the city of New York there are 3,996 dram shops kept by women. Of these women 1 is an American; 3 are colored; 3 Spanish; 1 Welsh; 10 English; 13 French; 1,104 German; and 2,348 Irish; 396 are unknown. We have before alluded to the fact that in a large extent the liquor business is in the hands of foreigners. This, we know, is true in our large cities and towns, and we doubt not they are largely in the majority among the rum sellers in our villages and smaller towns. And yet these men, to whom all the rights of citizenship in this land have been generously extended, assumes the right to override the moral sentiments of a large majority of the American population, and claim that it is an outrage on human freedom of the institutions we have inherited from our American ancestry are not surrendered for the customs they introduce from Germany and France. These foreigners, fresh from the bar-room, are usually the most active among the ward politicians, and the most clamorous at primary meetings and on election days, and hence, with the average politician, their opinions are more powerful than that of moral and law-abiding American citizens. These men share with their fellow-citizens the protection of our laws, and yet when the law does not suit them do not hesitate to break it. These men, like birds of ill-omen, will swarm around the lobby of our present legislature, demanding the right, not only to desecrate the Sabbath day, but to have the seal of legal authority placed on a business which is an unmitigated curse.

Justice Swayne has written his resignation, and dated it January 23,

3. It is a place of darkness. "Outer darkness"—"The mist of darkness"—"The blackness of darkness"—"A bottomless pit." These few quotations imply another distressing symbol of suffering—darkness. Darkness is a common symbol of spiritual blindness and confusion, and we suppose is used here to illustrate the ceaseless anarchy, confusion and turmoil of the damned, as risen rocks plunged and heaved amid the livid lava of an active volcano. When we contemplate such a scene, we conclude that the use of this figure does not detract anything from the unspeakable torture of those who are cast into hell.

4th. Added to these we find other expressions giving the idea of a still higher degree of anguish, such as "their worm dieth not and their fire is not quenched," "there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." It occurs to us that if there could be a literal or consuming or burning out of the very existence of the soul it would be more tolerable than what is here represented. The bitter reflection: "I might have been saved but would not," will be equal to ten thousand infernal torturers. The fire is common to all; but "their worm"—the peculiar remorse of each—may differ according to the grace and opportunities that were offered. Dives was tormented with the reflection that through his influence his brothers might be reclaimed; therefore, he prayed that they might be warned on his account. "The fire is not quenched;" there is no cessation of this pain and anguish. What can be more distressing than to endure amid this devouring fire, the ceaseless and eternal lashings of conscience—self-reproach and stinging remorse.

5th. It is called the second death, of which physical death can only be a mere shadow. Ten thousand deaths, such as the dissolution of soul and body with all the agony of physical pain and convulsion, could not be compared to one hour of punishment in hell. 6th. It is a place of banishment from God and all good. "Depart from me ye cursed." In this life all men have—or fancy they have—some hope of recognition in the world to come; and though it be upon a sandy foundation, and often shaken by the storms and tempests of fear and doubt, nevertheless they cherish it as the famishing traveler upon the desert cherishes the delusive mirage that mocks his raging thirst. But in his departure from the presence of God, even that delusive hope is destroyed. To be banished from the good that is in this world, its enduring friendships, homes, happiness and life, is heart rending, but when God shall banish the wicked from his presence, all these and all prospective good will be lost; yea lost—all is lost! Can there be anything more dreadful than the "wild wail of a damned and banished spirit ringing through the realms of a dismal hell: 'All is lost; the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved!'" 7th. It is a place where the wicked will be punished with the "wrath and indignation of God." "They shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power." "God shall speak to them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure." "Upon the wicked he shall rain snares, fire, and brimstone, and an horrible tempest; this shall be the portion of their cup." "The Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ." The thought of the divine energy being exerted in the punishment of the wicked is appalling, and yet we can see nothing less than this in these quotations.



Texas Christian Advocate.

A Strike Against Poverty.

In a Prussian roadside inn one hot summer's day several men were smoking and drinking. The room was dirty and unclean for, and the men, who looked quite in keeping with it, were talking at the moment of the work and contrasting the luxury and idleness of the rich with the misery and hardships of the poor.

During the conversation a stranger, a young man, came in to eat his bread and cheese while his team rested in the stable before the inn. For a time he listened silently to the talk, and then joined in, saying, "You must strike!"

"Strike against what?" asked the peasants. "Against poverty?" answered the young man, "and the weapon with which to strike is work."

"Well said! Sensibly spoken!" laughed the peasants. "It would have been well for me had I always been a sensible," continued the stranger, "but I used to be an idle rogue. I was strong and healthy, but I wouldn't work, and if now and then I was obliged to do anything, I was off at once to the ale-house, and like lightning the money was out and the brandy was in. I went from place to place—there means that everywhere I was turned away, for no master wants a loafer about. I'd soon had enough of farm service, and then I went about to fairs and public-houses as a fiddler. Wherever any one would hear me, I scraped my money with all my scrapings. I was never able to get a whole shirt to my back."

"Soon I grew tired of music, and then tried begging. I went up and down the country, but most doors were shut in my face. People said I wasn't a young fellow, like I was, ought to work. That enraged me. I grumbled that God had not made me a rich man, and I was envious of all who were better off than myself. I would have liked to turn the world upside down that I might have been able to lord it over the rich. One day I went into an inn, sat down in a corner, and began uttering my begging speeches. A table not far from me sat a gentleman in his boots. I afterwards heard, a writer of books; he kept glancing at me and I kept glancing at him, for I thought he would be sure to give me a good alms, and so he did. I'm spending it still."

"What was it?" asked the men, who had listened attentively. "He came up to me and asked me about my early life, told me I had been a farm-servant, and sent from place to place—in short, I told him everything. He listened quietly, shook his head, and at last said, 'Show me your hands!' Astonished, I held out my hands; he examined them all over, pushed up my shirt-sleeves, and again shook his head.

"What powerful hands! What strength there must be in those arms!" he said. "My lad you must join the war."

"In what war?" I asked. "In a war against my misery!" he exclaimed in a loud voice. "You fool, you imagine you are poor—poor with such hands! What a mad idea! He only is poor who is sick in body or in mind. You are healthy in body and mind, set your hands to work and redempt upon the treasure God has given you in your strong healthy limbs. Recover your senses and march forward in the war."

"Bravo! That was very good," laughed the peasants. "And so I joined in the war," continued the young man. "I looked for a place, and now I am a farm-servant as before—noting better and no richer; but I am content and industrious, and five years and shall stay with him until one of us dies."—Exchange.

"OVER SEAS TERMINER." At the recent annual reunion of the Illinois bar the following amusing story was given as having occurred in 1842. It was on one of the northern circuits, held by Judge Jesse B. Thomas, that Mr. Butterfield, a prominent lawyer, irritated by the delay of the judge in deciding a case which he had argued some time before, came in one morning and said with great gravity: "I believe, if your honor please, this court is called the Oyer and Terminer; I think it ought to be called the Oyer and Terminer," and sat down. The next morning, when counsel were called for motions, Mr. Butterfield called upon impending motion for new trial in an ruled," said Judge Thomas abruptly. "Yesterday you declared this court ought to be called Oyer and Terminer; so," continued the judge, "as I had made up my mind in this case, I thought I would decide it properly." Mr. Butterfield seemed for a moment a little disconcerted, but directly said: "May it please your honor, yesterday this court was a court of Oyer and Terminer; to-day your honor has reversed the order; it is now Terminer and Oyer. But I believe I should prefer the injustice of irremediable delay rather than the swift and inevitable blunders your honor is sure to make by guessing without hearing argument."

EAGLE LAKE, Colorado county, January 12.—We have had colder weather for the past ten days than ever known here. So many old settlers; ground covered with snow about one and a half inches deep yesterday; fire wood scarce and high price; for this county, ranging from \$3 to \$4 per cord; corn in abundance and cheap. We are getting plenty of good fat beef yet.—N. S. S.

The house of suicide is often hard to define, and many have no idea just what prompts the rash act. The cause, however, can be traced unquestionably to dependent feelings, produced by Torpid Liver. To destroy dependency and create a cheerful feeling, by taking Simmons Liver Regulator would be the saving of the would be suicide from an untimely end.

It seems almost like waking from a dream to find oneself so clear headed, so light spirited and full of gay thoughts, when dependent feelings existed until taking Simmons Liver Regulator, when they were dissipated like a cloud before sunshine and it seemed as though life was worth living.

Advertisement. GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.—The 50th session of this well known institution will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1881. With a well organized faculty, and furnished with all the appliances of a Female College, it offers superior educational facilities, combined with the conveniences and comforts of a pleasant well ordered home. Terms for session of twenty weeks—board (exclusive of washing and lights) \$50; tuition in full English course, \$15; Charge for extra studies moderate. For particulars apply to

EDUCATIONAL.

We find on our desk a Register of the Southwestern University, of Georgetown, Texas. The summary shows a fair success, and the Post gives its best wishes to president Mood for the prosperity of the institution under his scholarly and faithful administration.—Houston Post.

The Hebrew Union College is to be established permanently in Cincinnati, where a house has been purchased for its accommodation. The institution is maintained by voluntary subscriptions. There are at present three Hebrew colleges in this country—one in New York, one in Philadelphia, and the third is that in Cincinnati.

A statistical seminar was opened last month in connection with the Royal Statistical Bureau at Berlin, in order to offer young men an opportunity to acquire more thorough knowledge of statistics than the universities usually afford. Lectures and practical exercises will be given by Dr. Engel, director of the Royal Statistical Bureau, Dr. Boeckh, Dr. Guttstadt, Dr. Harnack, Professor Dr. Wagener, Dr. Koch, and Dr. Thun. The course will include the encyclopedia of statistics, the theory of statistics, practical statistics, vital statistics, medical statistics, agricultural statistics, financial statistics.

An extract from the annual report of John Hopkins University fully explains the system of fellowship as practiced at that institution. It was instituted for the purpose of affording to young men of talent from any place an opportunity to continue their studies while looking forward to positions as teachers, professors and investigators, or to other literary and scientific vocations. Every candidate for a fellowship is expected to submit his college diploma or other certificate of proficiency from the institution at which he has been studying, and also such evidence of his past success in study, together with examples of his literary or scientific study, as will enable the professors to judge of his fitness for the post. The list of candidates upon which the faculty agree is submitted by the president of the University, to the executive committee, and by them to the trustees, for final registration and appointment. By this means the highest and most satisfactory results are obtained. The value of each fellowship is \$5, and the holder may give instruction to persons connected with the University. He is also eligible to re-election at the end of the year.

At the opening of the University, 22 Fellows were appointed, and since that date 44 fellowships have been awarded in the department of mathematics and physics, 13 in chemistry, 12 in biology, 14 in languages, and 9 in history and philosophy. Of the 46 fellows who have left, 28 have gone forward to positions as instructors in colleges and other institutions; 2 are attached to the United States Coast Survey, and 2 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; 4 are engaged in the application of science to practical work; 2 are physicians; 1 is an attorney at law; and 4 are still pursuing their studies, either at the University or abroad. Thirty of the leading colleges of the country are represented by graduates in these fellowships. Yale taking the lead with seven. Twenty Fellows are appointed annually and application for the ensuing year should be made prior to May 13, 1881.—N. Y. Independent.

The fund of \$130,000 for the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., has been made up.

Rutgers College has 144 students, and a freshman class of 33 members.

There is a political dead-lock in the junior class of the university of the city of New York. An editor of the University Quarterly is to be elected, and there are two candidates with an equal support. To prevent the president from casting a deciding vote, when a class-meeting is called one faction will stay away, thus preventing a quorum; the next day the game is reversed and the result is the same.

The trustees of the Cornell University, at a recent meeting, appropriated \$100,000 to increase the facilities for instruction as follows: For the building and equipment of a physical department, \$50,000; for the building and equipments of veterinary and anatomical departments, \$10,000; for a greenhouse and other equipments for a botanical department, \$10,000; for the library, \$20,000; for the civil engineering and other departments, \$10,000. J. Burnett Webb, who is now in Europe, was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Mechanics.

At the last meeting of the Royal Botanic Society Professor Bently called attention to the peculiar properties of the so-called Rose of Jericho, pointing out that during the dry season it becomes coiled up into a ball, and is blown about the dry, sandy deserts of Egypt and Syria for many months; but at the first shower of rain it leaves its ball, and it becomes apparently revived, as if its life were renewed. If placed in water, or in moist sand or earth it opens out in a similar manner; and it is so sensitive to moisture that it indicates by similar changes in its leaves the presence or absence of moisture in the atmosphere, and thus acts as a natural vegetable hygrometer, in the same way as a bunch of seaweed will become hard and dry in fine weather, and soft and leathery in damp and rainy weather. As the first Rose of Jericho was brought to England as long ago as 1597, it is time that the cause of its curious properties was discovered.—Scientific American.

Social Correspondence. GRAHAM, Young county, January 8.—Weather still in a terrible bustle; oldest inhabitant has never heard of such a winter; pity we hadn't improved his memory when under his manna's tuition; cattle are exhibiting the effects of the severe spell. Geo. Glasgow, one of our best citizens, sealed his entire farm with fine Missouri wheat last fall; his face elongated, and his pulchritude puckered when the wheat was referred to. He says it has prospered; but the wheat is not materially injured, though it has suffered some.—W. M. Good.

Round Mountain Circuit. On my recent trip to Young's Chapel I saw that old man playing upon the counterpane of Brother J. J. Young as usual; but this time he was playing upon a new instrument. Young having purchased lands on Wip-ow creek, in 1846 came and settling upon the same his children, concluded among the first things to be done, was the building of a church. So he went to work, and with his own means, and by his own labor built a beautiful church, the dimensions of which are 20 by 30 feet. Bro. Young says, the foundation is on rock, and is quite remarkable. The church will be ready for dedication the 5th Sunday in January, at which time the church will be dedicated, the material being on hand, said church will go by the name of Young's Chapel. I pray God that the grand children of this noble man may be educated mentally, and morally, in this house, and thrown out usefully upon the world. Young's Chapel has become one of the appointments on the Round Mountain Circuit and assessed at fifty dollars. Bro. Young himself being steward.—M. B. B.

A Startling Incident.

DOUGLASS, Nacogdoches county, January 6.—I have been requested to publish a correct statement of a terrible casualty at the village of Douglass, on the 20th of August last, which has, by some means, been incorrectly stated by several papers. Mr. Babe Hearne, whom I had never seen before, called in my school-room at about four o'clock in the afternoon and informed me that his Aunt, Mrs. Burke, had died, that the body was ready for burial, and desired me to perform the funeral service. I immediately dismissed school and walked a short distance to the graveyard. There were two clouds in sight, but there had been neither thunder nor lightning. At the grave I made a short talk, a hymn was sung, and we knelt for prayers; I had been praying but a few seconds when a terrific and terrific, and a light nor dazzling, but I can describe, stunned me. As soon as I recovered, I rose to my feet in time to keep some children from running into the open grave. Lightning had struck a pine tree, a few feet west of the grave, instantly killing Mr. Babe Hearne and severely shocking several others. Water was brought and thrown into Mr. Hearne's face, but to no purpose. He was dead. The lightning went from the tree to his head, striking the hair, passing down his back, both legs tearing the shoes from his feet. No one else was against the tree at the time. The wagon that brought the body of the Aunt for burial, carried back the dead nephew. I am informed that a member of the family was struck by lightning a few years ago, while riding in a buggy.

CHARLES H. MARTIN, Singing.

In the Sabbath School which my children attend, they have good singing, but it is conducted entirely by about twenty or twenty-five persons; the rest of the school, which numbers one hundred, are silent. These singers, (whenever singing is in order,) separate themselves from the others, and are denominated the class (not choir) which name is ignored. I can't see the point in this, as the rest of the school could still sing as sweetly. Several of the small children who had been taught it was their duty as well as their privilege to sing, were repelled and told that they made a discord. Some who did not approve of this, were conducted to the singing, in a school whose object is to teach, not make a display, dared to remonstrate, and ask for a vote on the subject, as the singers were many of them teachers and the classes left to themselves during this session, were not to be disturbed because the class demurred, and no vote was given. The superintendent said all were invited to sing and that the class could not sing separated over the singing. If well trained singers cannot sing in a school, who are the teachers, who are looking to their teachers to assist them, to sing when they are left to themselves? This to me is a sore grievance. I hold that singing is one of the most delightful, healthy and elevating exercises which human beings enjoy. It is easily acquired, in fact is almost natural with children. I have known quick singing-school teachers avail themselves of this knowledge in giving a class a difficult minor exercise, by having the class sing, and then the instructor, in a ready manner, without the faintest idea of the theory by which it was written, or being able to read a single note in that key. Singing has been known in all ages. Long before our poor, imperfect system of harmonization, and music-making stars sang together; and David played upon stringed instruments; Miriam sang, and even Tubal Cain made music without choir or class. God taught men to sing. Let every tongue praise him.

Shall the children sing? They sing the song, "Suffer the children to come," and yet the children have this strong hint not to come. I am told to say nothing. Let us have peace, though we make a desert, is the motto; and that will be your motto; publish this communication and perhaps disturb a general peace. With me "nothing is settled which is not right," and I cannot so regard this matter. Do not think, from this article, that we are worse than our neighbors. Indeed I see this tendency in many of our churches, but I cannot believe it is right. We have a flourishing Sabbath-school, and a superintendent worthy of his position, a holy, good man, and an indefatigable worker, and intelligent young people rather above ordinary.

HELENE GILBERT. CENTER POINT, Kerr Co., Jan. 10.—Saturday, 8th inst., rode fifteen miles down the river. Everywhere the plowman was seen turning under the late corn grain, but it was cool enough to make an overcoat agreeable. It began raining at 3 o'clock that night, continuing till 5, when it was turned into sleet, but at 6 it changed into snow flakes, falling thick and fast as if the sky had all turned into feathers. The north wind while leaping down upon the valleys from mountain heights as if sent on a hurried errand to lock up the doors of cottages and bind the streams in icy bars. In the broad valley snow lay about six inches in depth. Grass all around me, and tall weeds all turned down under a snowy burden. Poor hungry cattle roaming over snow covered fields in quest of food. This morning 80 rose in a clear sky and looked out upon a white world. His softening beams on the surrounding snow capped hills resembled globes of sapphire, towering into the heavens. His unclouded rays have not yet unlocked the icy banks congealing this frozen world—9 o'clock. I rode 15 miles yesterday in the mild storm to reach shore warmed retreat. Toes, fingers and ears aching, teeth chattering, and body shivering while pelted by the wind driven snow flakes. The trustees of the M. E. church South, near the trustees of the school at this place, have united to erect a house for school and church purposes, as both are needed and but one house can be built at this time. To aid in the work, a large barbeque dinner is to be given on the 12 of February next, and in return, and other services and wares, and a postoffice, at night.—H. A. G.

PALE ALTO, Bell Co., January 7.—Cold weather continues. Ice has not melted for near two weeks. One of our best citizens, sealed his entire farm with fine Missouri wheat last fall; his face elongated, and his pulchritude puckered when the wheat was referred to. He says it has prospered; but the wheat is not materially injured, though it has suffered some.—W. M. Good.

Advertisement. GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, N. C.—The 50th session of this well known institution will begin on the second Wednesday in January, 1881. With a well organized faculty, and furnished with all the appliances of a Female College, it offers superior educational facilities, combined with the conveniences and comforts of a pleasant well ordered home. Terms for session of twenty weeks—board (exclusive of washing and lights) \$50; tuition in full English course, \$15; Charge for extra studies moderate. For particulars apply to

A GREAT REVELATION.

Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing It. Synopsis of a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Chas. Craig Before the Metropolitan Scientific Association.

The free and independent thought of this age accepts statements only where they are proven to be truth, while the development of mental power seems equally great in every other department of life. The value of the moments of the day are counted by thousands. The increase of scientific study is universal. The spirit of inquiry in all fields is so marked as to cause

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem to be advancing and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is especially true of the human body and everything which concerns it, and the truths which the people have found, even in the last fifty years, are simply marvelous. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, caused nervous headaches, that only by removing the cause can the pain be cured. It is a matter of

PRIVATE HISTORY that Gen. Washington was bled to death. His last illness was slight, and caused principally by weariness. A physician was called who bled him copiously. Strange to say, the patient became no better. Another doctor was called, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—bled to death. That was the age of medical bleeding.

The speaker then graphically described another period of medical cruelty upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and after showing the falsity of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people suffering from kidney and liver troubles to-day who do not know it, but who should know it and attend to them at once, continued: "Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of any machine known to man. It is capable of the greatest results and it is liable to the greatest disorders. The slightest causes sometimes seem to throw its delicate machinery out of order while the most simple and common-sense care restores it. When it is remembered that the amount of happiness or misery we are to have in this world is dependent upon a perfect body, it is not strange that simple precautions and care are not expected? This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a time in every one's experience when it must be faced.

"And here pardon me for relating a little personal experience. In the year 1871 I found myself losing both in strength and health. I could assign no cause for the decline, but it continued, until finally I called to my aid two prominent physicians. After treating me for some time they declared I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and that they could do nothing more for me. At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pillow and I

PAINTED REPEATEDLY. My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could breathe. My lungs were also badly involved; I could retain nothing upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me to long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physician, a long which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain, and I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to this day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before explored. I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governing, whose motions regulate the entire system.

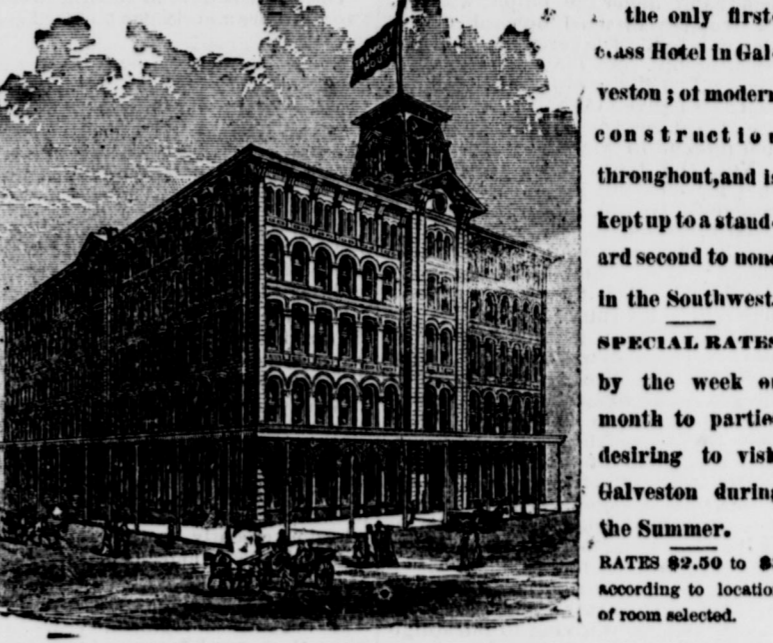
After describing at length the offices of the kidneys and liver, and their important part in life, the doctor went on to say: "Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The tea of the vegetable which I used was a food and restorer to my well-nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence had purified, strengthened and restored them, and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way, to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS. which I had experienced. Not only this but many, who were not conscious of any physical trouble, but who, at my suggestion, began the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this truth, that determined the entire world should share in its results, and therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., a gentleman whom I had cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality in endorsing the Astronomical Observatory and other public enterprises has become known and popular to the entire country. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the continent.

The doctor then paid some high compliments to American science, and closed his lecture as follows: "How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made, by ascertaining the true cause of health to be in the kidneys and liver, all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you, is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

Tremont Hotel

GALVESTON, TEXAS. Proprietor, THE TREMONT the only first-class Hotel in Galveston; of modern construction throughout, and is kept up to a standard second to none in the Southwest. SPECIAL RATES by the week or month to parties desiring to visit Galveston during the Summer. RATES \$7.50 to \$3 according to location of room selected.



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PINE ISLAND GUANO,

FOR SUGAR CANE, GRAIN, TOBACCO, POTATOES, and all quick growing crops. Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, FOR COTTON, VEGETABLES, STRAWBERRIES, and all Summer and Fall Crops.

Sole Agent for Vigor's Improved French Process For Disincrusting Steam Boilers.

Removes Scale, Prevents Scale Forming, Prevents Corrosion and "Pitting," Prevents "Foaming." Contains no acid, and guaranteed perfectly harmless. Acts on all waters, whatever their impurities. Any waters can be employed, hard water, sea water, or sulphurous water. Saves fuel, repairs and oil and saves the boiler from danger of explosion. Can be introduced through feed pipe, safety pipe, or man-hole. Positive action within three or five weeks. All references desired upon application. Circulars and Price Lists sent free by mail on application.

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PEACHES. James Alexander, Armand, (ripes May 10 to 15) and all the best kinds, medium and large; the each, ten for \$1.25. (Other Summer varieties at same prices.) Correspondence solicited.

APPLES. Kinds only which are known to succeed. Including best Winter Apples, such as Sheepley, Ben Davis and Nickajack, the latter ripening in November and keeping all the following May. Tree vigorous, thrifty, unsurpassed. 100 each, ten for \$90. Free by mail for \$100.

PEARS. Standards (well known kinds), 50¢. Keffer's Hybrid Pear, absolutely blood-pure, fine quality, heavy yielder, excellent shipper; one year, \$1.75; two year, \$2.50; three year, \$4.00. Send for circular.

GRAPES. THE WILD GOOSE PLUMMER, best, 25¢. MULBERRIES. Fine for home, bear four or five months. 25¢. Several other fine grapes by the tree. ARBON VINES. Two feet, 25¢; three feet, 40¢. WILSON'S STRAWBERRIES, per 100, \$3. Other kinds, low. ROSES, 20¢; six for \$1.00. All kinds, FLOWERING SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, etc. by mail. All kinds, FLOWERING SHRUBS, PLANTS, VINES, etc. by mail.

MAILING A SPECIALTY. Fruit, etc., as they had bought at the Nursery in person. Information cheerfully given. Please send for Catalogue. Write for what you want. Above prices are not cash. We have no agents' commissions to pay; have no heavy traveling expenses; are content with short profits. These are the causes which make such low prices possible. Packing charged extra, at actual cost of boxes and labels which make such low prices possible. Packing charged extra, at actual cost of boxes and labels which make such low prices possible. Cash must accompany order to assure it. On all cash orders a discount of two per cent. month will be allowed from time order is booked until it is shipped. Remit by registered letter, bank draft, or postoffice order. Address: GEORGE A. LONG, Nurseryman and Dealer, Larissa, Cherokee Co., Texas. REFERENCES: WILLIAMS & BONNER, Bankers, Tyler, Texas.

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The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

J. LEWIS & CO., COTTON FACTORS, Proprietors of the Galveston Grain Elevator, Commission Merchants of Cotton and Grain, etc. Grain taken from track without extra charge. Storage on grain, one cent for first ten days.

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APPLE

Texas Christian Advocate.

itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as if from pin worms; if allowed to continue, very serious results may follow.

It is the interest of purchasers to know from whom they make purchases. A chafetan may sell one lot of goods by extravagant commendation, but the same purchaser would not be likely to try him again.

Beautiful Hair. London Hair Restorer. Restores the color London Hair Restorer. Restores the color London Hair Restorer. Restores the color

PHYSICIANS USE AND RECOMMEND IT. Some elderly men say their hair commenced falling; top becoming bald, and well established London Hair Restorer.

CHURCH NOTICES.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Austin sta, Jan 15 16. Austin sta, at Austin, Jan 15. Westerville, at Mansur, Jan 22 23.

BEACON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Homer cir, Wallis Chapel, Jan 22 23. Woodville cir, Woodville, Jan 22 23.

BUCKEY DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Beacomb, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Roman mission, at Roman, 24 Sunday in Jan. Hamilton cir, at Hamilton, 4th Sun in Jan.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Corpus Christi, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

DALLAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Dallas, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

EL PASO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at El Paso, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Houston, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Louisiana, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Marshall, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at New Orleans, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

PLANTERS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. The district stewards will meet me at Planters, on Saturday, Jan 23, at 10 o'clock.

Obituaries.

The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited to twenty lines for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space, to wit: 60¢ per line for the first week, 40¢ for the second week, and 20¢ for the third week.

COX.—Little Sammie Cox, the son of Annie and John Cox, died on December 30th, 1880. He was taken sick on Monday evening and died on Thursday evening.

LONG.—We are sad to relate the death of our mother-in-law, Peggie Long. She was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, December 18, 1808.

JOHNSON.—Miss Alice A. Johnson, daughter of James and Laura Johnson, was born in Maury county, Georgia, August 14th, 1861.

THOMAS.—B. R. Thomas, of Chappell Hill, was born in North Carolina, February 19, 1807, departed this life October 22, 1880.

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Obituaries.

The space to be occupied by obituaries is limited to twenty lines for each. The publishers will charge one-third of advertising rates when the notices exceed this space, to wit: 60¢ per line for the first week, 40¢ for the second week, and 20¢ for the third week.

COX.—Little Sammie Cox, the son of Annie and John Cox, died on December 30th, 1880. He was taken sick on Monday evening and died on Thursday evening.

LONG.—We are sad to relate the death of our mother-in-law, Peggie Long. She was born in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, December 18, 1808.

JOHNSON.—Miss Alice A. Johnson, daughter of James and Laura Johnson, was born in Maury county, Georgia, August 14th, 1861.

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The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandragora and Opodeldoc, with all the best and most valuable properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life Saver.

GET YOUR SHIRTS MOODY'S CHEAP WATER. We have no perfected arrangements whereby we can sell our First-Class Cottons.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EYE-BLOOMING ROSES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for all climates.

Church & School Bells. BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture these celebrated Bells for Churches, Academies, etc. Price list and circulars free.

Van's Stan "Stratena". The best CEMENT in the world. Mendis Glass, China, Marble, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Leather, Coral, Metal, Meerschaum, etc., etc., etc.

RUPTURE CURED! THE TRIUMPH. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: J. G. BUCKLEY, DEALER IN MARBLE, Tombstones and Monuments.

SEEDS! PLANTS! A Full Stock, Fine Assortment. Send orders for anything you want in the line of SEEDS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, etc., etc.

TO THE LADIES. If the ladies of Texas who have used the Buckeye Cakes will give us their opinions of the work the favor will be duly appreciated.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. MILL STONES, MILL IRONS, SAW MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, ENGINES & MACHINERY. JOHN W. WICKS, AGENT FOR IMPROVED PLANTATION MACHINERY.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, (GRUNEWALD'S HALL) NEW ORLEANS, OFFERS PIANOS, ORGANS, AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASIEST TERMS. LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE SOUTHWEST.

STEINWAY & SONS, W. KNABE & CO., A. WEBER, J. & C. FISCHER, and PLEYEL, WOLFF & CO., [Paris]. THE MOST POPULAR ORGANS OF CLOUGH & WARREN and PELOUBET & CO.

EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE. BRASS BANDS. Supplied with any instrument at Rock Bottom Prices.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald's Hall, New Orleans, BRANCH HOUSE, R. GRUNEWALD, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

J. S. DROWN & CO., Hardware Merchants. STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Offer Interior Merchants SPECIAL ADVANTAGES in the following lines of goods.

Glidden and Iowa Galvanized Barbed Wire, Milburn Wagons, Carls and Buckboard Buggies, Iron, Steel, Castings, Nails, Saddlery, Tinware, Woodware, Mantles, Grates, Wagon and Buggy Materials, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Rubber Belting.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. Sole Agent for Lyon's Patent Pool Billiard Tables at Manufacturers' Prices.

Texas Christian Advocate

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Greece is negotiating for four feet unarmored cruisers.

The ice gorge was impeding navigation on James river as late as the 13th.

The National Sheep and Wool Growers' convention is to meet in Washington, January 15th.

All Pacha is accused of exciting the Hoid and Rastri tribes to attack the Southern border of Montenegro.

The legislatures of Meholan and Mardes have declared ex-President Diaz an honorary citizen of these States.

A fire at Durham, N. C., the 16th, burned out seventeen business houses—large and small.

The minister of claims in the chamber of deputies, on the 16th, announced the pacification of Cuba complete.

Mr. Gladstone, in the house on the 17th, stated no offer of mediation had been received from Holland, or any other government.

A report comes from Pretoria, South Africa, that two assaults by British troops on that place were repulsed by the Boers.

The Flemish inhabitants of Belgium are protesting against the English annexation of the Transvaal.

The Greek congress continues to consider war with Turkey as a question of time, and to regard it inevitable after arbitration.

The Irish-American Industrial League held a meeting at New York the 12th, and resolved to carry on its work vigorously in the future.

A large meeting was held in Augusta, Georgia, the 12th, to express sympathy with the Irish and League. A league was formed and considerable money subscribed.

It is announced that terms have been agreed on consolidating the Western Union, American Union, and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph companies.

A committee has been appointed by a meeting held in New York the 13th, to raise funds for a national monument of Edgar Allen Poe.

Michael Malloy, in New Orleans, died from a wound inflicted the 5th by a punch in the face with an umbrella in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Owen Roper. Roper has been arrested for murder.

On the 9th a mob at Lake Providence broke into the jail and took out James Brown, who had murdered City Marshal Maguire a year ago, and hanged him to a lamp post.

It is rumored at Berlin that Bismarck has sent dispatches to Constantinople advising the Porte to assume the defensive.

According to the annual report of the Indian Bureau, the number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 255,939.

The anti-Jewish agitation in Germany has spread to Saxony, Leipzig and Breslau. An anti-Semitic petition will be presented to Bismarck in March. It has 40,000 names.

A mountain cabin, near Georgetown, Colorado, occupied by a man named Pankard, from New Orleans and a colored servant, was swept away the 14th by a snow avalanche. The bodies have not been recovered.

At 10 a. m., Jan. 14th, at Chicago the thermometer was 29 degrees above zero and by midnight it was 8 degrees below and falling at the rate of five degrees per hour.

The inspector of the 10th steamboat inspection district, embracing the lower Mississippi valley and the Gulf States, reports for 1880 out of two and a quarter million of passengers on steamboats not a single life lost. This makes steamboat travel safer than staying at home.

The committee appointed by the World's Fair commission have selected Gen. Grant the president of the World Fair. Of course he took it. That's the line he fights on.

Twenty Irish members are expected to follow Mr. Shaw, and disassociate themselves from Irish agitation and the Farnell parliamentary party.

Vienna papers deny that an alliance of the emperors has been established, but admit that advances have been made by Russia to that end.

The London Times calls attention to the fact that during the month of December, the outrages in Ireland numbered 886, being more than were reported in 1879, and little less than those of the three preceding years.

At Sandy Road, one thousand feet of the railway wharf have been battered away by the ice. From the point of the hook to the main span the ice is fourteen inches thick.

Snow and intense cold weather is reported still from Chicago as prevailing over the Northwestern and lake states, the thermometer was from 30 to 31 below zero in Northern Minnesota and Dakota the 13th.

Information at Charleston from the rice and cotton regions of South Carolina, report a great damage by the wet weather. One-half the cotton untripped in December is lost; in Sea Island the cotton is rotting in the fields and the rice owing to the rain will be one of the poorest crops on record.

On the 11th the daughter of C. H. Bank, of Mariana Arkansas, was brutally assaulted by a negro, who was jailed. A mob forced the jail took out the prisoner and literally riddled his body with bullets.

The representatives of the powers have been instructed to take collective action to induce Greece to accept arbitration. Greece has been warned that she is losing the sympathy of the powers.

A boiler in the Union Flouring mills at Detroit, exploded the morning of the 12th tearing out one side of the building killing and burying within the ruins the engineer, fireman, and a man named Whittier; another man outside was seriously injured.

The directory of the Mobile Cotton Exchange has endorsed the Reagan bill to regulate inter-state commerce and to prevent unjust discrimination by common carriers, and requested their congressional representatives to support the measure.

The International Sanitary Conference met at the Department of State in Washington the 12th, with thirty delegates present. They reached no conclusion and adjourned subject to call of the chairman.

The London Times says the appointment of Glauze Osman Pasha minister of war in conjunction with the appointment of Hassan Pasha minister of marine, and Hober Pasha chief of the admiralty staff, is proof that, in view of the threatening attitude of Greece, military and naval preparations are being actively advanced.

Col. Perjivaliski, the noted Russian traveler, was expected at St. Petersburg the 15th.

A mad dog was shot in Cumberland County, Me., the 13th, after biting two school children and several dogs.

It is stated at Constantinople that Greece has asked Russia to take Greek subjects in Turkey under her protection in case of war.

Several dangerous conspiracies of Irishmen in large English towns are known to the government.

It is reported in the city of Mexico that Gen. Montell has had Col. Tiplin, administrator of customs at Lower California, shot for smuggling.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has ordered presentments to the Court of Sessions for the organization of relief wards to relieve the distress among the poor in county Clare, which is greater than last year.

In the House of Commons the 18th, Marquis of Huntingdon warned the obstructionists that the ministry would be unable to restrain the feeling of irritation in the House and country arising from their action.

Dr. Pazote is expected to succeed Baron Von Sterill as minister of justice, and Lord Von Avenoril to succeed Baron Lin, minister of commerce in Austria.

The bill introduced by Senator Plumb, of Kansas, on the 15th, asking \$1,000,000 for Galveston harbor, which was referred to the committee on commerce, and the bill gaining confidence in the minds of our congressmen.

While Constantinople was disturbed by the report on the 15th that Greece would open the war the last of January, the Vienna Presse of the same date asserts that the powers will take decided steps to prevent war.

The London city guilds which own estates in Ireland, have signified their willingness to transfer to tenants about 170,000 acres of land under the terms of the new land bill.

The London Times says that Mr. Mitchell Henry, home rule member of parliament for Galway county, who is a well known and generous philanthropist, and has spent a fortune in reclaiming and beautifying his estates, has been obliged to leave Ireland in consequence of threats.

The new parliamentary party under Mr. William Shaw will only oppose a repeal bill within the strictest limits of the house, and if they consider the Irish bill just, will not only support it, but endeavor to obtain its acceptance in Ireland.

On the 13th the senate committee on railroads instructed Chairman Lamar to prepare a report bill granting a right-of-way through the military reservation of Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Southern New Mexico railroad.

Lies about children calling over the telephone wires for Santa Claus are very popular just now with Eastern parents. The true journalist never tells a lie. He lets some other fellow do it, and then copies the item.—Houston Post-Op.

By a vote of six to three the House Committee on Military Affairs, on the 13th, instructed Representative Sparks to report adversely on the bill to put Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of general. A minority report will be presented.

The interview between Mr. Gladstone and a deputation of liberals, on the 13th, indicated that the bill which the government will introduce will embody the recommendations of principle of security or fixity of tenure, in connection with periodical reductions of rents.

Latest advices from Peru state that three Chilean divisions are advancing on Lima. The first and second landed at Pisco and marched northward ravaging the country as they passed. The third landed at Callao, took the town at the point of the bayonet, dislodging a Peruvian division of 3000 men.

A note from the Porte to the ambassadors regrets the warlike preparations of Greece. To terminate the affair and preserve the peace of Europe the Powers are invited to send fresh instructions to their ambassadors at Constantinople for another conference. The tone of the note is pacific, and has made a favorable impression.

An oil tank on the Schuykill exploded the 13th scattering burning oil in all directions and breaking windows with the concussion a mile distant. The flames spread to four other tanks. The harbor, shipping, and warehouses were soon in flames. The burning oil flowing on the ground rendered useless all efforts of the firemen to arrest its spread.

The sum of 50,000 marks has been subscribed in Berlin to establish an anti-Jewish paper, as the majority of the newspapers are against the anti-Semitic movement. At the instigation of the Invalides the 16th, the Crown Prince Frederick William, in positive terms condemned the anti-Jewish movement. His invasion of schools and universities is especially to be regretted. He could not concern how such a movement could be supported by intellectual men.

On the 17th the Senate passed a bill for the purchase of the Freedmen's bank and real estate belonging to the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company and appropriating \$250,000 for the same. Senator Sherman without debate the joint resolution to create a commission for the performance of certain duties under act of congress for the erection of a monument at Yorktown and the proposed centennial celebration. The bill to regulate mode of purchase of tobacco for U. S. navy passed.

Advices from Salt Lake state that a snow storm two weeks ago, near Alta, in the Wasatch mountains, carried off a man named Dale; another slide, the 14th, carried off 400 feet of railroad in the main street of Alta, crushing and killing three men named Fitzgerald, Lee and Hollingshead, who had sought safety in the basement of a house.

On the 17th, in the house, bills to prohibit sending fire-arms through U. S. mails; to amend 3896 Revised Statutes, in regard to pre-payment of postage on second class matter; to prohibit exportation of diseased cattle and domestic animals; to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States; establish a sub-treasury in Louisville, Ky.; to provide a joint commission by the United States and

Great Britain to investigate alleged frauds in the Halifax fishery commission; a bill proposing a constitutional amendment, providing that the United States senators be elected by the people and not by legislatures, was introduced and referred.

Eugene Hale is elected to the United States senate from Maine; General Joseph R. Hawley will doubtless go from Connecticut, and Ben Harlow from Indiana. Senator Baldwin, the incumbent by gubernatorial appointment, was chosen senator for Chandler's unexpired term, from Michigan; Dawes will doubtless go from Massachusetts and Cockrell from Missouri. Bayard is senator from Delaware.

Subscriptions are being raised at Salt Lake for the refugees from Alta, ruined by the land slide, and a company has been organized to recover and bury the bodies of the dead. Mrs. Scott, a widow living near Alta, her daughter and son were murdered in their home the 18th. It appears that a negro named Garner committed a horrible assault on the daughter and then butchered her, her mother and brother to hide the crime.

On the 14th a resolution was introduced into the lower house of the Prussian diet, by Herr Winthorst, leader of the Catholic party, and supported by the Center and Polish deputies, declaring that the administration of sacraments and celebration of the mass are not subject to the penalty clauses of the laws of 1872, 1874 and 1875. An amendment will be offered to the effect that malcontent clergymen shall not be exempt from prosecution for exercising the above functions privately.

Any preparation designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time, is very rightly judged valuable. Mess. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We have used St. Jacobs Oil among our men and find that it helps them "every time." It is a powerful tonic, and we recommend it as a pain-levelling liniment.

An attempt was made the 15th to blow up the armory of the infantry barracks, at Sanford, where the rifles of the volunteers were deposited. A neat store, near the armory, was blown to atoms. The explosive is supposed to have been dynamite, but it is not known by some one having business with the regiment, and under Fenian influence. The barracks is in a populous district. One woman and a boy desperately wounded.

The Duke of Richmond's conservative commission, on agricultural depression in Ireland, reports in favor of a government loan to the farmers, and of migration from over-peopled districts, a plan for reclamation of waste lands, and a court of arbitration for fixings rents. Fourteen favored the report. A minority of five will present a report recommending the adoption of the three "F's" proposition.

We hope the present legislature will not initiate the course of its predecessors in making war upon the press of the State. There is a large amount of legal advertising that the newspapers are legitimately entitled to that has been selected for our columns. It is a tax payer, a matter of interest to every taxpayer, was changed by the sixteenth legislature. They are now advertised by manuscript notices, which few persons ever see or know anything about, instead of being published in the newspapers. We do not desire to see the press subsidized, but that which is of personal interest to taxpayers, to those interested in estates, and to debtors and creditors, properly belongs to the press, and should not be withheld.—Jefferson Democrat.

Advices from the City of Mexico state that every American Steamer brings numbers of Americans to Mexico, some in construction near the city, some as representatives of commercial interests, and some as tourists. Work on all rail ways in Mexico is being pushed. An American company has paid \$250,000 for the Quintana mine, three other rich mines have changed hands. Small pox and cholera fever are raging in Vera Cruz. The cotton crop on the Vera Cruz coast is large.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual report of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco by express from the west coast of Mexico, aggregates: Gold, \$23,222,122; silver, \$10,000,364; lead, \$1,000,000; and other minerals, \$1,000,000. The report shows an increase in gold of \$750,000, and a decrease in silver of \$300,000. Nevada shows total falling off of \$6,500,000.

A HERO.—The prisons of Italy enclose in their rocky walls—perched generally, like eagle's nests, on the tops of mountains—many a hero, whose piteous story could move the heart of a king. The justice of the courts is not always inflexible, and sometimes mistakes the innocent for the guilty. A story is related of a young man of Jesi, a mountain town on the Appennines not far from the Adriatic, which is true. At virtue still exists, and has power to nerve the human heart to the most heroic sacrifices. In November, 1874, Pacifico Luigi, station keeper of the railroad at Jesi, quarreled with another man who had been in prison, and was discharged with a knife, and Luigi responded with a pistol shot which killed him. Luigi had a son named Francesco, eighteen years old, who at that moment was with a young girl—Gianna. At night, when father and son were both in bed in their house—although one at least was not sleeping—the officers entered and arrested not the guilty father, but the innocent son. Francesco without a word, submitted to be his father's substitute, and was condemned by the court of Jesi, to twenty years of hard labor in the prison of Brindisi. The father, tortured by remorse, at the end of two years presented himself to the authorities, confessed his crime, and prayed for the release of his innocent son. But as judges are often unwilling to confess an error, they refused to consider this confession and released Pacifico Luigi, while the son was retained in prison. Father and mother, exasperated by grief, have left no means untried for six years to obtain the release of their son, but as yet have not been successful. Here is material for a romance worthy of a Dickens. This struggle of self-sacrifice between the father and the son could inspire the rarest poet to depict its phases. For the honor of Italian justice, it must be said that such cases are now rare. But only a few years past under the Pontifical and Bourbon governments, the most horrible crimes were crowded with the bravest and best in the land.—Cor. N. Y. Observer

MANY LOSE THEIR BEAUTY from the hair falling or falling. Dr. J. A. Sherman's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing.

Bad Breath and Teeth arise mostly from a foul stomach. Take a few drops of Dr. J. A. Sherman's Hair Balsam daily, and after using a tooth brush, brush the teeth and gums with the remainder. It arrests decay and makes the breath like a rose!

The Rev. Dr. Hale read a paper at the Church Congress at Leicester, England, on the Church of Russia, in which he denied the charge of ignorance on the part of the Russian clergy. The Russian church, he affirmed, has theological reviews which will bear comparison with the best of England and America.

The best preparation known in market for restoring gray hair to its original color is Hall's Sillian Hair Renewer. Try it!

The missionaries of the Scottish Free Church, after thoroughly exploring the western shore of Lake Nyassa in Central Africa have decided, owing to the unhealthful character of the climate, that the mission should be removed to a place half way between the northern and southern end of the lake on the west shore.

Pond's Extract, the most potent astringent agent known for Pains, Aches and Injuries; let those who have never used it inquire concerning its virtues.

The Vicar of the Parish of Lewton Lancashire England recently objected to the interment of a non-conformist, unless according to the rules of the Church of England. The father of the dead man objected and insisted that the service be conducted by his own minister. A painful wrangle followed, but the Vicar finally yielded and the interment took place, but not until many sensible people were disgusted by the bigotry of the ritualistic Vicar.

The secret of long life is to keep the liver perfectly healthy, which is best accomplished by using only "Sellers' Liver Pills."

The treasurer of the hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, reports of the total amount of thanksgiving offerings up to January 1, 1881, to be \$13,213.78.

What do you know about St. Jacobs Oil? This was a fair question, and we answer that we are reliably informed that a gentleman of this city who has suffered untold agony, and spent a mint of money to get relief from Rheumatism, in desperation sought some relief, and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Rheumatism he ever heard of.

The Free Will Baptists of New England have selected a point at Old Orchard for a summer resort for their denomination. They propose expending \$40,000 on the improvement of the property.

A precious gem is "Sellers' Cough Syrup," said one of our oldest and best physicians, in desperation sought some relief, and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Cough, Whooping Cough, Price 25c.

The newly appointed governor of Kansas, is friendly to the Jews. On opening his office he sent for the Jewish Rabbi and assured him his good will and gave him a sum of money to be used for charitable purposes.

Good advice. If you have a friend with a cough or cold, tell him to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is a good thing, and he will thank you for your advice. The price is only 25 cents a bottle.

Sir Fran's Lyvett, an English Methodist, said one of our oldest and best physicians, in desperation sought some relief, and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Cough, Whooping Cough, Price 25c.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and the result is a waste of money. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as this, and has given him a sum of money to be used for charitable purposes.

In Cincinnati the saloons are closed on election days, but are kept open on Sunday. On many of its streets there are half a dozen beer shops open to the block.

Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay.

The Christian Register, the only Unitarian paper in this country, says: "Many facts confirm us in the opinion that the orthodox churches were never doing so much propagandist work as now, nor going it so well. At no period in the history of the church since the Reformation have all branches of the church been so active as to-day. Yet infidelity talks of an effete Christianity."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE should be used when you are nervous and cannot sleep.

That the condition of the national bank surrony may be improved, and Treasurer Gillilan directs that holders of notes may forward in even thousands for redemption, free of express charges.

Advertisement for Kidney Wort, a permanent cure for kidney diseases, liver complaints, constipation and piles.

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The Bog Dwellings of Ireland. Mr. Tuke, in his now famous pamphlet, says: "Of the destitution and misery found in these bog dwellings, I feel, after a lapse of twenty-five hours, that I can hardly bring myself to write. It is not merely the unusual distress of to-day, arising from the causes I have enumerated, but the every-day life, the normal condition of hundreds, may thousands on the west coast of Donegal, and of many other parts of the West of Ireland, which oppresses me."

Here are a few of the dwellings described in the same author's language, but slightly abridged for want of space: (1) A turf dwelling near the road, which my friends, who were not acquainted with the West, could not believe was a human habitation. The end of the house towards the road was not more than four or five feet high, but as the ground sank rapidly on the other side, you were able to find an entrance through a low doorway. Within at first all appeared dark, the peat smoke which filled the room blinding us. There were neither chair nor table in the place, probably one small stool was all they possessed in that way. The bedstead was covered with a little ragged coverlet, beneath which some straw was spread on wooden frames. The children, or others who could not find room upon it, lay down on the bare rock or earth of the floor in thin clothes they wear all day, with a little straw or hay beneath them.

(2) A widow and family of five children—a stone-built dwelling, but without any article of furniture, except the bedstead and little cradle. There was more light in this house than the other, and this, perhaps, made the bareness and want of furniture more evident. There were even no saws left to provide the few pence for the salt or other trifling article to eat with the weekly allowance of meal.

(3) A small turf cabin, ten feet by twelve; all around it wild, uncultivated bog.

(4) One more instance out of many, and I must stop: "Do you see you cabin on the bog?" said the priest. For a time, though gradually becoming accustomed to these bog dwellings, we could not make it out, but at length we saw the smoke issuing from what appeared to be a small heap of turf sod. Again scrambling across the bog, we found the worst of even these miserable dwellings—worms, if worse could be, than the bog holes of Eriss, with which I was familiar in 1847. Imagine an old man and an old woman living in a hole scooped out of the bog nearly three feet below the surface, and not more than six feet square. There was no door and no chimney, and the rain was finding its way into the hut through the only opening about three feet high, which gave egress to the smoke and to the dwellers of the hut.

It might almost sound like mockery to say that a land question existed in such places where the people's lives seem one long fight against dysentery and starvation, yet there are agents or bailiffs even here, who, as soon as the people recede from the long strips of bog or mountain land, must have an increase of rent paid (whenever it is paid) in sixpences or four penny bits to intensify the very appearance of poverty.

The value of existence under such circumstances must appear small, as it always is with savage man; and unfortunately for the present crisis in Ireland, human life is cheapened the farther we recede from civilization. If the present generations of politicians were wise, they would in desperation seek some relief, and tried it, and declares that it is the best remedy for Rheumatism he ever heard of.

No Irish peasant out of Ireland ever lives in a bog dwelling or mud cabin. The magic touch of property transfers him into a different world from the great lunging screecher that he appears on his native soil. Where, however, a man is afraid to put on a coat, or to whitewash his cabin, let it be known that he is making money, and consequently able to bear an increase of rent, the spirit of progress and the love of law and order are utterly taken out of him. If he were to drain his spongy fields, the increased yield would soon be discovered. If he reclines a piece of the mountain side, he is immediately rented for the enlarged area, and his toil goes for little or nothing. This is no fancy picture, for even in Ulster these statements can be substantiated by facts, if necessary.

There is no use in trying to cure the evil from above; let legislation strike at the root of it, and give the Irish peasant security from disturbance and from immoral exactions of every kind. The attempt to make political capital out of one party or another out of the present crisis in the history of our suffering country, is too unpatriotic. In the public Press, as is too often the case, wealth, in its ready and powerful advocacy, is frequently pitted against the suffering and distressed of a people. Are party exigencies omnipotent? Can the people who write for the daily newspapers not realize the fact that tens of thousands of their countrymen are compelled, partly through the legislative sins of the past, to exist one-half the year on potato and the other half on Indian meal, and to live in dens and holes in which well-bred cattle would pine away? Such are the bog dwellings of the South and West.—Witness.

The natives of Antipodes a generation ago were a peaceable and industrious race, and are contributing to send the gospel to other cannibals that they may also be elevated in the scale of civilization.

That the condition of the national bank surrony may be improved, and Treasurer Gillilan directs that holders of notes may forward in even thousands for redemption, free of express charges.

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