

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

A RAVEN was an unclean bird, yet it brought bread to Elijah. We are in a wicked world, and yet if we are wise we may learn wisdom from its wickedness. The drunken man may teach us the wisdom of sobriety, and the angry man may give us lessons respecting the importance of controlling our temper.

If a man fall into a bog we are foolish if we travel the same path, and if we copy the example of the dissipated and profane we have no excuse if we share their punishment. God, in kindness, has scattered warnings along the path of erring man. If he fall into the pit where he has seen others go down he has none to blame but himself.

In the Galveston News would publish the speech of Senator Terrell when that gentleman only took 500 copies for circulation, why would they not publish Senator Homan's reply when that Senator offered to take 1000 copies for circulation, but asked him one hundred and seventy-five dollars extra? Does not this fact reveal the animus of the News on this vital question?

We see it stated that of the three hundred and twenty-seven members who have been added to the Central Church, at Erie, Pennsylvania, on profession of faith, two hundred and forty-one came from the Sunday-School. Of all the members of the church three-fourths were teachers and scholars of the Sunday-school. Wherever the Sunday-School is under the influence of a devoted pastor and earnest hearted teachers it will be the chief agency in building up the church.

The appeal which is made by our good brother of Bush Creek in this number of the Advocate to members of his charge in behalf of the Sunday-school work, will apply to many other Methodist communities in the land. His school is well attended by the children, but rarely visited by the adult members of the church. It is very seldom a Sunday-school fails for want of scholars. They are ready to go. They are usually found "on time" when the school is open; but their parents, older brothers and sisters, even members of the church, sadly neglect this interesting field of usefulness. We wish every pastor in Texas would preach in every town, village and neighborhood on the obligation of the church to the children, and on the responsibility of the parents. Could all the Methodist parents in Texas be aroused respecting their duty to their children and the Sunday-school interest, the numbers in attendance would be multiplied four-fold, and the Sunday-school would indeed prove a nursery in the church.

Among the arguments against prohibition circulated through the papers is the remarks of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, in which he is reported to have said: "the prohibition of license in Ohio in 1851 had practically resulted in doubling the number of drinking places in the State." This has gone forth through the press as proof that prohibition in Ohio has been a failure. This is a manifest perversion of Senator Thurman's meaning. In the first place, Ohio has never had a law that looked like prohibition. There are few States in the Union more completely than Ohio under the domination of the liquor traffic. Cincinnati is an immense brewery, and many of its principal streets reek with the odor of stale beer. In 1851 the legislature removed the license restrictions from the sale of intoxicating liquors, which left the people exposed to all the evils of the traffic. Since 1851, as Senator Thurman asserted, the number of drinking places has been doubled. A great deal of the testimony, read in our legislative halls and quoted by papers in the interest of the saloons, are perversion of the truth, like this misrepresentation of Senator Thurman's language.

The average American is not likely to be satisfied with a far less allowance of individual liberty than is enjoyed by the average Briton, the average German, or the average Frenchman. A slight confusion of terms, Mr. News. It is not liberty you contend for, but license—license to transform honest citizens into boozing paupers, and license to tax other honest citizens for the support of those paupers.

The French possess a most wonderful vitality. They are the marvel of Europe for thrift, for power of recuperation, and for many forms of individual self-denial, and yet total abstinence is something they can not comprehend. It is also well known that the French but indifferently comprehend the seventh commandment. Does the News propose that it shall be spangled from the decalogue?

APART from this fact it is well for all to understand that the prohibitory system can never be found practicable among a free people who are not disposed to resign themselves to perpetual pupillage to some absolute form of paternal rule. That argument that it is not practicable is slightly threadbare. The gambler uses it, the sinful woman uses it, the Mormon uses it. It has been used and is used now in behalf of every vice that degrades man and every immorality that brutalizes him.

The Wisconsin assembly passed a bill to make insanity for five years sufficient ground for divorce.

MAJOR PENN ON DANCING.

Major Penn, the evangelist, has been conducting a series of religious meetings in Palestine for nearly six weeks, and with considerable success. On a recent night he delivered his famous philippic on the modern dance. We could but admire the bravery of the speaker, in that he throttled this modern abomination—though the most popular vice in gay society—and charged upon its licentiousness; the road to ruin and to hell. He handled it without gloves, more as a lawyer—he is an old lawyer—than a divine. He first showed its ruinous effects on young men who live on small salaries—how it leads to dissipation, dishonesty and ruin. He showed the intimate—though concealed—relation which exists between the ball-room and the saloon; and between the saloon and the gambling hell. He spoke not from hearsay or fancy, but from personal knowledge and experience; he had seen and participated in all he described; he simply enunciated what he knew to be true—that he served the devil on that line long enough to learn the animus of this damning vice. He showed how the brandy flask would find its way to the ball room, concealed from the ladies, but drunk to intoxication by the men. This exhibit was both amusing and humiliating. He called things by their true names, and drove for the center thought—licentiousness. He did not intend to offend delicate ears, but the truth must come. The dancing young men got their portion in due season. He did not abuse, but warned them.

The lecturer then proceeded to pay his respect to the ladies. First by defining the nature of the modern dance. Its every tendency was to inflame the passions and invite a familiarity which is not in harmony with modesty and virtue; that in the promiscuous dance the odds and the evils of society do congregate, ladies are thrown into contact with low, vile men, whom they would spurn elsewhere. The speaker, by delivering this lecture at another place, offended a lady, who retailed by saying that she "thanked him; that she did not company with such stock as he described; that she danced with gentlemen." The speaker added that ere four weeks elapsed, she, the same woman, danced with a young man whose new suit of clothes were bought with stolen money, and that he is now in the penitentiary to expiate his crime. We would like to have whispered in the ear of the lecturer another incident, which we have reason to believe occurred in Palestine at a masquerade ball. A young lady—a church member—was in the act of accepting an invitation to dance with a manager of a house of ill fame, and was only saved from the disgrace by a friend. He further stated that the dance was stained with blood; that seven murders had been committed in Texas in 1880, growing out of feuds which originated at balls. The last item in this terrible bill of indictment against the modern dance, was, that it was the gate-way to prostitution and infamy! He stated that in New York city a committee had been appointed to ascertain, by statistics and otherwise, if there was any connection between the brothel and the dance. That the mayor of the city was one of that committee—that after a thorough examination, they reported that seventy-five per cent. of the prostitutes of that great city dated the commencement of their fall to the ball room. Young men, inflamed with liquor and other things, escorted at the dead hours of the night—all alone—young ladies to their homes! He concluded the terrible expose of this popular vice, by a telling appeal to mothers and sisters.

He said some church members dance, but that he had never known any one of that class to be any account to the church, and appealed to a pastor present to know, "is it not so in your church?" to which the pastor answered in a full voice of approval.

He closed by taking a vote of the men—"All who believe that I have told the truth, rise and stand." A very large number sustained the views of the speaker. His allusions to a fallen woman, doomed and damned in society, beyond redemption, and outside of the range of sympathy of even Christian women, was a true bill; a rebuke in thunder-tones upon the ears of mothers, wives and maidens who patronize the dance. May it not be lost! We do not profess in this report to give, in every instance, the words of the speaker, but his thoughts, and only an outline of them.

REMARKS. If these statements be true—and we have no reason to doubt them—then, we are amazed, overwhelmed, humiliated and disgusted, on finding ourselves driven to the painful conclusion that this fashionable vice—the modern dance—is nothing less than a hot-house of lust; a nursery of quick growth, in which thousands of our young people, maidens as well as boys and young men, are being educated and trained for their places in society. Will it be said that the evangelist has borne false witness against an innocent amusement? Is he not entitled to credit as a witness to that which he has seen and known? The tremendous force of his statements cannot be broken in that way. They are backed by an accumulation of facts, figures and testimony which do not admit of that summary method of disposition. They are either true or false. If false, it should be shown by evidence which does not admit of doubt. We can not afford a doubt on so grave a question,

Involving the reputation, virtue and future of society around us. If true, they are shockingly, alarmingly true, especially when considered in the light of the popularity of the modern dance.

But what shall we say of church members who lead their persons and influence to this abomination! Shall we say that they are hypocrites? We will say that they are not what they profess to be—Christians. They crucify the Lord of glory and put him to an open shame in the eyes of friends and enemies. No one believes in their religion. Neither saints nor sinners have any confidence in their piety; and they know themselves to be frauds on the church. What a humiliating attitude for anyone claiming respectability to occupy before the church and the world! Let them instantly reform, or leave the church en masse. They are a blight and mildew. They are in the wrong place, if in any church. It is bad enough to serve the devil outside of the church, but to come into it—assume its solemn vows to renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, to obediently keep God's holy will and commandments and walk in obedience thereto all the days of their lives—and then openly and shamefully treat this solemn covenant with God and the church with open contempt, is to advertise themselves to heaven, earth, and hell as traitors.

This is strong language we know, but we plead for the morals of society and the purity of the church. We ask parents who have a daughter, and whose eye may trace these lines, to go back to the report of that New York committee and read, again that fact that of the fallen women of this modern Babylon—the city of New York—seventy-five per cent. of them date the beginning of their infamy to the waltz of the lustful dance, and say whether parental authority becomes a cury when the question of the child's exposure to demoralization, ruin and worse than death, looks them in the face. Reader, what do you think of the modern dance?

MORAL SUASION AND PROHIBITION.

Very often men agree as to the need of a reform, but disagree as to the agencies by which it may be accomplished. The evils of intemperance are so widespread and so damaging to the best interests of society that none can question their existence, nor deny the importance of ridding the land of their cause. In the accomplishment of this end one party would rely on moral suasion alone; the other would find relief in wise laws, faithfully enforced. The solution of the question is found in the acceptance of both forces for the accomplishment of the desired end. Law is but the crystallization of the moral sentiment of the people. Moral suasion arouses, educates and moulds public sentiment until it is prepared to express itself in laws which will shield society against the evils from which deliverance is sought. Law is seldom enforced beyond the moral sentiment of the people. It has been the task of moral suasion to establish an enlightened and healthful public sentiment which demands that the evils of the liquor traffic shall be abated, and it still has an important work to accomplish in the maintenance of that moral sentiment, so that laws, when enacted, will be faithfully enforced. At no period in the history of this great movement has the need of all these moral forces which arouse and enlighten public sentiment been more apparent than during the conflict now agitating the minds of thoughtful men in our State. The hundred thousand names which have been appended to the petitions, asking for the privilege of deciding by vote whether the land shall longer be burdened by this curse, is but the response of reason and moral sentiment to the voice of moral suasion. Prohibition is not designed to supplant moral suasion; it is its legitimate offspring.

Again, unless public sentiment, when thoroughly aroused and educated respecting the evils of the whisky traffic, is formulated in wise laws, it will remain to a large extent inoperative, and society must continue exposed to all the evils which flow from the open saloon. So long as this business is legalized, and men are permitted under the protection of the law to spread their allurements before the public, men will drink and all the evils which attend the use of intoxicating liquors will continue to afflict society. There are voices which mere moral suasion will not restrain unless supported by the authority of law. Men do not rely on moral suasion alone to protect their property from the thief, their reputation from the tongue of slander, their lives from the steel of the assassin, or their homes from entrance by the midnight plunderer. Law is evoked and its sanctions become a terror to the evil doer. The wrongs, the miseries, the crimes that the liquor traffic entails on society rival the evils which flow from all other causes combined, and the authority of law must be invoked to render potential that moral sentiment which has so long and so earnestly protested against this evil.

Let us not, in this hour, divide our strength. There is work for all good men in this great reform. The lecturer on the rostrum, the preacher in the pulpit, the editor in his chair, the father and mother in the family circle, the citizen at the convention and at the ballot box, the law maker in legislative halls, the judge on the bench, and the executive officer who has sworn to arrest every offender against the law, have all their work to perform. Let each one

fall into rank in that part of the army where he can best battle for the deliverance of the land from its most dangerous foe.

THE RIGHT TO PROHIBIT.

In summing up for the defence Senator Terrell makes as his first point the legal proposition that "prohibitory legislation lies beyond the sphere of government; that the remedy for the evil of drink is found in the church and not in the State. That the former deals with moral nature and the latter with the citizen's life, liberty and property." The principle is true. His premises are correct—but the application he makes is erroneous. When the minister of holy truth rises in the pulpit to denounce intemperance, he treats it as a sin against the Almighty; but when the legislator is asked to prevent it, the reason is that intemperance endangers the lives of innocent citizens by transforming harmless men into murderous fiends; because it makes paupers who must, with their dependents, be supported out of the public treasury. The law-making power derives its right to forbid the introduction of intoxicants from the same principle that gives it the right to do any other act necessary to the citizen's self defence. And, further, it derives the power from the right of property. The body politic has the right inherent within itself to defend the public treasury from depletion. It has the right to forbid that which renders exorbitant taxation necessary. We have not space here to produce the statistics which prove that intemperance is the great promoter of crime and poverty. Nor does the honorable senator deny it. Nay, he confesses it at several points of his learned argument. To be effective and convincing he must show that the legal right does not reside in the legislature to protect the citizen from crime and his property from unnecessary taxation. And by the way of assistance we may tell him that there is no health law, no sanitary law, no quarantine law which is not based on the principle which he denies.

Again, the senator presumes that the courts could find the right to prohibit the use of tea and coffee as prejudicial to the health. So they would, and property, too, if drinking coffee caused men to become paupers and turn their wives and children on the public treasury for support. And here let us enlighten the senator: Temperance men do not ask prohibitory law because the use of intoxicants hurts alone the drinker's health, or even kills him. It is because it endangers their own lives by transforming him into a murderous fiend; because it paralyzes his dependents and throws them upon the public treasury for support. Suppose he admit the right of the drinker to drink himself into an open grave, does it follow that he has the right to make the community pay taxes for the support of his widow and orphans?

The keen-eyed senator sees a faint glimmer of the truth, because he says, and truly says, that it is not within the power of the government to prescribe meat, drink and clothing, "so long as no one is hurt but myself." Let us give an illustration: Foolish people have endeavored to prevent Mrs. Dr. Walker from wearing pantaloons, and very properly failed; but suppose she were to put on a pair of pantaloons worn by some man who had died of small-pox, then the law would take them off of her, not because they were pantaloons, but because they were infectious. So we ask that no intoxicants shall be sold, not merely because they hurt the drinker, but because the effect of his drinking is to endanger the lives of the community and waste its property. As moralists and philanthropists, we may deal with the question in its relation to the drinker; but as legislators we deal with it on account of its relation to ourselves.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Samuel Johnson once said: "Before we permit our severity to break loose upon any fault or error, we ought to consider how much we have countenanced and promoted it." We commend that saying of the English sage to those who, while they favor the licensing of vice, are disposed to censure any of its victims for their follies and crimes. If their sons are lured into gambling hell or whisky dens, before they blame the gambler who fleeced their boy, or the liquor dealer for selling liquor to a minor, or before they are very harsh on that boy for taking passage on one of these through lines to perdition, let them think what hand they had in fastening that vice on an unwilling people.

A man is murdered in a drunken affray and they have to serve on the jury. As they listen to the terrible indictment against the liquor traffic, let them settle the question how much stock they have in the blood of the murdered man and how much in the guilt of the murderer.

When they read in the Northern and Eastern papers that Texas is a lawless State and when the reports sent out by the Galveston News and other papers of shooting affrays in drinking saloons confirm these evil reports against the good name of Texas, let them, before they condemn the participants in these disgraceful scenes, or the papers that report them, decide how far they have countenanced or promoted this cause of the disorders that disgrace us.

Some gentlemen have reached San Antonio with orders to purchase seven million acres of land in Mexico.—Chicago Times.

BLESSINGS INCREASE RESPONSIBILITY.

Every blessing we receive multiplies our responsibilities. With each addition to our fortune, with each new acquisition of knowledge, with each added honor from the hands of our fellow men, there is an increase of responsibility. If men would think, this consciousness of enlarged accountability would soften and subdue the exultation which attends success. Paul comprehended the philosophy of human life when he said, "Ye are not your own; ye are bought with a price; therefore, glorify God in your body and your spirit which are God's." The man who holds in his hands the power to relieve the sorrows of his fellow-men, and fails without cause to use it, is second in guilt only to that man who inflicts those sorrows upon them. He who has wealth at his command, and yet allows the hungry to go un-fed, the naked to shiver with cold, the sick to die neglected, shares the awful sin of those men who by wrong or hard exactions may have entailed these evils on their fellow-men. The man who can furnish the means of building schools and enlarging the intelligence of his race, and yet withhold it has helped to shut against them the door of advancement and to perpetuate their ignorance and delinquency. The man who has the means of sending the gospel to the pagan world, and yet wastes his wealth in useless accumulation, shares the sin of the false teachers who are leading the darkened nations of the earth into deeper and darker gloom. Could men view the things of this life in their true relations instead of accepting the prosperity in any department of life as the means for their personal aggrandizement or pleasure, they would accept it as the sword and shield with which the soldier fights himself for battle. They would accept it as sworn officers accept the trust of government, to be employed, not for their own ambitious end, but for the general good. They would take their place among the servants of God on earth as the angels range themselves among the messenger of God in heaven, not to seek their own pleasure, but to honor and serve him who has delivered to them such high and important trusts.

It has been demonstrated that the abuse of tobacco is very injurious to health. It ruins the nervous system and causes insanity, which may go down to the third or fourth generation. Why, then, not forbid the use of tobacco?—Yes.

Whenever smoking cigars or chewing tobacco shall cause a man to go home and choke the breath out of his wife, and kick his children into the street, it will be time to deal with that evil; until then we must give our attention to that which is filling our jails and almshouses.

WHISKY OR NO WHISKY is now the question which is attracting more attention than any other. Shall this worse than nuisance be abated by law, or continue to curse the land, and blight the dearest interests of society? The grave responsibility of answering this question now devolves upon the lower house of the Texas legislature. The situation is critical and intensely exciting. Perhaps not less than one hundred and fifty thousand, (150,000), petitioners, of the best classes of society in the State have asked, prayed and importuned the law making body to submit the question to the people, and give them a chance to decide it at the ballot box.

In the Senate 7, and in the lower House 28 have said: "no; we are Democrats, and are committed to the doctrine that all power in this government is in the people, but we are unwilling to trust them just now on this whisky question. They are excited and might do a foolish thing. Then it might be a long time before it could be undone." See Senator Gooch's speech. Will his constituents feel themselves complimented by this logic? Time will tell. Let these gentlemen know that they will be held to responsibility on the true issue—that of refusing to trust the people to vote for or against prohibition, as they might elect.

Is this proud dictation to the people—that denies to them the right to vote on this question, in answer to their respectful prayer, Democracy? If it is, then Democracy is both a sham and a cheat. Ichabod should be stamped on its brow. Let its days be few, and let another take its place.

But this is not democracy. It is an illegitimate, born out of due time and seeking adoption by the democracy of Texas. Let German infidelity father it, and the whisky ring of Texas give it birth.

We are still hopeful that the bill, when put on its final passage, will receive a two-thirds majority in the lower house, and that the prayer of the people will be respected. If it fail, the day of its triumph is only delayed. The hundreds of thousands who favor it will know how to take care of their interests in the future. In case of present failure, we predict a vindication of the motto, vox populi vox dei.

The Germans are a great people; and, in their way, a temperate people, and yet temperance upon the prohibitory or total abstinence plan is unknown to them.—News.

THEOLOGICAL AND HOMILETIC MONTHLY.

R. N. Stedd, Editor and Publisher. The March number of this excellent monthly is on our table, having been thoroughly read and highly appreciated. This number sustains well the high character of this deservedly popular magazine.

The article on "The Bible as a universal system," by the Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., is worth the price of the monthly. Rev. I. W. Emerson is out again in another plausible dish of Pelagianism admirably served up with the sauce of logic. We have been requested by a brother minister—a subscriber and critical reader of the Homiletic—to review the articles of Mr. Emerson in the Advocate. We respectfully decline, for two reasons: First, it would transfer the controversy from the Homiletic, where it originated and is being continued, to the columns of our church paper, a very large majority of the readers of which have no knowledge of its existence, and would feel but little interest in it. Secondly, because Mr. Emerson is in the hands of the Rev. J. M. Boland, A. M., whose ability to expose error and vindicate truth no reader of the Homiletic will question.

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ONE CENT PER WEEK.

How many of the preachers on circuits, missions or stations can raise this year one cent per week from each member of the church? Suppose they make the attempt? Let each Methodist father and mother be induced to give this amount, or, if they prefer, a nickel per month. Many of the older children, who are members of the church, can join this cent-a-week society. The little children, many of them, can join in the work. Our missions need help. We have placed the demand so low that many will hardly consider it worthy of notice. No matter; the suns on the beach make up the ocean shore; the drops of water make up the mighty deep; the leaves on the trees make up the forests of the earth, and the Master calls on each one to do something for the advancement of his cause. Will each pastor, each member, each boy and girl in the church join this cent-a-week missionary society?

Emisaries of the great breweries and liquor dealers of the West are here to fight prohibition. As an incident of the prolongation of the session, the lobbying forces are again gathering, and the enemies of prohibition begin to show signs of organization, to effect the strong influences working on the other side.

The above extracts from the Austin telegrams in the Galveston News will suggest to the friends of prohibition the nature of the agency at work to control a half a dozen votes more or less in the House of Representatives at Austin and thus defeat the just demand of upwards of one hundred thousand of the best citizens of the State to submit the question to the people. That these emissaries of the Western breweries and of the liquor dealers of the State may accomplish their purpose is very possible; but the vote of every legislator will go to record, and the law-abiding will hold the men who denied the people the privilege of voting to a stern account.

Why not enact a prohibitory law against religious preaching and religious literature, not excepting the Holy Scriptures?—Yes.

Because Holy Scriptures forbid and discourage the use of demeriting beverages. We will whisper a little theology to our brother of the News. The two arguments which have been the hallmarks of Christianity and against which no infidel has ever made head-way are the pure morality of the Scriptures and the perfect life of the master. Abolish one single immoral precept in the Scriptures and their authority will vanish. Prove but one immoral act in the life of the blessed Lord, and the whole fabric of Christianity will totter and fall.

The theory of the prohibitory system is in one sense rife with infidelity, if not with atheism; for it does not believe in the capacity of man, inherent or inspired, to attain virtue as a moral free agent.—Yes.

What sort of theology has our neighbor been reading. If the Bible teaches anything, it teaches that man of himself is utterly gone astray and incapable of self-reformation. The Bible, the thirty articles, the shorter and the longer catechism, and all the creeds, teach this doctrine.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PRESS.

At no time in the past have the people of this country, especially of the South and Southwest, been so thoroughly aroused in opposition to the making, selling and use of ardent spirits as a common beverage as they are now. In the Carolinas, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Texas, in Arkansas and perhaps some other States, the people are agitating the subject with an earnestness and zeal becoming the importance of the ends to be accomplished. They seem to have become tired of relying upon the efforts of itinerating lecturers, and the organizations of "Sons of Temperance," "Bands of Hope," "Good Templars" and such like; for whatever good these may have accomplished, it is manifest that they have not done all that was needed to be done; and now the people, who in this government are the acknowledged source of all political power, have determined to test the question before their representatives in the lawmaking department of the country; and ask, if intemperance may be forcibly abated, and sources of pestilence be removed by force of law, then why may not drunkenness be in like manner prevented? They know that the greater proportion of crime, of insanity of pauperism and wretchedness in this

country is justly attributable to this cause; they know this to be the source whence come their heavy burdens in the way of taxation; know that the burden of supporting the poor-houses, the asylums, the work-houses, the jails and penitentiaries, is being heaped upon them, and they want to know why they may not be relieved of this burden. They know that intemperance is the great feeder of all these institutions, and desire the supplies to be cut off, and cut off they will be sooner or later. The sober, intelligent, wealth-producing part of the people, cannot and will not bear it much longer. They have borne it too long already. Besides, the friends of temperance, law and humanity, desire and propose to test the question, and by a full and fair vote determine whether this be a land of sobriety or of drunkenness, and whether the sober part of the community shall continue to be oppressed with the burdens now imposed upon them in order that the makers and sellers of ardent spirits may get rich. The struggle has commenced in earnest, and many God defend the right.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

The Grand Jury of Lauderdale county in their report at the Court here, say: "They regret to say that most of the crimes which they have been called to investigate grow out of the use of ardent spirits. They find that by a few of the persons who are licensed to retail liquors the law has been in some respects habitually and openly violated as will appear from some of their presentments already made." Now here is testimony of a very intelligent and satisfactory concerning the evils of whiskey. The most of the crimes they were called to investigate grew out of the use of ardent spirits. And this is the universal testimony of all experience and observation on this subject. Whiskey is the cause of very many of the crimes, and the crime and lawlessness that curse our land. It is this that piles up court expenses and jail fees and burdens the community with taxes. Could there be a stronger argument or a greater reason than we have here for the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits in it, but evil and only evil. How long will this evil be tolerated, this fearful curse be endured? Yet we have it in our very midst. Men authorized and protected by law to deal out destruction and death, and give occasion for misery and ruin. All this has the sanction and endorsement of the community. The saloons that are in our midst are here because we have said let them be here. Surely an intelligent and civilized community desiring its own protection and peace and prosperity cannot much longer tolerate, much less sanction, such a monster evil.—Mississippi Methodist.

To come to the point at once, a great want of the church is stewards—men who will feel the importance of the official and fulfill its duties. There are stewards who could raise any assessment or collect any charge. But they can serve only in one way, and that is by their stations or circuits they do; but they cannot be transported to supply lack of service elsewhere. These men do not approach persons with complaints that the assessment is too heavy, or they take time to collect information that the times are so bad. They do not defer collections till the day before the quarterly meeting, or wait until Sunday morning in the hope that the persons they wish to see will come to church, and give them a chance to collect. As they take time to collect what is due them personally, so they take time to do this part of the Lord's work. Our system is admirable, but it needs to be worked more efficiently. If the stewards fall in their office, either the preachers, family friends, or the members must obtrude his name upon the church, beg the money due, and fasten upon himself the stigma that he is a world man. Let the stewards be prompt and faithful; this will relieve the preachers of a burden, and leave them at liberty to attend more fully to their proper work. They will have still enough to do without any respecting the necessities of life. The people should have tithes ready, and the stewards should bring them into the store-house; where a blessing may be expected to rest upon them. They will not be room enough to receive.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

Many good people take too narrow a view in their praying for the great. They seem inclined to pray only for help for special efforts and occasions. Whereas, we should pray always for spiritual help in all things. It is not simply that we need the spirit that we may do a good thing, or that we may, or endure a certain trial, or as a gratification or bereavement, but we should pray to be "filled with the spirit" always, and to be led by the spirit in all things. One who prays aright all the week will not need to spend a long time in prayer on Sunday morning. One who is always resting temptation—who is always seeking divine help to resist evil, not simply by asking for it on special occasions, but by using the grace he has on all occasions, will not have need of special or multiplied prayers when his trial comes. Waiting and working, praying and doing, close together.—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

FAYETTE, Fayette county, March 18. Another of our solid and faithful. The Rev. J. L. Shapper, of the German Conference of our own church, fell asleep in Jesus here this evening at about 7 o'clock. He had been afflicted for some months with his head and throat, and came here to have better medical treatment, but it did not avail. These kind people did all they could in making him comfortable and in supplying his wants. He did not fear death. He was ready for the summons. He died as peacefully as if he were just going to sleep. Suppose his obituary will be forthcoming.—T. F. DUMMETT.

MESQUIT, March 8.—A telegram this morning announces the death of Capt. R. A. Terrell, after a protracted and painful illness. Uncle Bob was a pioneer to Texas, not only as a civilian but as Methodist as well. Bros. John and Mary will remember their host while he conferred with them in 1838. Many were his friends; a consistent life is ended. In peace he departed. Others will furnish his obituary.—J. W. LIVERY.

TERRELL, Kaufman county, March 9.—Capt. R. A. Terrell, an old Texas veteran, died at his home in this place last night at ten o'clock. This announcement will carry sadness to many hearts, especially Methodist preachers, for his house has been their home for years. He was converted in 1846, and has been a consistent member of the church since that time. A suitable obituary will be sent the Advocate. I suppose, written by one of his old friends.—R. M. POWERS.

Texas Christian Advocate.

Near the city of Rome, in Italy, not far from the church of St. Paul, upon the River Tiber, there is the old monastery of the "Three Flowers," rented out again to the Trappists, a Catholic order of very strict observance, who had settled at the spot about twelve years previously.

There is a feeling among thoughtful and humane men that the system obtaining generally in the States for the care and cure of the insane is a costly mistake, all the more lamentable because its very methods tend to the prevention of recovery.

A novel lawsuit, involving rather intricate rights as between the parties contestant, was decided last week in Justice Davis' court, after a tedious litigation of six months.

Mr. Vanderbilt discovers there is a care in riches. He says: After a man has got a million he is as well off as if he had a hundred million.

To TRAVELERS BY SEA AND LAND.—The effect of change of air and travel is to produce constipation, which is followed by Headache, Piles and a general disarrangement of the system.

Col. A. J. Lane, of Mason, Ga., and Mr. George L. Hazlett, of Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived at Shreveport, La., Saturday last, and spent the day in consultation with Major B. H. Green, chief engineer of the New Orleans Pacific Railway.

Of the competition between capital and labor, Mr. Vanderbilt says: "Capital is the best friend labor has anywhere. I admit that laboring men are often imposed upon by their employers, but I believe that the cases are rare in which they can not obtain in a peaceful and friendly way an equitable adjustment."

ON THE TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.—"I acted in good faith and according to my best judgment. At the time I was less interested in Western Union stock than at any time for three years previously."

His opinion of Railroad Men.—"I consider Thomas A. Scott the best railroad manager I ever came in contact with. Jay Gould is very able and shrewd. He is reported to be engaged in many enterprises covering a vast amount of territory."

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There is now more than one way of reaching California by rail. On and after the 20th the regular trains will leave Atchison, Kan., for San Francisco over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads.

Many persons are bitterly opposed to "patent medicines," and will rarely use them at all. There is no doubt that many are worthless, yet a remedy that has stood the test for years, like Dr. Sherman's PINKETTES, will naturally be popular.

The law recently passed by the Missouri legislature against gambling aims at the extermination of the evil. It provides for the minimum punishment for any person convicted of keeping a gambling house six months imprisonment in the county jail.

Wilbur's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful patients themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England.

All the members of President Garfield's cabinet except two are lawyers. The exceptions are Blaine and James, both of whom commenced life as journalists.

Kidney Complaints.—of all descriptions are relieved at once and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility.

The Kansas prohibition law goes into effect May 1st, and the workings of the law in that State will be practically demonstrated before it goes into effect in Texas.

Never let a cough, cold, or croup go too far. On the first symptoms send your druggist for "Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup," 25c. per bottle.

The Mississippi valley cotton planters' association will meet in Memphis in May. It met in Vicksburg last year—representing then 250,000 bales of cotton. It has grown rapidly since.

The liver is the organ most speedily disordered by malarial poisons. Ayer's Ague Cure expels these poisons from the system, and is a most excellent remedy for liver complaints.

HORNOLD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For Nervousness.—JOHN Y. SIMMONS, M.D., of Monroeville, Iowa, writes: "I used your 'Nerve Tonic'—made me a new nervous system."

Some of the Solons at Austin in discussing prohibition are like Danaher: they lay upon the monetary for a very advertised remedy, that I feel it a duty to acknowledge real merit when I find it.

POST OFFICE, Waco Texas, Jan. 26th.—Dr. Swaney & Son, Philadelphia, Pa., Gents. I have often paid for handbags, and it is so rare an occurrence that I do not get disappointed when I see an advertised remedy, that I feel it a duty to acknowledge real merit when I find it.

HOLMAN'S PADS CURE THE ONLY SIMPLY BY TRUE ABORP. MALARIAL TION. TRADE MARK. ANTIDOT.

Holman's Ague, Liver & Stomach Pad. For MALARIA, AGUE, Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$2.00.

Holman's Special Pad. Adapted to old chronic cases. Price \$3.00.

Holman's Spine Belt. For strabern cases of enlarged spleen, and unyielding Liver and Stomach troubles. Price \$5.00.

Holman's Infant's Pad. For ailments of Infants and Children. Price \$1.50.

Holman's Absorbent Pad. For Kidney and Bladder complaints. Price \$2.00.

Holman's Uterine Pad. For Female Troubles. Price \$3.00.

Holman's Absorbent Medicinal Body Plaster. The best plaster made. For use on Rubber basis. Price 25c.

HOLMAN PAD CO., P. O. Box 2122, 93 William St., N. Y.

A GREAT REVELATION Some Valuable Thoughts Concerning Human Happiness and Timely Suggestions About Securing it.

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.

COMMENT ON EVERY SIDE, while people seem investigating and advancing in every direction which can help them morally, mentally or physically. This is specially 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.

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.

The speaker then graphically described another period which came upon the people, in which they assigned the origin of all diseases to the stomach, and by changing the faculty of this theory, and that the kidneys and liver were the causes of disease, and that many people are 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:

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. 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.

My heart beat so rapidly it was with difficulty I could sleep. 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.

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 simple vegetable leaf I had 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, and 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 I determined the entire world should share 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 the man's highest duty. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of disease 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 and peace of mind and to see the joy that they now possess."

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CHEAP FRUIT TREES. Anything desired in the Nursery or Floral Line will be supplied at same low rates. Complete List, with prices, free on request. Send for it.

PEACHES Alexander, Arden, (Prize May 10 to 15) and all the best kinds, medium and late. 15c. each; ten for \$1.25. Other Nurserymen charge from 25c. to 50c. each. Will furnish large lots, all early Peaches, for market at special figures. Correspondence invited.

APPLES Kinship only which are known to succeed South, including best Winter Apples, such as Shockley, Ben Davis and Nickajack, the latter ripening in November and late. 15c. each; ten for \$1.25. Other Nurserymen charge from 25c. to 50c. each. Will furnish large lots, all early Peaches, for market at special figures. Correspondence invited.

GRAPE VINES, WILD GOOSE PLUMS, etc. MULBERRIES, fine for hoes, bear four or five months. 25c. Special rates for the above by the lot. ARBOR VITAE, ten for \$1.25. See list. WILSON'S STRAWBERRIES, per 1000, 50c. Other kinds low. ROSES, 25c. six for \$1.50. All kinds, FINEST PRICES. SHIPMENTS MADE. Write for a list of plants and prices. We have no agents' commissions to pay, hence 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. Cash must accompany order to secure it. On all cash orders a discount of two per cent. a month will be allowed from time order is booked until it is shipped. Remit by registered letter, bank draft or postal note to Galveston, Texas. G. B. A. LOTT, Nurseryman and Dealer, Larissa, Cherokee Co., Texas. REFERENCE: WILLIAMS & BONSNER, Bankers, Tyler, Texas.

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Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In malarial districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severe symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these minerals produce these complaints, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinsin, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. Ayer's Ague Cure, though it eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, arsenic, or any thing that can figure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. J. T. SWearingen.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Brenham, Washington Co., Texas.

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MOELLER'S BERLINER TONIC. An absolute remedy for Female Complaints. A Powerful Cure for Chronic Irritability. Cures all Painful and Periodical Disorders. A Powerful Female Tonic and Regulator. Cures all Painful and Periodical Disorders. A Powerful Female Tonic and Regulator. Cures all Painful and Periodical Disorders. A Powerful Female Tonic and Regulator.

INEALIBLE CURE FOR STERILITY. It Stimulates, Invigorates and Regulates the Female System, Surely, Positively and Miraculously. Price, \$1.00 Per Bottle. THOMPSON, GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Galveston, Texas.

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DR. GRAY'S Back Supporting Shoulder-Brace, For Ladies and Children.

E. H. LOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, General Land and Collecting Agent, Davilla, Milan Co., Texas.

Texas Christian Advocate. TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Prohibition in Wisconsin has been defeated. The first \$1,000,000 has been subscribed to the world's fair.

The House of Lords, on the 18th, passed the arms bill to its third reading.

A tornado passed over a considerable part of southwestern Missouri, March 17th.

The czar has issued an ukase which confirms the religious laws and privileges of Finland.

Hon. Jacob Carter, the oldest knight Templar in New Hampshire, died at Concord.

Judge Richard J. Bowie, formerly chief justice of Maryland, died at his home near Rockville, Md.

It has been expected that Garrettsville would succeed to the position of prime minister.

The new czar and his queen have taken residence at the Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg.

Five hundred persons have been lodged in the Kilmainham jail, Dublin, under the coercion act.

The widow of Hon. Fernando Wood, an inmate of the Sanford hall asylum in Flushing, L. I.

Advices from Naples the 16th announce another shock of earthquake has been felt at Basuducola.

The Denver, Western and Pacific railroad has several hundred teams and men engaged in grading.

The Greenback Central Club at San Francisco the 17th, adopted the resolution endorsing the assassination of the czar.

Placards congratulating the nihilists on the assassination of the czar were posted over Paris the 17th. One arrest has been made.

The duke of Sutherland is coming to this country, accompanied by the marquis of Stafford and several other gentlemen.

Latest advices from Lima state that a provisional government has been organized under Francisco Garcia Calderon.

The Pope's Encyclical letter has been issued proclaiming a jubilee from March 19th to November 1st, for Europe, and for the rest of the world to January 1, 1882.

The secretary of the treasury refuses to approve the recent sale of the Marine Hospital at St. Thomas. He considers the price \$25,000 too low.

The town of Irbal, on the Black Sea, was nearly destroyed by fire, 315 buildings, including custom house and foreign consulates, having burned.

There is great destitution among the homeless inhabitants.

Ex-United States Senator D. N. Armstrong, who has been on trial in St. Louis for malfeasance in office while at the head of the police board in that city has been acquitted.

The promise of amnesty to the Boer leaders has had a decided effect, especially on Joubert, against whom the charge of murder is pending in the British Transvaal courts.

The coronation of the czar will take place at Moscow on the expiration of the period of deep mourning, the imperial party remaining in Moscow until the end of the year.

In the house of commons the 16th a motion of Mr. Gladstone to vote £500,000 for Afghan war expenses was passed without division.

The news of the assassination of the czar caused at Berlin increased stringency in the enforcement of the socialist laws.

The bark Maria and Stiphany, both from Rio, are detained in the New Orleans quarantine. Their cargoes of coffee will be unloaded by acclimated negro stevedores, and will be thoroughly disinfected.

The proclamation of Emperor Alexander III. has been followed by a special ukase, summoning the peasants to join in allegiance with other faithful subjects.

The new Czarowitz Nicholas has been appointed Otzarov of all the Cossacks. Gen. Skobeleff, on account of the czar's assassination, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. The Tzkeke Turcomans without exception have submitted to the Russians.

The Low-Tax Demerit in caucus at Nashville on the 16th resolved to oppose the passage of the bill to settle the debt on the basis proposed by the bondholders.

All the Russian ambassadors have been recalled to St. Petersburg. Prince Orloff will return to Paris. The return of the others is in doubt.

The plague, which Constantinople dispatches report, appeared at Nijef D'jaga and D'jagara on the 11th, is said to be spreading. It is very fatal.

It is reported from Milos City that seven lodges from sitting Bull's band will cross the Yellowstone and surrender when the waters subside.

Contracts have been left for the construction of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central road. The track will eventually lead from the Choctaw line to the Mexican border.

Ida Lewis, who is now keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, off Rhode Island, has been presented with a medal by the Massachusetts Humane society.

Rumors are afloat in Chicago that a syndicate of ten persons is being secretly organized to consolidate the Northwestern, St. Paul and Northern Pacific roads.

Government circles at Berlin express confidence in the peaceful policy of the new czar. He is expected soon to issue a manifesto announcing his motto to be peace and economy, and he proposes to devote himself to internal reform.

Six members of the new senate are not natives of the United States. Farley, of California; Fair of Nevada; Jones, of Florida; and several of Nevada, were born in Ireland; Jones of Nevada, in England; and Beck, of Kentucky, in Scotland.

A resolution was introduced into the house at Nashville, on the 16th, with a memorial looking to the impeachment of Judge C. W. Tyler, of Montgomery county, on charges of neglect of office, drunkenness, misappropriation, and attempted assassination.

A disturbance has taken place on the Clifton District, Ireland, between the Catholics and the Fleming Relief Expedition in which one man has been killed. The feeling in the district is bitter owing to the large number of processes which have been served.

A letter written from St. John's river in Florida, says: "The orange crop in this state promises to be the smallest one that was ever known here. There

are a large number of groves in this section of the country, and not only the fruit is killed, but also a large number of trees. There are trees here that are thought to be 60 or 70 years old which are utterly ruined. There has been ice four inches thick on the creeks, which is looked upon as something nearly approaching the miraculous, as there are a large number of persons in this locality who never saw ice or snow until this year, and they have been living here twenty or thirty years.

Among the deaths reported are those of General Joseph Plinkney, of New York; Lieutenant Commander Edward Keyser, of the United States navy; Samuel M. Gales, superintendent of the Memphis cotton exchange, and Charles T. Beck, of St. Louis.

In view of the opposition of the ambassador to the line of frontier proposed by Turkey, the Porte has altered the terms of its proposition, and has asked to cede Crete, ending on the same and considerably less territory than originally proposed.

Advices from a Russian refugee in Geneva, by M. Rochfort, says the nihilist committee on the 31st had warned the czar of the peril he would incur, if freedom was not granted to the people, and asserting that the bombs thrown on the czar were manufactured by a committee and also that the name of Ranssoff figures on the list of their members.

The London News in advices from St. Petersburg says that an imperial ukase will be issued conveying a commission to prepare a plan for the frontier railways, the Austrian ambassador on March 1st had ordered to be carried out.

The Austrian and Hungarian Diets having refused to pass a vote of condolence on the death of the czar, Baron von Raynerle, the Austrian Premier, has resigned and it is understood that Count Kalnoky, the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be his successor.

The steambot John Means, while on her way from Memphis to St. Louis on the 17th, exploded her boiler near Osceola, Ark., and sank out of sight immediately. Four of the crew are missing and the boiler exploded or other persons wounded. Cause of casualty definition of boilers and negligence of engineers.

A select committee of the house has been examining the system of awarding pensions. Commissioner Beatty is said to have admitted that frauds amounting to over \$2,000,000 annually have been perpetrated. Five hundred pensioners have been dropped from the rolls. In 1878 a man in Maine, named Prince, was discovered to be drawing payments for seven widows, and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

The governor of Tennessee sent a message to the legislature urging the passage of a law to settle the State debt with new bonds bearing 3 per cent interest. There is little doubt that the scheme will be approved in both houses.

An attempt to fast for forty-two days to be made in Chicago next month by a son of the late Dr. John Haskin Grison, of New York. It is intended to be a scientific test of human endurance, and will be supervised by several medical gentlemen.

A portable boiler in a saw mill on the Kentucky river, two miles below Frankfort, exploded March 19th, killing and wounding eight out of the nine men in the mill. One man named Harold was blown forty feet and instantly killed, two others died in a few hours.

The ambassadors and Ottoman delegates have detailed instructions regarding the territory the Porte is willing to cede to Greece. They are said to be unsatisfactory to the ambassadors. The would seem to contradict the dispatch which said the frontier line offered in the Turkish note of October 31st had been accepted.

The ambassadors at Constantinople have told the Porte that Crete is an inadequate compensation for Epirus, but they would consider the proposal. The confidence is put in the success of the negotiations.

The police at London, on the 17th, found a wooden box with a fuse which had been ignited in the recess under the Lord Mayor's apartment. On examination forty pounds of powder were found in the box.

A. M. Sullivan has answered the archbishop of Dublin's pastoral, and defends the ladies of the Land League from the imputation that they have put aside their modesty. Archbishop Crook, of Cashel, has written to Sullivan endorsing his reply to the London pastor of Archbishop McAlister, which he says contains monstrous imputations.

In the house of commons, on the 17th Mr. Gladstone said arrangements between Gen. Wood and the Boer leaders had not been made, but negotiations were progressing. It was believed in London that the Boer leaders had accepted terms of the British government only reserving one or two points for future consideration. Concessions have been made on both sides.

The revolutionary proclamation discovered at Ranssoff's rooms declares that the nihilists will continue their war, and warns the new emperor to beware of his fathers fate. A bomb found in the pocket of Ranssoff is made of a zinc case, containing six glass tubes, two of which were filled with vitriol and two with Bethel's salts. There were besides India rubber tubes with a fulminating mixture, a box of nitro-glycerine and pyroxiline; the whole weighing six and three quarter pounds.

Advices from Vienna state that the pope has written to the Catholic and united Greek bishops in Russia, instructing them to order masses to be celebrated in all the churches in their diocese for the late czar, and instructing them to issue pastorals requiring loyalty to the new czar. The pope at the same time announces that freedom of the catholic church in Russia agreed on by the late czar will be maintained by his successor.

The decision of the treasury department regarding the national banks gives very general satisfaction. Although adverse to the banks, the effect upon the money and stock market is scarcely perceptible. If it has had any effect at all it has been to strengthen the market instead of depressing it, as was predicted by the stockbrokers here, when it became known what the decision would be in advance of its promulgation. However, as a result of the decision that \$5,000,000 of new notes for the banks can be put out immediately, there will be no stringency, which otherwise might have resulted from the retirement of the bank circulation.

Rochfort sends from Geneva to Paris a report of an interview with a nihilist. He says the murder of the czar was fixed for four days earlier than the time it occurred. The exiles in Geneva were in great uneasiness owing to the delay, and were wild with joy when news of the assassination reached them.

The Alabama river on the 20th was higher than ever before known.

The arms bill received the royal assent March 21st.

Gov. Malone, Italian minister of war, is dead.

Another nihilist rendezvous has been found near St. Petersburg in a tobacco shop on the Island of Vallistratoff.

A bomb with a fuse attached, but not lighted, has been found in front of Duke of Assum's place in Madrid. Police are investigating.

The municipal council of St. Petersburg is considering the advisability of establishing a system of supervision over every house in the city.

The indictments of Nivola, Ranssoff, and Andrejkojoff, Michelson and the woman Hessa Holman will be given them, and seven days allowed to prepare for defense.

The local authorities at Geneva are anxious every body should know that nobody in that city connived at the assassination of the czar.

Advices from Athens, dated the 21st, says, President Constantine declares the Greeks will protest against the cession of Crete instead of Epirus.

The Cincinnati Brush Electric Light Company was organized the 21st with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The storm at Millwaukee the 19th and 20th left the trains blocked. The trains were working their way into Chicago the 20th.

The estimate of the Afghan war expenditures, including \$4,500,000 for frontier railways, and \$2,100,000 for the good results of this war are not very apparent.

In the House of Commons the 21st, Mr. Gladstone said he would introduce the Irish land bill the 7th of April; for Easter holidays on the 21st; reassemble the 25th and take up the second reading of the land bill.

Advices from Constantinople announce a march by the Armenian frontier. The Kurds openly defy the Turks. A priest is traveling through the land preaching rebellion. An outbreak is feared.

The plan of frontier submitted to the ambassadors by the Ottoman delegates copies to Greece a portion of Thessaly and the city of Salonica, and a party of Epirus. The offer has been transmitted to the different governments, and the ambassadors await instructions.

P. W. Roosevelt, American Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, and Lewis Drake, a clerk in the Mabory steamship agency, are charged with extortion by a party of tourists visiting the island. They refunded the money and begged for mercy.

The students of St. Petersburg and Moscow universities have opened subscriptions for a silver wreath for the tomb of the late czar, and the St. Petersburg University recently told the students that they would be invited shortly to discuss impending reforms.

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