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LETTER FROM BISHOP MARVIN.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1868 IN JAPAN.

According to the Japanese My-
thology the Mikado, or Emperor,
is descended from the gods. The
line of descent has been preserved
with the greatest care, so that to
this day the blood is pure and
sacred. The Emperor from the
beginning was absolute, ruling
with God-given authority. Of
course it came about in the run
of ages that weak men were born
to the scepter, and nothing was
more inevitable than that in such
a crisis powerful ministers should
come to be the real rulers, and
that factions and wars should
arise between ambitious rivals.
To give an account of all the
strifes and changes of the early
times would require a volume. It
is sufficient to my purpose to say
that in course of time a powerful
military chieftain became as-
cendant, and established himself
as the recognized executive of the
empire, taking the title of Shogun
(pronounced Shong-un). But he
ruled in the name of the Mikado,
who was universally venerated as
the sacred ruler. The Shogun,
however, acquired such a hold of
power as to make it hereditary.
This state of things commenced,
say, eight centuries ago—not to
be accurate, for I have not the
means at hand to verify the date
—and continued, with the excep-
tion of a short interval, until 1868.
But the Shogunate was not in the
same family during this entire
period, there being several revo-
lutions changing it from one fam-
ily of the great nobles to another.
Three powerful families seem to
have held it from first to last—
the Taira, the Hajo, and the To-
kugawa. Iyeyasu, one of the great-
est names of Japanese history, of
the Tokugawa family, was at the
head of the last line. He became
Shogun in 1598, and organized
the Government with consum-
mate sagacity on a basis that se-
cured the tranquillity of the em-
pire until 1868, a period of nearly
three hundred years. The study
of his policy will well repay the
time of any one who takes pleas-
ure in that sort of reading.

During the period of the Sho-
gunate the people became divided
into several classes—a division
which began to appear even ear-
lier. But the principal division
was between the military and
other classes. The military class
were called samuri, a title that
has great significance in the pre-
sent history of the country. The
samuri, or soldier class, was the
product of the incessant wars of
the early periods, and in course
of time, if not from the begin-
ning, it came to embrace all the
official personages of the nation,
and was hereditary. The samuri
blood was never contaminated by
intermarriage with farmers, labor-
ers, mechanics, or merchants. In-
deed, the merchant, I understand,
was held in greater contempt than
any other class.

The samuri were supported at
public cost in this wise: The
whole of Japan was divided into
districts, each one of which be-
longed to a Daimio—pronounced
Di-me-o. The territory of some
of the Daimios was very large;
others, again, had but a small do-
main. These Daimios were lords
of the soil, and in the local ad-
ministration were absolute, col-
lecting such rent as they pleased
from the land and the laboring
classes. The samuri resident in
the domain of any Daimio were
his retainers, bound to respond to
any call for military service, and
dependent on him for subsistence.
Sometimes the Daimios were
at war with each other, and
sometimes they were called upon
by the Shogun to join him in his
military enterprises. These en-
terprises generally had to do with
rebellion in some part of the em-
pire. Very rarely there was a lit-
tle foreign embroilment with For-
mosa or Corea, or the conquest of
some small group of islands.

It will be seen that this was all
much the same as the feudal sys-
tem of Europe in the Middle
Ages. The lord and his vassals
were in nearly the same relations
to each other, and the common
people were taken no account of
only as they could be taxed.

The samuri always wore his
sword at his belt, and was quick

to take and to avenge an indig-
nity. Much blood was shed
among themselves, and as for the
cringing laborer or farmer he
knew it was as much as his life
was worth to offer any show of
self-defense against the domineer-
ing demands of his armed and
knightly oppressor. Accustomed
to it from infancy, he no doubt
believed himself to belong to an
inferior race, and accepted it as a
part of the constitution of things.

But there was not always war,
and especially from the times of
the great Iyeyasu to the present,
peace had been the rule. The
samuri were then an idle class,
nor could the "standing army" be
reduced to a peace footing, for
all the sons of samuri were samuri,
and their daughters were of the
same class. Their subsistence was
sure, but often rather scant. But
they could resort to no ordinary
avocation to increase their wealth.
Many just lived in idleness, while
many others devoted themselves
to literature, and some became
teachers. In this way a native
literature has been maintained,
and, as a class, the samuri are to
a considerable degree cultivated,
both in native and Chinese learn-
ing. It is not in any proper sense
of the word, however, a scientific,
but only a literary, culture. Many
have devoted themselves to the
elucidation of their own history
and mythology, and there is, I be-
lieve, a considerable extent of lit-
erature in the line of romance.

The policy of the Shoguns was
to keep the Mikado as an inac-
cessible sacred object, in whose
name they could govern the peo-
ple. He lived in voluptuous idleness,
with every opportunity of
sensual indulgence. With no
responsibilities to arouse a manly
nature, and the precedent of ages
to justify his indulgences, he was
a mere sensualist, enfeebled by
excesses, imagining himself a god
superior to the vulgar cares of
life, and made of better stuff than
other men. He was never seen
but by the personal servants of
the palace and the higher nobles,
and by these last only at a dis-
tance, seated immovably in gor-
geous robes, hung round by mag-
nificent tapestry and canopied
with gold. To the ear of the com-
mon people there came only rum-
ors of the divine splendor of
the son of the gods.

But during all this time it seems
that there existed a latent feeling
in many of the Mikadoes that
they ought to reign in fact as
they did in name, and that
amongst the samuri there was al-
ways a greater or less degree of
restiveness under the power of a
man who was only one of their
own class. In the long reign of
peace, as literature was more and
more cultivated, a knowledge of
the earlier history of the country
became diffused, and the feeling
became widespread that the Sho-
gun was a usurper. The desire to
restore the Mikado to his rightful
place as the actual Emperor—for
he was always the nominal one—
grew to be general and deep.

It so fell out that the Govern-
ment of the United States of
America furnished the occasion
of bringing on a crisis. The Sho-
gun had for two hundred years
kept Japan secluded from any in-
tercourse with foreign nations. I
believe there is a widespread be-
lief that this had always been the
case. Not so. Up to the begin-
ning of the seventeenth century
they had shown no disposition of
jealousy toward foreigners. That
jealousy was brought about by the
Jesuits. In 1542 this enterprising
Order entered the country from
Portugal—at least the greater
number were from Portugal. The
very first was Loyola himself.
These missionaries met with mar-
velous success. They made con-
verts by the thousand. They
built churches, cathedrals, and
monasteries. Several great Dai-
mios being proselyted compelled
the people of their Daimiates
to embrace the new religion on
pain of banishment. The good
fathers chuckled over this whole-
sale and bloody-handed dispen-
sation of grace, and in the course
of seventy years they boasted a
native church of between two and
three hundred thousand members,
if my memory is correct. They
became proud and insolent, and
began to feel that the country be-
longed to them. They undertook
to meddle with public affairs.

The Government took the alarm,
but found that it could secure
itself against their open or secret
influence only by their expulsion.
The policy of extermination was
resolved upon. The priests were
sent out of the country, thus hav-
ing to take their own medicine.
The native Christians were com-
pelled to recant. Thousands were
put to death. It was one of the
bloodiest and most effectual per-
secutions in the history of the
world. It was supposed that the
Christian name had been obliterated,
but it has recently come to
light that, after two hundred
years, there were still several thou-
sand who secretly held the faith
of the missionaries.

After this bitter experience with
Christians, the Government be-
came convinced that it could have
nothing to do with Christian peo-
ple with any safety. This origi-
nated the insular policy that pre-
vailed for more than two hundred
years. But when the western
coast of America became settled,
and our commerce with the "East
by the way of the West" became
an established fact, we found our-
selves face to face with Japan.
The advantages of an unrestricted
commerce with this rich insular
region were too great to be over-
looked. The Dutch had been al-
lowed a little trading-post ever
since the expulsion of the Jesuits.
It was known that many curious
articles were manufactured here,
and that the possibilities of the
tea and silk products of the coun-
try were very great.

Accordingly, Commodore Perry,
of the United States Navy, was di-
rected to open communications
with the Government of Japan
with a view to a treaty of com-
merce. Accordingly, in 1853, he
steamed into the Bay of Yeddo,
and opened negotiations with the
Shogun, whose capital was at
Yeddo, the Mikado's capital be-
ing at Kioto, two hundred miles
away. In these negotiations the
Shogun styled himself Ti-Kun,
which foreigners wrote Tycoon,
so that he became known to Eu-
rope and America by that preten-
sive title. Ti-Kun—the Great
Ruler. The assumption of so
grand a title by the Shogun, the
affection of imperial dignities,
in addition to the usurpation of
imperial powers, filled up the
measure of the national discon-
tent. The history is long and
somewhat intricate. I cannot fol-
low it. It is sufficient for my pur-
pose to say that it all culminated
in the revolution of 1868, in
which, after considerable fighting,
the Shogun was defeated in a
final and decisive battle at Yeddo,
in which the Shogunate perished
forever.

The Mikado who had recently
succeeded to the empire was a
youth of only seventeen, isolated
from his infancy from all affairs,
and so both immature and inex-
perienced. But he was taken pos-
session of by the men who had
made the revolution, and had
either the good sense or the
weakness to give himself up to
their direction. They are remark-
able men—this is universally ac-
cnowledged. By their advice he re-
moved his residence from Kioto,
the nominal, to Yeddo, the actual,
capital, at the same time chang-
ing the name of Yeddo to Tokio,
which means the Eastern Capital.

But now the revolution was but
just begun. All great revolutions
are marked by significant coinci-
dents. The concurrent advent
of Perry, with the growing oppo-
sition to the Shogun, involved a
great deal, only a little of which
I can give in a newspaper article.

To begin with: The restoration
of the Mikado was coeval with the
new problems that arose in the
Japanese Government as inci-
dental to its new foreign relations.
The treaty with the United States
must of necessity be followed by
treaties with the various States of
Europe. This involved the resi-
dence of Ministers and Consuls at
the capital and the ports. It in-
volved Embassies from Japan to
the various courts of Europe and
America. It involved, also, the
opening of an active commerce;
and all this involved the influx
of new ideas. Indeed, the com-
ing and going of steamships alone
gave the more thoughtful Japa-
nese a suggestion of forms of civil-
ization that were, at least in some
respects, vastly superior to their
own, and so already, before the

revolution came, some of the more
sagacious Daimios had sent young
men from their provinces to
America to be educated, some of
whom returned about the time of
that event, all full of the wonders
of the foreign civilization.

Then came the necessity of or-
ganizing the Government on a
footing that would enable it to
deal with other Governments. It
must have an army and navy, and
it must have revenues adequate
to all this. It must be able to con-
centrate its forces. It must have
statesmen versed in international
law. It must have everything, in
short, that constitutes a civilized
Government.

It would be impossible to in-
troduce all these changes without
having, sooner or later, a stable
code of laws to take the place of
mere personal government, rul-
ing the people by proclamations
posted in public places.

All this would involve the most
radical changes, and the men who
guided the revolution saw at once
how inevitable and how difficult
their task was.

In the first place, the feudal
system must be broken up. But
this system involved the very or-
ganization of society. It would
break up the samuri class, the
proudest and most formidable
class of people in the empire.
The traditions of ages would be
suddenly and violently broken in
upon. But the matter was entered
upon firmly. Many of the Dai-
mios, seeing the necessity of the
case, came forward to surrender
their great dignities and privi-
leges, and all of them acquiesced
with a good grace. Perhaps it
was the grandest instance in his-
tory of a privileged class giving
up its position for the welfare of
the country. The plan was that
every Daimio should surrender his
territories and revenues to the
Government, receive a pension,
and make his residence at Tokio,
the capital. This was all done at
once; I believe it was in 1871.
These great nobles all simultane-
ously took leave of their retain-
ers, and repaired with their fami-
lies to the capital, many of them
voluntarily, and some, perhaps,
because they were powerless to
resist the movement of the ma-
jority.

Then there must be an army
created. The French model was
determined upon, and French
officers were imported to organ-
ize and drill it. A ravy yard
must be created, and who but the
English could do that? So Eng-
lishmen were imported to do it.
Railroads must be built, and the
English were brought in to do
that.

No less important was it to im-
prove the education of the peo-
ple, and especially in the exact
and practical sciences, and Amer-
icans, chiefly, were called on for
that. American text-books were
translated, an American was
placed at the head of the Bureau
of Education, and on his sugges-
tion a system of public schools
was created, embracing the whole
empire, and culminating in a uni-
versity at Tokio, in which four
of the leading Professors are Amer-
icans, and the instructions carried
on in the English language, the
students having first to pass
through an English school to pre-
pare them for their classes.

Now the whole empire is con-
solidated; all its revenues are ad-
ministered by the central govern-
ment, which appoints the gov-
ernors of provinces, and provides
for the internal police in every
part. A written code of laws—the
"Code Napoleon," so far as it is
applicable—has been adopted,
the army and navy organized, and
a nascent system of education set
on foot. Besides that, the Grego-
rian calendar has been adopted,
only the era dates from the res-
toration of the Mikado, so that this
is the year 8 instead of 1876. But
the year begins as with us, and
has the same division of months,
and even of weeks, for they have
taken Sunday as a day of rest for
all Government employes, though
it is considered only in the light
of a holiday, and is not in vogue
among the people at large.

Now, is not this a wonderful
revolution to have been effected
in eight years?

Is it permanent? What may
be hoped for in the future? I con-
fess I do not know.

It would be folly to deny there

are grave occasions of alarm, and
it is scarcely possible that discon-
tent, and even open rebellion,
should be wanting. Indeed, there
is grave discontent already. The
tax-payers are ground down by a
more oppressive levy than the
rents they paid to the old Dai-
mios. The Daimios measured
only the land in actual cultiva-
tion, but the present Government
measures the ditches and terrace-
work, adding a good deal to the
area. The tax, I was told, is five
dollars an acre for rice-lands, and
half that amount for all other.
But it must have money to pay
the pensions of the Daimios, and
to buy ships for the navy, and to
organize it and the army, and to
pay high salaries to its foreign
officers and teachers. These for-
eign employes are first-rate men,
who would have high salaries at
home, and who demand higher
here, because they look upon this
employment as temporary and of
uncertain duration. The Profes-
sors in the university have four
thousand dollars, and teachers in
lower schools from fifteen hun-
dred to two thousand. I do not
know what the officers in the army
and navy are paid; but the Amer-
ican Minister of Education re-
ceives ten thousand dollars.

But many of these expenses are
extraordinary, and they hope to
be able to reduce the revenue in
a short time.

It is proposed, also, to com-
pound with the Daimios for their
pensions, paying them a given
amount once for all and have
done with it. Thus a heavy ex-
pense will be got rid of. But the
Government is building railroads,
which it owns and runs. This, it
is believed, will be a source of
revenue. It is also putting up
lines of telegraph throughout the
empire. It has also bought a line
of steamships from Yokohama to
Shanghai. All this adds to its
burdens just now, but it is hoped
it will lighten them after awhile.
It has also organized and is car-
rying an extensive postal service.

It is to be feared that this Gov-
ernment-ownership of a merchant-
marine, railroads, and telegraph
lines, may open the way to pecu-
lation—though I have heard of
no rings as yet. The main trou-
ble so far is, that coming all at
once, it costs immense sums of
money to get it on foot, and so
involves oppressive taxation and
discontent with the new order of
things among the people.

Then there is much discontent
among the samuri, and they are
a class not to be despised. "Othel-
lo's occupation is gone," and the
samuri, heretofore fed from the
public crib, and trained to no oc-
cupation, are really in bad case.
To be sure the new army is made
up of them, as well as the very
large police in the cities, teachers
in the public schools, and Gov-
ernment employes generally. The
Government does all it can to find
them employment. But still there
remains a large number of them
unemployed, and angry with the
new order of things that has dealt
so hardly with them. They are
ready for stratagems. Already
two efforts at rebellion have oc-
curred, one very recent. The first
was somewhat formidable, and the
last was widely organized and
well-conceived, but was discov-
ered, by accident only, just in
time to prevent a sanguinary, and
perhaps disastrous, conflict.

Besides all this, the Govern-
ment is not settled upon any con-
stitutional basis. If the Mikado
should become dissatisfied with
his Ministers, and appoint less
capable men, or if he should die,
and his successor fall under the
influence of men inimical to the
new order, and surround himself
with a reactionary Ministry, all
of which may happen, no one can
tell what the effect may be. But
so long as the present Emperor
lives, it is believed the present or-
der will be maintained. He has
changed all his habits, and has
adopted the European costume
—a wonderful thing—appears in
public, a still more wonderful
thing, and either has very good
sense, or is under the influence of
men who have, and the friends of
Japan are full of hope. The Mi-
kado is young and in good health,
and if God should give him health
and long life, by the time his end
comes the Government may be so
consolidated as to be tolerably
safe, and a new generation, edu-

cated and prepared for it, may con-
stitute a background of popular
influence that will secure good
government for the generations to
come.

The Mikado took an oath when
he came into power to introduce
a representative system of govern-
ment. He has been reminded of
this since, and seems altogether
disposed to keep his pledge. But
his counselors are of opinion that
the country is not yet ready for
the elective franchise, and intelli-
gent foreigners, long resident in
this country, are all of the same
opinion. The masses of the peo-
ple are scarcely better prepared
for the ballot than the so recently
liberated slaves of America. But
the grand outlay of money and
effort in the education of the peo-
ple looks to a preparation of them
for a popular form of government.
It is hoped that Japanese already
born, and perhaps even now in
early manhood, may yet be in the
Upper and Lower Houses, under
a limited, constitutional mon-
archy. If things go on as they
have begun, this may well be.

There is one ground of appre-
hension as to the near future, that
I omitted to mention. Some of
the Mikado's advisers, perhaps
the majority of them, are looked
upon by the powerful families
who have been so long at the head
of affairs, as *parvenus*. They are
new men and of obscure
families. These old clansmen
can scarcely bear to be put
aside by the intruders. Nor is
their influence to be despised.
Perhaps it was at the bottom of
the late rebellion.

But, in any event, much that
has been done must stand. It is
impossible for the old feudal sys-
tem to be restored. The spirit
of progress is abroad. The new
ideas have taken root. Seed-
thoughts have been scattered
broadcast, and can not die. They
must germinate. Public schools
are taught in deserted pagan tem-
ples. This I have seen with my
own eyes. The same is true of at
least one Mission-school, America
and Europe are in vital commu-
nication with the country. The
civilization of the nineteenth cen-
tury is entering at a thousand
doors, and there can be no per-
manent retrogression. Rebellion
there may be, with bloodshed and
violent displacement of men, but
the new movement is a tidal-
wave that will bear all before it.
There may be breakwaters to
check it for a moment, but in the
end it will overwhelm all that
shall get in its way. It is the pro-
duct of irrepressible native forces,
and the issue must be a new Dai
Nippon.

E. M. MARVIN.
Nagasaki, Dec. 11, 1876.

Outlook.

Bishop Herzog is about thirty-
five years of age.

The Methodist congregation in
the city of Mexico numbers 150.

The Temperance Union of Phil-
adelphia sustain a home for in-
ebriate women.

The German Baptist churches
of the United States have a total
membership of 7,519.

The Hammond meetings at
Terre Haute, Ind., have resulted in
600 conversions.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal
Church, in New York city, gave
\$10,000 to missions last Sunday
week.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are
invited to San Francisco, Cal., at
the close of their work in Boston.

The total indebtedness of
churches in New York city is said
to be about \$2,000,000.

The United Presbyterian Church
of Scotland raised last year \$520,-
000 for missionary and benevolent
purposes.

Outside of St. Louis there are
but three self-supporting Congre-
gational churches in the State of
Missouri.

The first step toward disestab-
lishment has been taken in India.
The Government grants in the
Madras Presidency will be with-
drawn after March, except for
military chaplains.

The Young Men's Christian As-
sociation of Philadelphia have ad-
ded during the year ending Feb-
ruary 6, 1291 new members to the
roll; the total number of mem-
bers is now 3458.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS MAR. 10, 1877

The Athenian Acropolis.

THE TREASURY OF CLYTEMNESTRA.

In excavating the treasure house of Clytemnestra (so called) near the Acropolis, many figures of Juno were found. Some have extended hands, others have them clasped on the breast. Also some female figures, with heads uncovered, much compressed in shape, with large eyes and outstretched hands. On each side of the breasts horns protrude, and uniting, form a circle. Also male figures, with uncovered heads, ornamented by a diadem with a star. The figures have large Asiatic noses, large eyes and Assyrian beards. Many figures of Juno, in form like a cow, are also found, decorated with paintings in red and blue. All these were found in a trench in front of the treasure houses. In the Acropolis figures of Juno were found in such abundance that more than 700 have been collected. There also have been discovered many figures, the centre of whose bodies form quoits and represent the full moon. As Juno was at first the goddess of the moon the horns of the cow represent the crescent moon. There are also figures with uncovered heads, bird shaped; others with heads much depressed, and having on them a kind of flat dish or plate, on which a cross is sometimes painted. Figures of females with cows' heads are frequently met with, but these until the present time (November 21st) have been seen only on handles of vases. Curiously enough these pictures of figures with cows' heads were found in Troy on vase handles only. We have also a bone button, with thin gold covering, in the middle of which is graven a circle, with a triangle made by three long, broad knives, their handles composed of beautiful spiral lines. That gold and silver were in use is proved by the fact that a piece of porphyry has been found, on both sides of which are cut fifteen different patterns of ornaments, such as earrings, brooches, etc., which ornaments, there is no doubt, were always made of gold or silver. There have also been found, at a depth of about five metres, numerous copper articles, among them five large knives, two small knives, two lances, two battle-axes, a pair of tongs, two vases, and pieces of four others; also many pieces of agate, with pictures of animals delicately engraved on them; they have holes through them, and were probably used for necklaces. Most wonderful are the variety of the paintings on the vases. The greater part of them are painted inside and outside, the inside paintings being usually much the finer.

A CYCLOPEAN MANSION.

To the south of the double row of tombs the excavators have brought to light a large cyclopean house. It contains two rooms and four passages a metre wide; the walls still show, in many parts the remains of the clay which was spread over them, as we use plaster. The largest room is five metres long by four wide. The articles found in the house prove that the inhabitants were acquainted with luxury. In one room at a depth of six metres has been found a ring of white onyx, having an intaglio representing two animals without horns, which at first sight appear to be deer, but after a strict examination it is clear that the workman intended to represent cows. Both the animals have their heads turned toward their calves, in the act of sucking. Although the workmanship is very ancient the anatomy of the animals is splendid, quite a masterpiece of art. One wonders how such work was possible without the aid of a microscope. Round pieces of agate with holes through them have been found. They are engraved with spiral ornaments representing horses; also there is a mould of black stone, having in its six sides other moulds cut, in which were cast the black glass, conical shaped articles which are so frequently found; each of these small glass cones is ornamented with spiral lines, and is pierced for suspension. In addition to these varieties there have been also found some axes made of hard black or green stone, and numerous vases; among the most curious are some having two or three handles, representing crocodiles. All these vases are covered with paintings of a dark red color, representing warriors who wear breastplates and greaves; their dogs have bristles like the porcupine or hedgehog; in their helmets they have long plumes, and from the front of the helmet pro-

jects a round horn. The warriors are always armed with circular shields, the lower part of them cut like a half moon, and with faces from which protrude Trojan figures; their faces are of a very ancient type, have very long noses and Assyrian beards. There are also other vases, having for ornaments painted circles in which are many lines or marks, which may be letters. In the cyclopean house two brass boilers have been discovered, one of which has three feet, like a tripod.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES.

Good fortune has crowned the labors of the excavators at Mycenae. On Thursday they began to find many golden and other invaluable fragments of antiquity. Inside the enclosure, a depth of nine metres from the surface, was discovered an inestimable archaeological treasure, which excites the wonder of all. On Saturday the discoveries were still more astounding. Up to yesterday two square holes have been opened, (tombs they are supposed to be.) The bottoms of them are covered with pebbles, on which were found burnt bones and ashes, and on them again many golden vessels, ornaments, etc., etc. The most important are the following:—small silver bronzed head of cow, with curved head of pure gold, ending in points, and as thick as a good sized finger; the mouth is gilt. This head is truly a masterpiece, and quite perfect. As, however, the face is still covered with earth and rust, it is not clear if it really is a cow. Dr. Schliemann believes it is, though other archaeologists, who are also there, question it. If it is a cow it is said to be a mythological representation of Io or Juno. Up to this date more than 170 gold buttons, surrounded with gold, and sixteen larger golden ones, about the size of a penny, sixteen copper two-edged swords and a gold sword handle, beautifully worked; a small lance; a belt, probably for sword, entire, and finely wrought, length over a metre and about three inches broad. Some copper boilers have also come to light. Of infinite value and interest are three or four small square plates of most exquisite workmanship, with lions engraved on them. The most beautiful of them has engraved on it Hercules struggling bravely with an enraged upright lion. It is in a good state of preservation. These plates were probably used for a necklace. There is also one silver cup and three of pure gold of great weight. One has one handle, the other two. The handles on one of them are beautifully wrought pigeons, and it is ornamented on the outside with a spirited anaglyph of stars as large as a dollar. All present were astounded when a skull covered with a piece of gold leaf was brought to light. There also were many pieces of gold leaf, with beautiful ornaments on them; a cross is frequently found depicted on them. There are two sceptres, with splendid crystal handles; some pieces of gold the size of a dollar, many of them beautifully ornamented; some gold ear-rings and an engraved precious stone of a reddish tint, as large as a fine almond, together with many other ornaments of smaller value, but not a single inscription or coin. The weight of all the golden articles yet found amounts to over nineteen pounds. Their archaeological value is inestimable, because Dr. Schliemann states that no golden Greek antiquities prior to the Macedonian period exist in any museum in Europe.

On opening a tomb at Mycenae on the 29th of November the following articles were discovered: Two golden diadems, two golden masks, another golden mask with all the bones of head attached, and a gold covering for breast; a bone comb, the edge covered with gold, as an ornament for a woman's head; a necklace of small balls of sea amber, pierced with two small spiral vases of gold; another gold case, two broken swords with gilded handles, many gold buttons of different sizes, four gold belts, one divided into two parts; one cup; a golden vase, a small golden ladle for taking wine, four bowls, one gold cantharus, (a kind of drinking cup), a golden bracelet weighing about ten ounces, two golden finger-rings with broad oval setting for stone, on the setting are engraved figures of men and animals; a broken silver case, a golden helmet, small golden lion seated on a base, three brooches, a ram is engraved on one; a deer made of lead, many kinds of buttons and jewels, twenty-five stone arrow points, silver ornaments, some graves, different kinds of bone articles, and some tiny crystal ones, thirteen small cooking utensils of copper, different colors and sizes, many copper knives and swords, both broken and

perfect. The weight of the golden articles amounts to more than eleven pounds.—*New York Herald.*

The Position of Constantinople.

Long before the time of Constantine the growing Roman empire required an imperial center nearer to its geographical centre than its old capital on the Tiber; and certainly, if Constantine had fixed his new capital with the aid of modern science and art, he could not possibly have chosen a site which would prove so natural a political center as the one he actually selected.

Compare it to-day, considered as the capital of a great empire, with Rome, or with any European capital. There is not one of them all that can sustain the comparison for a moment. Constantinople sits like a queen on the one great highway between Europe and Asia. Her site is easy of defence. She has a magnificent harbor. She is facile mistress of the sea on either side, by means of the straits of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont. What is the site of London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, or St. Petersburg in the comparison? No wonder the Czar has long looked with envious eyes toward the Golden Horn—to the city of the Greek church and the Greek empire. No wonder that the whole "Eastern question" has long hinged on what is to be done with Constantinople and the highway which she controls. Europe cares little about the outlying possessions of the Sultan; but it is a vital question with every chief European state who should hold the key city of all the East.

Viewed commercially, the site of Constantinople is scarcely less than perfect. Even before the Christian era her commerce was very considerable. During the days of the great Roman emperors her commercial prosperity was unrivalled. Under the sultans, all Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia; and even India, as well as Southern Europe, have fed her commerce. And to-day, while her waters are always white with sails and her harbor lined on every side with the smaller vessels of commerce, the capacious harbor itself is filled with steamers bearing every European flag, which come and go almost every hour of the day, bringing the products of European industry, and carrying grain, wool, mohair, fruits, and various products of Turkish manufacture.—*The Galaxy.*

Strange Fish.

If in this country one met a troop of fish walking along a dusty road, he would perhaps be justified in thinking that the age of fairy tales had come again, when frogs wooed king's daughters, and birds held sage conversations on every tree. In some foreign lands, however, walking-fish are common enough. There is a fish found in the seas around Ceylon, of so grotesque an appearance that a picture of it would look more like a wild dream of the artist than a representation of a living object. This singular creature is one of a group in which the carpus forms arms that support the pectoral fins, and thus enable the fish to walk along the ground almost like a quadruped. On the rocks of Ceylon, washed by the surf, there are other little walking-fish which run up the wet stones with the utmost ease and rapidity, and climb up the smooth face of the rocks in search of flies. Many of the fresh-water fish of the same island possess the power of leaving their native element, and returning to it again after long pilgrimages on dry land.

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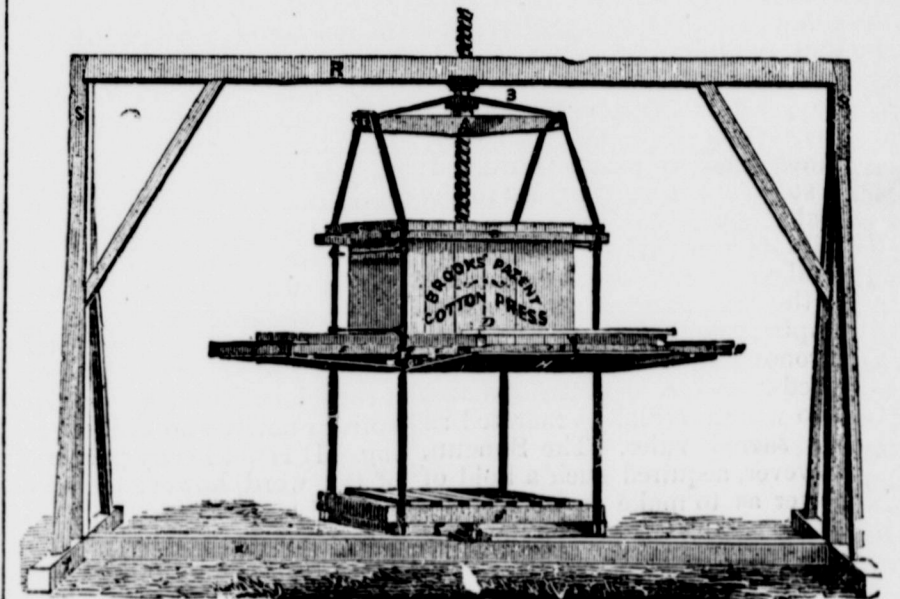
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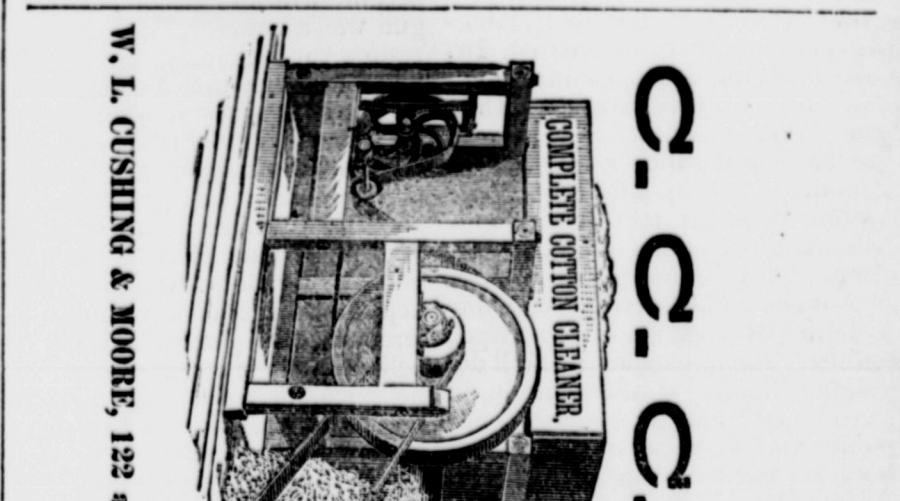
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 10, 1877

(Communicated.)
From West Texas.

I have been thinking for some time of furnishing you a few items for publication, not that I am so vain as to imagine that I can add very materially to the interest of your paper, but "I am full of matter; the spirit within me constraineth me." The first I shall mention is the erection of our new parsonage, and I am very glad to be able to report a very neat, comfortable home for the preacher of the San Marcos circuit as an accomplished, existing fact. I have been in it since the beginning of the new year; there is much to be done yet in the way of making enclosures, out-houses, painting, etc., etc.; but much has already been done sufficiently to make it, all things considered, much the most comfortable home your correspondent has occupied since becoming an itinerant. Bros. Reese, Manning and John Brown have been particularly zealous in the good work, and much is to be attributed to their efforts in accomplishing the degree of success already attained. I beg to be permitted here to add my testimony to that of a writer in the Nashville Christian Advocate, "that parsonages are a necessary adjunct of the itinerant system." Every one who is capable of thinking connectedly at all can see the absolute necessity of furnishing the various charges with homes, to avoid oppressing or secularizing the ministry. If God called his preachers on the same qualifications as men usually require, and all the preachers were born orators, fluent, eloquent, and accomplished, we would find little difficulty in satisfying the people perhaps, and where the preacher is usually pretty well provided for, whether much else is commendable or not; but such is not the fact; some of us can never hope to attain much above mediocrity, and yet, unfortunately for us, we are not able to see why it does not take as much to feed and clothe us as though we were "men of parts," but if every charge was furnished with a comfortable home, we should all feel that we were pretty secure for a support at least. Paying annually from \$125 to \$200 for house rent is that which involves more preachers in debt than any other one thing which makes part of their annual expenses.

There is not a pastoral charge in all the bounds of the M. E. Church, South, which can support a preacher that is too poor to build a parsonage; indeed the order must be reversed, and we must say, to be consistent with truth and the practice of men in reference to other matters, that there is not one but is too poor to do without a parsonage. But I will leave the further discussion of this important subject to another article. "Local Option" failed by a considerable majority in our (Guadalupe) county, and the probable consequence is that it will become a sort of resort for the Devil's agents, bar-keepers, gamblers, rogues and vagabonds, which have been driven from other counties by their wiser action in reference to the matter. Whisky is already most potent for evil: God only knows how much more so it will be made by this most wicked and recklessly foolish vote. Go on with your war upon the popular vices until public opinion is so educated, public taste so refined, that society shall vomit these obnoxious and filthy social corruptions forth of its own innate repulsive force. Every one who knows anything of your course for the past two years, and of the opposition you have had to encounter in high places and low, knows that your success is already wonderful. Pay no attention to your critics, who are fearful you will offend the fine sensibilities of the whisky-selling and gambling fraternities. I see you have succeeded in cuffing the *Nexas* into some small degree of decency at last, and that might reasonably have been regarded as hopelessly impossible even one twelve months in the past.

We have very little money and vast, incalculable numbers of grasshoppers. It is generally thought that the first hatching are all dead, but there are such inconceivably multitudes of the "new issue" that the first will never be missed. However, our farmers are generally hopeful, and are at work with an energy which betokens and merits success. Hard as the times really are, I hope to do well for the ADVOCATE this year. It certainly deserves the patronage and affection of every Texas Methodist, so long

as it holds on its present noble course. I shall do my best for it, be assured of that. The extremely bad health of my family and the very severe weather has much hindered me in my work among the people thus far this year, but I now feel hopeful of better things and of good success. Your fellow-laborer in the gospel of Christ,
JNO. B. DENTON.
San Marcos, Feb. 20.

(Communicated.)
Who Will Help?

At a meeting of the trustees of the church held at the pastor's office on the evening of the 26th, the condition of the property of the Swedish Methodist church in this city was the subject of special interest. There was a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions throughout the city to cancel a debt of some six or seven hundred dollars which hangs over the church and property of our Swedish brethren, and a resolution was adopted setting forth that, as this was a mission work, and of course common to the whole church, the pastor be requested to write a brief article for the ADVOCATE, giving the state of the case and soliciting contributions from our friends abroad. I the more cheerfully comply with this request because it furnishes me a good opportunity to say something about these brethren, which ought to fire the heart of Christians everywhere not only to come to their assistance but to emulate an example worthy of the most heroic ages of the church.

A little more than three years ago a young man of Lutheran antecedents—moved to a sort of protest against the loose manners which obtained generally among his people here regarding Sabbath-breaking, drinking, etc., coupled with the absence of any clear religious experience in the case of most of his countrymen of that church—began to exhort and preach in a way resembling somewhat the like performances in the Methodist church. Doctor Fisher, then the pastor of the M. E. Church, South, at Austin, became acquainted with this young man, and gave him such encouragement and aid as he could. The result was the gathering together a dozen or more of earnest-souled Christians who came en masse and united with the Methodist church at the session of the Conference held in Austin in 1873. Doubtless many of the brethren remember the circumstance, and Dr. Fisher's evident very great joy on that occasion. A Swedish mission was organized, and Bishop Kavanaugh appointed Carl Chanquist missionary. It is enough to say this young brother, under whose lay labors the work commenced, has gone forward with unabated zeal seconded by his brethren and sisters—and they are all in dead earnest—until they have built themselves a neat church and parsonage, and have turned over the title thereto, made in due form of law, to the M. E. Church, South. In the mean time they have increased in numbers to more than one hundred members, and are rapidly increasing still. But they are poor in this world's goods, and have already done and sacrificed in a way that does them boundless credit, and has brought great praise to God, we sincerely believe. But shall they have all the glory by making all the sacrifices? Let any one desiring to join in this noble work and enter into the participation of the honor and the blessing, send their contributions to Dr. J. T. Alexander, president of the board of trustees. And, brethren, send as soon as you see this—send much or little, but send. Truly yours,
H. V. PHILPOTT.
Austin, Feb. 22.

(Communicated.)
To Jacksboro and Back.

Friday morning, February 9th, I started for Jacksboro, a distance of forty miles. The first three miles is through a timbered, mountainous country, the next six is a high prairie country, after which it is timber again for ten or twelve miles. As 11:30 o'clock I reached the "old Crawford stand," the present residence of Bro. Lemmons, who is a steward on the Black Springs work. He and family know exactly how to make a preacher feel at home; it is sixteen miles from Weatherford. Dinner over, horses to the buggy again, and off for Jacksboro. For a few miles it is mainly a timbered, mountainous region of country along the line of stage road, with large valleys of beautiful land off either side of the road.

Having twenty-four miles to drive, there was but little time to lose. After an hours drive in the night I reached the prairie again, not exactly like the first

prairies of the morning; instead of a black soil it is a sandy prairie, skirted with timber. Another hours' drive took me to the grave yard at the west edge of the prairie, in a skirt of woods, where the victims to the Indian's scalping-knife, who fell near there, were buried. There are many graves there, some with poles, some with rock, and, I believe, some have brick around them. This is a dreary-looking place to the traveler who knows its history; there is but one bright spot about it: About four years ago a gentleman settled near here, I suppose within one hundred yards, and he has built one of the most beautiful residences that is to be seen in all this western country. In this lonely, dreary looking grave-yard where these unfortunate dead men sleep, (for there are none but men buried there,) is not to be seen a single evergreen, nor rose bush; everything looks sad. The reason is obvious: these people were killed in the advance of the settlers and buried by their escaped comrades. They, as others, had loved mothers, sisters and wives that would have gladly raised a monument of affection at the heads of the silent sleepers, had they had access to their last resting place. Eyes that have flown with tears and hearts that bled have gone in search of the mound that covers dear ones, but turned off in sad disappointment when no marks to distinguish could be found. Thank God, one hundred miles of separation is now between that grave-yard and the savage Indian. May their tomahawk nor scalping knives never disturb our beautiful sunset land again.

With rapid pace I left this sad spot behind, passing farm after farm in that fine rich valley country, one of which has several thousand acres under one fence. While passing one of these, I met an old grey-headed man. I stopped him and said to him: "This is a beautiful country." "Yes, sir." "It is quite thickly settled?" "Yes, sir." "Have you schools?" "Yes, sir." "Any churches?" "No, sir." "Do you know of any Methodists near here?" "No, sir; good-bye," and off he rode. About one mile and a half from this I met another old grey-headed man. I said to him, "How do you do, sir. Do you live in this vicinity?" "Yes, sir." "Any churches?" "Not in this immediate vicinity; just above this they have preaching." "Are there any Methodists here?" "More Methodists than anything else." "Are you a member of any church, sir?" "No, sir." "How long have you lived here?" "For more than a year, sir; I am from Dallas county here." "What is your name?" "S— is my name, sir." "Oh yes, I knew you ten years ago; my name is Hines." "Why, yes, I must shake your hand," and a pleasant meeting it was, sure enough. "Well, you must go by and see Mrs. S—; she will be glad to see you. You must stay all night here, and come back by, and I'll be at home by that time." On I went. The good old lady saw me, knew me as I drove up, met me at the gate like a mother would her son. She is still religious and loves to talk of heaven. She promised to take the ADVOCATE and said she would be in town on Sabbath to hear me preach. Good-bye and off again for Jacksboro, nine miles. When within three miles of the town, I reached the top of the last hill that had timber and was in sight. A little before sunset I reached the town, drove down to the parsonage, saw W. V. Jones and family, then to Sister Brown's, the mother of that excellent "Dan," who is only wanting in that "one thing." As soon as I reached town, I was asked, "won't you preach to-night?" No, I am too tired. While seeing to my horses, the church bell began to ring and no one to preach but me, for Wiley would not. I didn't have time to eat supper before preaching.

It would have done you good to see the little boys and girls, running across the streets to tell me "How'dy do," as I drove into town. God bless the children. Who would live in a town, family, or church where there are no children? My stay there was a pleasant one. Sabbath it rained all day and was raining on me nearly all day Monday. On my return I stopped and spent the night with my good old friend Sprewell and family, a perfect bundle of sunshine.

The week following was a week of cloud and one which left its impress on me, not to be forgotten soon. As I have been to Paradise recently, in my next I will try to tell you something of that sunny land.

T. W. HINES.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS, FEB. 25, 1877.

Bears' Ingenuity.

A gentleman once making inquiries in Russia about the method of catching bears in that country, he was told that, to entrap them, a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., some food was placed on the top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare.

"But," he added, "if four or five happened to get in together, they will all get out again."

"How is that?" asked the gentleman.

"They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape."

"But how does the bottom one get out?"

"Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul, can feel gratitude, and they won't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off they fetch the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him to speedily join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

A BARE pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

Turnley & Bro. desire to inform consignors of state products to the market that they have leased and removed to the commodious three-story brick building on the Strand, corner of Bath Avenue.

Having their office and warehouses thus connected, they can promise shippers that their consignments will be promptly cared for on arrival, and not suffered to lie exposed on the wharves or at the railroad depot. Charges will be low. Consignments solicited, and a faithful discharge of all the obligations of a commission merchant is promised to consignors of state products.

M. W. Shaw & Bro.

The elegant Jewelry Emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. is on the north-west corner of Tremont and Market streets Galveston. The stocks that are always found in this establishment consist of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line. These gentlemen have been actively engaged in the jewelry business in this city for thirty years. They exhibit superior taste and fine judgment, in the selection of their stocks of rich and elegant styles and pattern of watches, jewelry and silver ware. They certainly deserve the attention and patronage of the public. Their firm are the State agents for the celebrated Waltham watches, a watch well known for its fine finish, durability and cheapness. This watch can be bought as low as \$16.50, and is guaranteed to be a perfect and reliable time piece, and suitable for farmers, railroad men and travelers. This watch differs from the higher priced time piece only in point of finish, thickness of case and the jewels which adorn the works. Chronometers rated by transit.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silverware from the best manufacturers in European cities and New York, which includes all the latest styles. Their display of mathematical and nautical instruments is superb, and will interest visitors to this establishment.

Our readers desiring clocks of any kind should write to this house for a catalogue and price list; they have on hand clocks made from marble, bronze and alabaster, all of the finest French manufacture. They have on hand a splendid line of Italian Calendar Clocks; also the celebrated 8-1/2 Thomas Clock. The house of M. W. Shaw and Bro. is one of the most reliable jewelry establishments in the South; those who have traded with them have always found them courteous, precise and upright.

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TO THE LADIES.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing. Messrs. E. Butterick & Co. do not hesitate to warrant every pattern sold by them or their agents; and in war, rating they mean to assert that by each pattern may be made a perfectly formed garment of the size and kind designated on its label. Our lady readers should forward their address to the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Butterick Agency, Galveston, Texas, who will forward by return mail an instructive and valuable catalogue, containing the latest styles in patterns, etc. Spring and Summer styles now ready.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

The London Publishing Co. have just issued a large, magnificent, and superb series of color chromatic works of art, embracing three handsome and exquisite notices entitled, *God Bless our Home. The Lord is my Shepherd, and Praise the Lord.* These notices are in old English type, beautifully embellished with vines and roses running through the entire work; in the center of the first notice "O" is a mother teaching her two children to repeat a prayer, while on her right are two larger children, with beautiful flowing robes, singing "Praise to God." The back ground of the entire motto is a beautiful landscape scene, representing home. These three beautiful premiums, size, 10x15 inches, sent by post on receipt of 25 cents each. Address: London Publishing Co., 151 and 153 W. Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The other for Horses and Animals
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Wringer, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Croup, Breasts, Sores, Sprains, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary
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It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-Jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Toothache, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had Rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all of our friends."

James Hurl, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute it."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow

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HORSES, MULES, AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches or Poll-Evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases which it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend \$20 for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

JEFFERSON, Mo., Nov. 10, 1873.

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Veterinary Surgeon.

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Liniment Almanac, containing hundreds of recipes from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

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The Astoria destroys worms, regulates the stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Henry is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 25 cents in large bottles.

J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

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The First Term Closes

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Tuition per session in Primary Department.....\$12 00

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Board, Fuel, Room-rent and Washing, per month, from.....\$15 00 to \$17 50

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

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

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

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Parties interested will please address the undersigned on any subject connected with the college. All communications answered promptly.

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

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS MAR. 10, 1877

WORTH SAVING.

"He is not worth saving!" Harsh as the sentence was it seemed to be justified by the appearance of the poor fellow on whom it was pronounced. His garments were seedy and soiled, his step unsteady, his eyes bleared and his face bloated. He carried with him that aspect of misery, physical and mental, which told its story of the utter wreck of a human life. He was an outcast from his family, was abandoned by his friends, was impoverished by dissipation, and sick of body, and supremely wretched in mind, only when stupefied by strong potations. He was once a respectable citizen and an honored husband and father, but had buried all in the bowl. And yet, was he not worth saving?

Our mind went back to the sea of Galilee. The Master is preaching to crowds, and by a touch healing the sick and opening the eyes of the blind. From this eager throng he turned, and entering a ship passed over to the other side of the sea. A storm came, but it was still by a word and the ship kept on its course. The Master had business in the land of Gadara and the tempest could not turn him aside.

In that land was a man possessed of devils. He was an object of horror and dread. Strong men had bound him with chains, but he had snapped the iron links. Home, family, friendship, had lost their power over his mind. Society shrank from him as from the glare of the wild beast. "No man could tame him." Lost to all human emotions, he fled from the face of his fellow-beings, and found in the sepulchre and the mouldering skeleton the fit companion-ship for the gloom of his soul. The unearthly shrieks coming from the abode of the dead sent a thrill of terror through the hearts of strong men, and the demoniac and his gloomy haunts were shunned by all the living.

Christ met the miserable outcast and healed him, and then, his work completed in that region, he recrossed the sea and resumed his work among the people. The most wretched of all the Gadarenes, in the judgment of the Master, was "worth saving." How about that poor wretch whose body, intellect and moral nature has been so long stupefied in liquor that every noble element is lost? Would the Master cross the sea of Gennesaret to save him? He will bring neither wealth nor social influence into the church. He will add nothing to its respectability; but he has a soul; he is almost within the portals of perdition. Another step, and he is gone forever. Christ came to save those who are lost. What is our duty to souls ready to perish?

PAY THE PREACHER.

It is an unpleasant duty to speak of the shortcomings of our fellow-mortals. But there are some things which cannot fail to attract attention. For example, it is generally known that the Methodist Church condemns dancing and theatre-going, and upon nearly every occasion when this law is transgressed (and it is often done by many who claim not to love the church less, but they do love such worldliness more), if you are a Methodist some one will be sure to tell you of seeing members of your church at the theatre or ball. Again, if people are able to bear the heavy taxes upon their pocket-books of theatres, operas, balls and club hops and soirees, is it not reasonable to suppose that they could contribute something to the support of the Gospel? We think so. But, alas! there are many who do not. We dare say—more, we affirm—that there are church members in Galveston, and among them

Methodists, who spend more on one ball and opera, unless they are dead-heads there as in the church, than they contribute to the church in twelve months. But, worse than this, there are some who pay more for drinks and segars for self and friends for one week than they pay the preacher in four. Among those who make no profession to Christianity we have no claim to demand that it should be otherwise; but among those who have, of their own accord, expressed a "desire to flee the wrath to come," and for this cause have joined the Church of God, we say unhesitatingly that such conduct is a crying shame, a foul blot upon your Christianity, and it will some day receive its merited punishment—the wrath of a God of vengeance and even-handed justice. It is a sad but a true statement that within this State, and not very far from this city, are preachers who have given their whole lives to the ministry; nor have their lives been short. Accumulated years are becoming a burden; they have toiled through the heat of many days; they have encountered many storms in life, yet they have not failed to "preach Christ and Him crucified." And now, though the shadows of life's evening are gathering around them, though pinched with hunger, and their children denied the public worship of Him whom their fathers serve, because they have not clothes to wear, they still stand up and cry, "Behold the Lamb!" This is no imaginary statement, no coloring to a sad, sad reality. Nor is this known alone to the writer. There are church officials and church members in this city who know the truth of what we say. Some of these we know give liberally to the church all that they can spare from their own necessities. Yet there are some who always have a few dollars left for the ball and theatre. Nor are some churches we wot of free from inconsistencies in this respect. For there are some in which several hundred dollars a year are paid for music—paid to persons who have no interest in its welfare, and care naught for it save the monthly contributions to their support. Yet the preacher is not paid. Is this right? Have not the preachers the first claim upon the church? Is it not paramount to all others? Now, we are not opposed to choirs, organs or fine church music. Nay, verily, we love it. We would that every church wherein the glory of God is proclaimed could be filled with strains of music, sweeter, grander, and more sublime than ever echoed in the walls of opera houses or music halls. Would that every church were able to afford it; but first of all, and above all, let the preacher be paid, and paid as to his necessities. Surely the laborer is worthy of his hire. And if Christianity and religion be true, and no church member will deny it, is not the faithful man of God the most worthy of all? It is not our wish nor our desire to deny any one of pleasures and enjoyments of life. Such is not the will of God; it is not the teachings of the religion for the establishment of which the crimson current flowed down from Calvary. But we do affirm that there is resting upon each and every member of the church of God, a binding, a solemn and a most sacred obligation to care for and support the men who surrender every earthly calling for the preaching of the Word of God, for the amelioration of mankind, and for the salvation of immortal souls. When death, the ever unbidden and black winged messenger has crossed your threshold, and in his flight has left desolation and an aching void in your heart, is it in the dance, is it from the mimics on the stage, or from this neglected messenger of peace, you seek the words of consolation, and receive the blessed and happy assurance, that if you are but faithful, that with your loved ones you will meet again across the bosom of that river, "Where the surges cease to roll." And when disease

lays hold upon you, and upon a bed of sickness you begin to realize that you are nearing the borders of the silent grave, do you desire the presence of your companions in the dance, the stars from the stage, or this poor half-fed, poorly clad man of God to talk and pray with and point you to that mansion of rest, "the far away home of the soul?" Now, brother, sister, no matter how faithful, how true in every avocation of religious life, you may visit the sick and afflicted, the disheartened and the offcast, but your duty is not done, your religious life is not consistent, your obligations are not met, when the minister is not paid and himself and family not clad.

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Second Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. for the State of Texas, was held in Galveston, beginning March 1st. There were delegates from Houston, Waco, Dallas, Tehuacana and Galveston.

Officers: J. F. Dumble, President; Geo. E. Clothier and J. W. Russell, Vice-Presidents; J. Armoey Knox and W. B. Preston, Secretaries.

We regret that, owing to indisposition, we were unable to be present on but two occasions, but while in attendance were much cheered and encouraged by the reports of Christian effort on the part of the Y. M. C. A. in our State.

In addition to the reports from the various Associations, the following topics were discussed:

The importance of sustaining Associations in institutions of learning in small towns, and in the country.

Evangelical meetings in our Association work.

How shall the Bible be used in our Association as a means of conversion, instruction, and of training for Christian work?

How can we most successfully develop the Association work in our State?

The advantage of Associations as a moral agency peculiar to cities.

The work of Associations, their beneficial relations to the Evangelical Churches.

The international work—our relation to it.

The reception, the prayer meetings in the Association rooms, the mass meeting Sunday afternoon, and the farewell meeting at Armory Hall on Sunday night, were said to be seasons of unusual interest. The large concourse on Sunday night was addressed by James F. Dumble, Hall and Cree, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, and others. The address of Mr. Dodge was of great interest, as he recounted the workings of the Associations in New York, where they have been instrumental in saving hundreds of young men from ruin. The closing scene is thus described in the News:

Now the closing moment of the Convention had come, and the large assembly viewed a scene never before beheld in this city. The delegates and members of the Galveston Association, and the visitors and pastors of the churches, formed a large circle, and, with hands clasped, sang "Blessed be the tie that binds," etc. After a closing prayer by Hon. W. E. Dodge, they chanted "In the Sweet Bye-and-bye," while passing around to shake hands. It was a very touching scene. Dr. Bunting dismissed the assembly with the benediction.

Our personal acquaintance with the workings of the Galveston Association enables us to commend this branch of Christian effort to all Christian workers in the State. In our towns and cities they accomplish a work which has long been needed by the churches. Temptations are planted in the path of every stranger who seeks cities for employment; while few attractions are held out to win them under holy and religious influences. Hundreds are lost at this stage of life's perilous and fatal paths. In this Association they find cordial welcome. Young men meet them in

all the warmth of Christian affection, and introduce them into Church and Sunday-school relations. The pastors would be glad to perform this work, but it is impossible among the crowds who throng our streets to determine who need their help. The Y. M. C. A. are thus an aid to the pastor and the friend of those exposed to the temptations of city life.

REV. DR. DITZLER left Houston on Monday, the 5th, for San Marcos, where he will remain four or five days and then go on to Seguin, and thence to San Antonio, remaining at each place about a week.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

On the 2d inst. the Electoral count had proceeded to the last vote. In each case of difference the action of the Commission resulted in a purely partisan result. This has been anticipated from the beginning of the count, as the action of the majority in excluding all evidence was a pre-judgment of every case.

At 11 A. M. the Senate entered the House, and at 4:30 P. M. Mr. Ferry said:

This concludes the count of the 38 States. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result:

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, declared the vote: Rutherford B. Hayes, 185; Samuel J. Tilden, 184.

"Wherefore," said the President of the Senate, "I announce Hayes and Wheeler duly elected President and Vice President, for four years, commencing March 4, 1877."

The Senate and the House came to a dead-lock over the army and navy appropriation bill. The action of the House members of the Conference Committee was embraced in the following, in which Mr. Morrison, of the committee, embodied these views:

The conferees on the part of the House, while not insisting on the letter of the fifth section of the army appropriation bill, maintain that they would consent to the passage of no army appropriation bill which would not contain such restrictions on the President, in regard to the use of the United States troops in Louisiana, as will prevent him from installing and maintaining the Packard government.

The differences in the committee not only embraced the non-use of troops in Louisiana and South Carolina, but the House demanded the reduction of the army to 17,000 men. The Senate refused to agree to this action, and the result was that the army appropriation bill failed to pass the Forty-fourth Congress. The failure to pass the appropriation bill may render an extra session certain.

On March 4, at 7 p. m., Mr. Hayes took the oath of office in the Blue Room of the White House, Judge Waite administering the oath. No witnesses were present. On the 5th the inaugural ceremony took place. The tone of the inaugural address was singularly conservative and national. If it is prophetic of the policy of the administration the extreme members of the Radical party will occupy a back seat. Whether Mr. Hayes has the force of character to remould his party is yet to be determined.

On the 5th the Senate met in executive session. Objections being offered respecting Kellogg, of Louisiana, John L. Morgan, of Alabama, and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, their credentials were laid on the table until the next day. The Senators not objected to were sworn in, and Mr. Wheeler was introduced by Mr. Ferry, the retiring President of the Senate, to that body as the Vice President of the United States.

At this writing the Cabinet has not been officially announced, but the following are announced as those most likely to be the counselors of the incumbent of the Presidential chair:

Secretary of State, William M. Evarts; Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman; Secretary of the

Interior, Carl Schurz; Postmaster-General, D. M. Key; Attorney General, — McCrary.

The interest of the country just now centers in Louisiana and South Carolina, and the policy which the present administration will adopt respecting the conflicting governments in these States.

The following letter indicates the policy of Gen. Grant in the closing hours of his administration:

WASHINGTON, March 3.

To Gov. F. T. Nicholls, New Orleans:

The President sent a dispatch to Packard Thursday, notifying him that troops could no longer be employed to uphold either claimant, and that he does not believe that Packard would attempt any offensive operations. The President sent the dispatch so that he might have time to retire his pretensions, if disposed.

The President says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders for the preservation of the status quo, and that neither you nor Packard are bound to observe it; that he means that the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs from Federal interference as the people of Connecticut, and that there will be no disposition to interfere with them any more than with the people of New York.

The President concurs with us that you immediately issue a proclamation urging protection, amnesty and peace. Being asked if a posse executing process of a Nicholls court would be interfered with by the military, he replied: "No more than in any other State."

Being asked, if Nicholls' officers should take possession of the offices in the State without mob violence, would there be military interference, he replied that there would be none; that the military would be used, as it had been once in New York, and would be in any of the States, to overcome a mob too formidable for the civil power of State authorities.

We have submitted the foregoing dispatch to the President, who has revised it with his own hands, and authorized us to state that in its present form it is absolutely correct.

E. A. BURKE,
E. L. GIBSON,
E. J. ELLIS,
WM. M. LEVY.

If this action represents the policy of Mr. Hayes, then the governments of Nicholls in Louisiana, and Hampton in South Carolina, may be considered peaceably ensured.

On the 6th, Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, was recognized as a Senator and sworn in, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, speaking in favor of his admission. Mr. Morton demanded of Blaine how, by his reasoning, he could sustain Kellogg. Blaine replied by stating he had a resolution for Kellogg's admission. It was introduced, and Mr. Blaine advocated its adoption, declaring that Mr. Hayes was bound by every principle of honor to sustain the Packard government. To fail to do so was to condemn the principles which secured his own elevation to the Presidency.

From all tokens thus far, it would appear that there will be a division in the Republican party. Blaine is taking the leadership of the extreme Radicals out of the hands of Morton, and will, should Hayes adopt a conservative policy, organize a powerful opposition to his administration. That the Republican conservative element, led possibly by Conkling, sustained by the Democratic vote, will be able to defeat the extreme measures that Blaine represents is believed, provided the President has that force of character which will enable him to hold to the principles of his inaugural, amid the commotion that is in his path. His position is one of difficulty. To fail to sustain Packard is to go back on the acts of his party—to fail to sustain Nicholls is to continue a policy endangering the peace of the nation and ruinous to the South. It is to be seen whether Hayes will prove a partisan or patriot.

The last slate respecting the Cabinet was as follows: Evarts, for the State Department; Sherman, for the Treasury; Schurz, for the Interior; Key, for Postmaster-General. Others are uncertain. Morton is pressing the claims of Richard Thompson, of Indiana,

for the War Office, and Gen. Sherman is urging the appointment of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

Mexico.

Diaz has been inaugurated, and Iglesias gives up the contest for the Presidency.

The Eastern Question.

Russia insists on guarantees in behalf of the Christians of Turkey. The Powers are meditating replies to the demand, and will ask time for Turkey to complete her reforms. Peace has been secured between Turkey and Serbia, and the negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro are progressing favorably.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.—This monthly publication, by Frank Leslie, and edited by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., of New York, fills an important place in literature. It furnishes Sabbath reading of a pure religious tone, and yet of such high order that the cultured taste realizes that its demands are met. The April number, now before us, confirms the favorable impression made by the previous issues. In amount, in variety, in sprightliness, we rank it with the very best magazines issued by the American press. Its engravings are numerous, and are designed to inform the mind as well as please the eye. "Can't You Talk," is a gem; it not only pleases the eye, but it moves the heart. We commend it to all who want for their family a first-class monthly. Price, \$2.50.

Isaac Friedlander, the grain king of San Francisco, sold from his farm last season eighteen thousand tons of wheat, for which he received six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars in gold.

The idiotic boy who attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria with a rusty pistol, and was sent by the authorities to a distant colony, was recently found secreted within the gates of Buckingham Palace.

The Queen's state saloon on the Great Western Railway, England, is made entirely of boiler plate, and so lined and padded that if the carriage were to go over an embankment and roll to the bottom, the chances are that the occupants would escape uninjured.

A report from Junction City, Riley county, Kansas, states that the young grasshoppers are hatching out by the million, but that the birds and insects are making great havoc among the infantile plagues.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger states that Germany's determination not to participate in the Paris Exhibition is irrevocable. The state of affairs which had led the Government to decline to take part therein is such as to preclude all possibility of reconstruction.

The famine is on the decrease. It has cost at least \$32,000,000. The Bombay officials have the famine well in hand. In Madras matters are, however, less satisfactory. The cattle are in very poor condition. Those that survive will be so emaciated as to be almost useless.

It is said that Albert, Edward of Wales has countenanced a proposal to hold a real old-fashioned tournament, with armor and lance and feathers and grinding of teeth and prancing steeds, and Princess Alexandra, it is further stated, is to play the part of the Queen of Beauty.

The Emperor of Brazil recently visited the Pope. He expressed the hope that the Pope would, in accord with the Brazilian Government, assist in removing all ecclesiastical difficulties in Brazil. The Pope replied that the church was rather accustomed to smooth than to create obstacles. He hoped to be able to restore religious harmony, which had always been the glory of Brazil.

Another new design of a postal card is to be issued by the Post-office Department. Many people, it is said, still persist in writing the message, address and signature on the same side with the stamp, and it is to be the object of the new design to make it impossible to write more than the address on the stamped side.

Ten thousand newly invented horse-hammocks have just been purchased by the Government. In the shipping of horses in war time a mortality of 17 to 20 per cent. has hitherto occurred by the animals injuring themselves during the rolling of the ship. When once a horse gets down under those circumstances, he cannot rise again without aid, and often struggles to death. The new hammock consists of a sling fixed under the horse's body. The British Government expects to save \$5000 on every hundred horses.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 10, 1877

MACHINERY
WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired. Every article first-class, and fully guaranteed. Send for price list and buy at home. **PHENIX IRON WORKS.** HOUSTON, TEXAS

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The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conference, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.
Agents sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."
We desire to send the ADVOCATE to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us live subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.
In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.
Articles refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers.
Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; slight words make a line.
Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.
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Any one sending us Five Subscribers, (\$12.50), we will send THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE one year, free of charge.

Knowing that there is a sad deficiency in the libraries of most of our preachers and people, we offer the following Standard Publications as premiums, to induce them to greater efforts for the circulation of THE ADVOCATE.

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Twenty-two Subscribers.—Clarke's Commentaries, Price \$24.

[Communicated.]
"SHALL WE SPIKE OUR GUNS?"—No, never! Keep up the fire.

Never was the editorial conduct of the ADVOCATE at a higher premium. In all my travels I have heard but one dissenting voice.

For six months since last Conference, the editorial department has been an eminent success. Again, I say, never let the gun be spiked while it is doing such splendid service.

W. C. YOUNG.

The Pope has outlived one hundred and fourteen of his cardinals, five of whom died the past year.

Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is shortly to sail for Hayti, in order to establish a mission on that island.

SOME time since, Austin Q. Hagerman wrote an article for the Sunday-school Journal with the suggestive title "Barry Ideas."

Speaking of a burr, he said: "It is one of the chief characteristics of a burr, that it does not depend on merely one strong curved point for its clinging power, but has a vast number of minute hooklets, by which it can lay hold upon a man's garments, where it sticks with rare tenacity."

Now then, let your teachings be so full of clinging illustrations, keen comparisons, and sharp points, that your ideas will be sure to stick—indeed, cannot be shaken off.—National Sunday-school Teacher.

Obituaries.

THOMSON.—Sister Mary J. Thomson, daughter of Horatio and Augusta Christians, was born in Austin county, Texas, Aug. 11, 1830. She professed religion at a camp-meeting when but eleven years of age. Was married to Thos. C. Thomson Jan. 1, 1846, and died Feb. 7, 1877, at her home in Yellow Prairie, Burleson county, Texas.

Sister Thomson for several years suffered much from inflammatory rheumatism and nervous affection, and for several weeks before her death had been confined to her bed. But during all her sufferings she gave the most satisfactory proof of the power of religion to sustain a suffering Christian. Sometime before she became speechless, she called her father, husband and children around her bed and pronounced a blessing upon them all, commending them to the care and love of her blessed Savior.

Then all that were present were encouraged and entreated to be religious, be faithful, and meet her in heaven. She sent by her husband, greetings, and a farewell to all her neighbors, with a request to meet her in heaven. While she thus gave a parting blessing to all, a smile of heavenly joy played upon every feature of her lovely face; and amid the promptings of undying love she exclaimed: "On Jesus breast I lean my head and breathe my life out sweetly there." While the family were singing at her request, she said: "won't that be a happy family when we all meet above?" When her children told her they had been earnestly praying for her recovery, she said: "I fear my children you have prayed a selfish

prayer. Pray for the Lord's will to be done; I have long looked for and waited patiently for this time." During the singing, as she grew weaker, whenever the name of Jesus was mentioned, she would attempt to lift her hands—expressive of joy. A more triumphant Christian death I never heard of. How I wished I could have been there to have received her last benediction and words of encouragement to meet her in heaven. Sister Thomson met the requirements of a wife, a mother, a Christian and neighbor. Faithful in all things, she seemed to have unusual ability to excite joy wherever she was or went. She was one of the best friends the preachers of all denominations had in this section of country.

Oh, how we will miss her cheering smiles, her Christian greetings, and vacant seat in the church. How can we bear never to hear her shouts of salvation when the Lord would manifest his saving power. Our loss is her eternal gain.

"Earth hath no sorrows that heaven cannot heal."

M. H. PORTER.

To the Memory of our Mother.

Oh, how willingly and cheerfully would we pay this last tribute of respect to our sweet mother, but that we stand abashed at the very threshold of our task for the want of proper language to convey pathetically the deep, deep, sorrow of our burdened hearts.

One has gone from among us whose place can never be filled. The bright smiles, which once filled our little family circle with ecstatic joy are now mingled with the smiles of angels. She was so good, so kind, and affectionate, and possessed of a heart that entwined affectionately about her all who came in her presence. And while others are bestowing their last words of just praise, we feel that we would prove ungrateful to a kind mother's love and prayers not to add a line in memory of her sacred name. The tender chords which sound in the heart, where on earth, though cut loose by the relentless hand of death, fasten upon that most precious left us—memory. With what delight do we turn and gaze in reverent silence upon those hallowed spots around the hearthstone, where in early childhood we nestled round her idolized form at eventide, and felt the gentle strokes of her parent hand, and fondly listened to her kind words. But heaven has claimed her now, and 'tis our first duty to be submissive to our Savior's will—our mother's dying request. Oh, how angelic was that pure and holy face, radiating with love, joy and peace, as she bid us her last farewell, and gave her dying counsel while she seemed to be gazing into the very windows of heaven. And how calmly closed her beaming eyes as death finished its work.

"They set, as sets the morning star, which goes."

Not down behind the darkened west, nor hides obscured among the tempests of the sky, but 'twas away into the light of heaven."

HER DEVOTED SONS.

KENNON.—Willie Clay, infant son of Robert and Mecca Kennon, passed away Dec. 7, 1876. A tender and only bud snatched away from a sin-cursed and sorrowing world, transplanted in the blessed garden of God, where, in its eternal unfolding no rains can stain, no winds chill it. Sorrowing parents grieve not—you sadly miss your loving babe; but he is an angel now, a tie to encourage and lift heavenward the hearts that well nigh broke at his farewell. Seek the sweet comforts of religion to sustain you in your sad bereavement.

E. C. W.

NUNN.—Sometimes the dark-winged angel of death swoops down in our midst and some one is snatched away, but no appreciable vacancy is made save in the family or social circle from which the victim is taken. Again he comes and whole communities feel the loss; there is a vacancy made which requires long years to fill. Such a vacancy exists in our community, and especially in the church, in the loss of our beloved brother and co-laborer, Rev. Thos. R. Nunn. He was born in Bedford county, Tenn., June 7, 1817; professed religion and joined the Methodist church when about 16 years old; was licensed to preach in 1841; came to Texas about that time, where he lived until Jan. 18, 1877, when the Master called him home. Bro. Nunn's life, both in public and private, was a practical illustration of the Christian religion. Being somewhat paralyzed during the last hours of his life, he was unable to talk much; being asked by one of his daughters a few hours before he died, "if Jesus was still precious to his soul," he replied that he was; "told her not to grieve for him, that his way was clear." Bro. Nunn was a model father; holding the reins of family government with a firm, though not severe hand; in all things he followed the injunction of the wise man: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He lived to see his children, ten in number, converted, and members of the church except one; he told me a few months ago that his faith was strong in the Lord; that the son of so many prayers would yet be brought in. Sister Nunn's family has been greatly afflicted during the entire winter. We bespeak for them the sympathy and prayers of the church.

J. L. LEMONS.

GIBBS.—Mrs. Mary Sophia Gibbs, daughter of Thomas C. and Eliza C. Blake, and relief of Thomas Gibbs of Huntsville, died at the residence of her brother, Rev. T. W. Blake, in Plantersville, Nov. 14, 1876. The deceased was a native of North Carolina, whence she removed with her parents to Leon county, Texas. Favored with devotedly pious parents, she in early life became the subject of converting grace, and identified herself with the Methodist Church. In May, 1859, she was married with Bro. Thomas Gibbs. Their Union was a happy one; but, alas, too soon was severed by the hand of death. Thus left with a family of children to be trained and educated, not for this life alone, she realized the greatness of the responsibility and the magnitude of the task—she sought help from God, and endeavored to surround them by such influences as were best calculated to mould their young minds for virtue, God and heaven. For their sakes, she would fain have lived. But God, in His inscrutable wisdom, ordered otherwise; disease had already fastened upon her; the insidious destroyer had begun his work. A cancer was developed. For its removal she submitted to a painful operation. But in vain. A few months of suffering and she fell

asleep in Jesus. Her sufferings, which at times were intense, she bore with exemplary patience. Her mind was kept in perfect peace. Not knowing what the issue might be, she prepared for it with calm attention, making all needful provision for the future care of her children. When death was evidently drawing high, though there were no outbursts of exultant rapture, there was a serene and joyous acquiescence in the will of God, and a cloudless vision of the awaiting glory. Her loss to her children—what tongue can tell? May the Father of the fatherless bring them all, by-and-by, to a happy reunion with their parents in heaven. How great her loss to the church in which she was ready for every good work! How many weary ministers of gospel have found needed rest and refreshment in the elegant entertainment of her hospitable home. But, thank God, our loss is her eternal gain.

J. M. WESSON.

Tribute of Respect.

NICKS.—Belletta H. Nicks is dead. She has gone from our gaze like a dream into that distant and glorious Eden, where love becomes immortal and kindred ties are never severed.

Her pleasant, angelic face will be seen no more on earth, and the bright eyes that once met her loved ones are now sealed in death. Her little seat is now vacant, and we are called upon again to mourn with those that mourn; but in that bright heaven where angels chant sweet melody, and sorrow never comes, her baby form is safely sheltered.

We will miss the sweet babe here, and drop a tear of sympathy with the bereaved mother and father, but we would not call her back. Gathered in the fold of the loving Shepherd, who blessed little children and said "let them come unto me," who would recall her back to this desolate shore, to fight life's battles in tears and sorrow. No, rest thee dear children in thy immortal youth and innocence, and though we deplore thy loss, we feel assured that thou art better off, for thou hast gained eternal life. To her affectionate parents we submit these words:

Lord, I yield my child to Thee, Take, nor give her back to me; She has been a cheering light; Brightening still my darkest night; Yet, my Father, she is thine, 'Twas thy goodness made her mine. If I wandered from my God, Needing now the chastening rod, Take her, Father, she is thine. I will weep, yet never repine, Give me strength to do thy will, Strengthen to suffer and be still; So that when life's woes are past I may meet my child at last.

y Meeting Appointments.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.
Cedar Creek, at Cedar Creek, third Saturday and Sunday in March.

Live Oak, at Boggy, fourth Saturday and Sunday in March.

J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Jefferson station, March 3 and 4.

Kellyville circuit, March 10 and 11.

Linden circuit, March 17, 18.

Atlanta circuit, March 24, 25.

Soda Lake circuit, March 31, April 1.

Dangerfield circuit, April 7, 8.

Mt. Pleasant circuit, April 14, 15.

Coffeetown circuit, April 21, 22.

Gilmer circuit, April 28, 29.

Longview circuit, May 5, 6.

J. CLARK SMITH, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Lockhart cir, at West Fork, March 17, 18.

Seguin sta, March 24, 25.

San Marcos cir, at Bethel, April 7, 8.

Gonzales cir, at Oak Forest, April 14, 15.

Mt. City, at Mt. City, April 21, 22.

Thompsonville, at Thompsonville, April 28, 29.

Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference.

O. A. FISHER, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.
Athens cir, at Athens, March 17, 18.

Terrell Mission, at Box's school house, March 24, 25.

Crockett cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 1.

Pennington cir, at Lovelady, April 7, 8.

JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.
Melrose, March 17, 18.

Douglass miss, March 24, 25.

Lynn Flat cir, March 31, April 1.

Mt. Enterprise cir, April 7, 8.

The preachers of the district will please advise me of the place of holding the quarterly meetings on their respective circuits. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Oakville and Beeville, at Oakville, Feb 17, 18.

Heid cir, at Escobedo, Feb 24, 25.

Rancho, at Birds school-house, March 3, 4.

Corpus Christi sta, March 17, 18.

Lagarto cir, at Banqueto, March 24, 25.

St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, March 28, April 1.

Goliad cir, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8.

A. F. COX, P. E.

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

J. W. WHIPPLE.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Black Springs, at Shady Grove, 3d Sabbath in March.

Graham, at Monks' chapel, 4th Sabbath in March.

Cartersville, at Dobbs' school-house, 1st Sabbath in April.

Jacksboro at Jacksboro, 2d Sabbath in April.

Weatherford station, 3d Sabbath in April.

Weatherford circuit, 4th Sabbath in April.

Fort Griffin, 5th Sabbath in April.

Brothers will not forget that the delegates to the District Conference are to be elected on this round. Let us elect no one who will not promise to attend, if possible. See who will attend, if elected. My postoffice is Weatherford.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

GRANBURY DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Palo Pinto cir, at Pleasant Hill, March 17, 18.

Sabanna mis, at Sipe Spring, March 17, 18.

Stephensville cir, at Skipper's Chapel, March 24, 25.

Granbury cir, at Thorpe Spring, March 31 and April 1.

Clifton mis, at Garret's Mill, April 7, 8.

Gatesville cir, at Gatsville, April 21, 22.

Iredell cir, at Hazelton, April 28, 29.

Meridian cir, May 5, 6.

Jonesboro cir, May 12, 13.

Paluxy cir, May 19, 20.

J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

"VEGETINE"

—IS THE GREAT—
Family Medicine—AND—
HEALTH RESTORER.

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

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

ELIZABETH A. FOLEY,
21 Webster Street, Charlestown, Mass.

Swollen Limbs.
LEBANON, N. H., Jan. 29, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir,—I write this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced taking it, I was very much debilitated. My limbs were swollen so that it was impossible for me to get into or out of a carriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs. Indeed, I could scarcely stand on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength failing rapidly. After using your medicine for a few weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved, and my strength returned. I can now perform my duties as a nurse with my wonted ease; and I feel I owe it to Vegetine.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. A. H. TILDEN.

A Perfect Cure.
CHARLESTOWN, June 11, 1861.

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

MRS. LEDSON, 35 Cook Street.

The facts stated by Mrs. Ledson are personally known by me, and they are true.

A. D. HAYES.

Would not be without VEGETINE FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 10, 1877

TEXAS ITEMS.

It is said one hundred Scotch Presbyterians will settle in Navarro county.

It has been three years since the ground was wet one foot deep in Hill county, yet fair crops have been made.

Near one of the towns which declined to vote for prohibition the dead body of a man was found the other day with an empty whisky bottle by his side.

An unusually large amount of land will be put in cultivation in Texas this year.

The Neches and Sabine rivers are navigable to points which now send 25,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton to market.

Seguin can boast of one of the handsomest court-houses in the State. It is built of gray granite concrete stuccoed in imitation of variegated marble.

Farmers in Washington county are planting corn.

Watson, the fruit raiser of Brenham, is increasing the size of his nurseries.

Interest in the local option question is increasing in Brazos county; saloon-keepers are getting up strong opposition.

An unhappy shooting affair took place recently in Grayson county, growing out of a dispute between the females of two families over one pound of cotton in the weight of a quilt. Human life is cheap. The law ought to fix a higher price to it.

Grasshoppers are in large quantities and lively condition in Grimes county.

Farmers in Grimes county are busy preparing ground for large crops regardless of grasshoppers.

Mr. Trott, agent of the Children's Aid Society of New York, was expected on the 3d at Corsicana with the first installment of boys, for whom he is seeking homes. Some of the citizens propose to secure through this channel the introduction of a supply of girls of ten to fifteen years of age. The homeless may thus be supplied with good homes.

Herds are being gathered and cattle merchants are active in Nueces county.

A few days since while Mr. Scott was nailing a plank on his fence he was approached by his favorite horse, who seized playfully the rim of his hat, tearing his right ear fearfully. It occurred near Anderson.

A large quantity of land is being put in cultivation in Burnet county.

Texarkana is situated in two States, and of course in two counties. This is rather amusing, but in course of time may involve perplexing complications.

Good land can be bought in Clay county at \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre. Land not fit for cultivation affords good pasture.

The Linden (Cass county) *Son* says that town is improving rapidly.

Large quantities of land of first quality are lying idle on the San Marcos above Luling.

The McKinney *Reporter* reports a pig with two heads, two tongues and eight legs, a recent product of that prolific region.

Dallas has received 43,593 bales of cotton this season. More residences are in course of construction in this growing city than ever before.

Cuero, DeWitt county, is growing rapidly.

Fruit trees are in bloom in Falls county.

A coal deposit has been found in Fannin county, near Savoy.

Fort Worth is to have a grain elevator.

Near one thousand people are living in canvas tents near Fort Worth.

All the merchants of Harrisburg have agreed not to sell liquor, and are strongly in favor of local option.

The Cabinet thinks that Jewett will ship 5000 bales of cotton this season.

Prohibition is gaining ground outside of Austin in Travis county.

PASSING EVENTS.

Paris has eight newspapers devoted exclusively to music.

Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull will now accept peace on any terms.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, was forty years old on the 12th inst. Paul B. Du Chaillu, the traveler, has arrived from Europe.

The Egyptian troops have again been defeated at Massowah.

In Japan another insurrection is announced; this time it is the Satsuma Clan.

The New York horse cars carry one hundred and sixty-five million passengers per year.

The Maine Legislature has reduced the legal rate of interest to five per cent.

The Spanish Senate has been dissolved, and new elections ordered.

Kansas expects the arrival of 14,000 Russian Mennonites in the spring.

There are in Boston 6,339 licensed dogs, and 2,000 more that are unlicensed.

Col. Gordon, the African explorer, has been appointed Governor of the entire province of Soudan.

The Turkish government is very busy sending large numbers of troops to the Danubian frontier.

Fearful distress prevails among the unemployed coal miners of Westphalia and Rhineland. Over 40,000 are now idle.

A larger area will be sown to wheat in California the coming season than ever before.

Chevet Pasha, leader in the Bulgarian atrocities, has been arrested in Constantinople.

The maple sugar crop of New England will be comparatively light this season.

An explosion in a coal mine at Graissessac, France, on the 14th, resulted in the death of fifty-five of the miners.

Only the more tender varieties of fruit trees have suffered from the frost in Southern Illinois.

In Boston over five thousand feet of blue glass were sold by a single house in one week, and the price has advanced fifty per cent.

A telegraphic line will soon be commenced on the shores of the Mediterranean, to traverse the African continent to the Cape of Good Hope.

Rear Admiral Wilkes, on the retired list, died February 8. He conducted the famous Wilkes Exploring Expedition to the South Sea in 1838.

Rudolf Meyer, editor of a socialist newspaper, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for publishing a libel on Prince Bismarck, charging him with stockjobbing.

The Minnesota Legislature is debating, and will probably pass, a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers' eggs.

It is reported that an engineer in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, with fifty soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, were killed by the natives.

Almost all the English papers mailed to Englishmen in Russia are seized at the office of the censor of the press, and never reach their destination, or are very much mutilated in that office.

Statistical reports show that the vintage in France for 1876 was just half that of the previous year. The diminution was the result of the ravages of the phylloxera.

Although the exports of wheat for Europe by vessel from San Francisco were considered light in January, nineteen vessels were dispatched, carrying 739,000 cents, worth \$1,561,900.

An American air-brake company recently received an order from England for \$25,000 worth of brakes, to be placed on three hundred locomotives and one thousand cars.

Over two miles of corn cribs, filled to the top with ear corn of the best quality, are now to be seen at the stations on the line of the Chicago and Alton railroad, in the great corn-growing district of Illinois.

The royal family of Great Britain annually cost the country between \$32,500,000 and \$35,000,000. The cost of the reigning 36 sovereigns in Christendom is estimated by the London *Christian World* at \$60,000,000.

There was a strike of the South Yorkshire miners about a year ago, in which 12,200 men took part. The loss of the miners themselves amounted to \$1,250,000, and that of the railroads, through reduced carriage of coal, to \$700,000.

The Marquis of Conyngham has parted with his historical bureau, inlaid with celebrated Sevres plaques, for the sum of £20,000—\$100,000. The purchaser is a foreign connoisseur. The bureau was a present from George III to his grandmother (*nee* Miss Denison), and is considered unique and priceless.

(Communicated.)
Marvin College.

Our silence during the month of February was on account of the pressing appeal from our Publishing House. This course we apprehend will not be condemned by our brethren in the Northwest Texas Conference. That call we presume has been responded to by every pastor in Texas, and we suspect our report will not be the least that will go up to Nashville. We now call the attention of our brethren to our beloved Marvin College. Much has been done towards its redemption—much more than was expected in so short a time—yet there remains something to be done, and done quickly. We submit the following lists of circuits that have responded to our circular proposition, and we have been informed of several more that have not been officially reported to us:

Eastland Mission, M. B. Johnson, P. C.

Lampasas Circuit, W. F. Graves, P. C.

Cleburn Circuit, J. D. Whitehead, P. C.

Mexia Circuit, James D. Shaw, P. C.

Milford Circuit, R. C. Armstrong, P. C.

Plum Creek Circuit, W. G. Davenport, P. C.

Alvarado Circuit, Wm. Price, P. C.

Caddo Grove Circuit, I. N. Reeves, P. C.

It will be remembered that during the first round of quarterly conferences there was much bad weather, causing many failures. We hope the Presiding Elders will press the matter on their second round. We are deeply indebted to our Presiding Elders for the assistance they have rendered in this matter. We congratulate the Conference on having a class of men in that office who are alive to all the important interests of the church. The opinion seems to have obtained in some parts of the country that Marvin College is safe. We know not how this occurred, but it is untrue. We are only about half through with the work. There is danger that we may cease our efforts too soon. We are greatly encouraged by what has been done, but we dare not stop. The prospect of success should encourage us to work with renewed energy. JAMES D. SHAW.
Mexia, March, 1877.

THE RIO GRANDE.

The New and Magnificent Ocean Steamer, *Valuable acquisition to the New York and Galveston Steamship Line.*

The new steamer Rio Grande arrived at the Galveston wharf last Monday morning, being her third trip to this port. Our representative visited this splendid and well-adapted vessel on Monday and was kindly entertained and shown over the ship by Capt. James Bolger, master of the vessel, from whom the following information was elicited:

The Rio Grande was built by the firm of John Roach & Son, at Chester, Pa., and is of the best qualities of iron. The vessel was launched on the 21st of October, 1876, arrived in New York early in the month of December, and arrived at this port on her first trip the latter part of December.

The dimensions of the steamer are as follows: Length over all, 308 feet; 39 feet beam; depth of hold, 21 feet and 9 inches; tonnage, 2580; and her displacement at 16 feet draft of water is reported as being 3700 tons. She is schooner rigged, with the foremast 74 feet and the mainmast 78 feet above the deck. The anchors, which are necessarily very large for a ship of her size, are worked by steam power, as are also the winches used for the loading and unloading of cargo. The machinery consists of one pair of compound engines of 1600 horse power, as indicated, with cylinders of 34 and 60 inches diameter and 54 inches stroke of piston. She has four cylindrical tubular boilers, 12 feet in diameter and 10 feet long, and unlike the other ships of the line, has but one smoke stack. The propeller wheel is 14 feet in diameter, with a mean pitch of 22 feet, and it is claimed that she is capable of making fourteen knots an hour, and did make the run from Key West to Galveston in seventy-two hours, in a very heavy sea, behaving admirably. The Rio Grande is built of the best American plate and angle iron. The main deck is three-quarter inch iron, and the lower deck is covered with iron over the engines of the same thickness. One of the features of the vessel is the iron deck-house, 81 feet long, 18 feet wide and 8 feet high, which encloses all the boilers and machinery. This house also contains all the inflammable stores, cook-

ing arrangements, etc. The cuisine is of the most admirable character, and is under charge of Mr. Wallace, well known to the traveling public as the most accomplished caterer on the coast. Another novel feature of the ship is a huge tank placed in the stern, capable of holding eighty tons of water, which will be used to sink her aft when required to give power to the working of the screw. The officers' quarters are fitted up in the best manner, and contain all the latest appliances to insure the comfort of their occupants. The saloons, staterooms and social halls are furnished in the best style and are finished in birdseye maple, rosewood and satinwood, and no expense has been spared to make the equipment solid, handsome and luxurious. The Rio Grande is amply supplied with small boats, and the latest inventions in life-saving apparatus.

Those who have visited this vessel and have seen the State of Texas, City of Galveston and Clyde, also fine ships of this line, have rendered a verdict in favor of the Rio Grande for compactness, strength of build, arrangements, and the elegance of her saloons.

Capt. James Bolger, the master of the Rio Grande, has been in the employ of the Malory line for many years, and was master of the State of Texas previous to his accession to the "flag ship" of the squadron. Those who have had business transactions with or enjoyed an ocean trip in a vessel under command of this officer, all agree that the Malory line should continue to rapidly increase its trade and passenger patronage while its ships are commanded by men like Captain James Bolger.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

CORSICANA DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Corsicana sta, March 3
Dresden cir, at Union Chapel, March 10
Mt. Calm cir, at Spring Hill, March 17
Groesbeck cir, at Central Institute, March 23
Jewett cir, at Leona, March 31
Centerville cir, at Beaver Dam, April 7
Buffalo cir, at Buffalo, April 14
Fairfield cir, at Lake's Chapel, April 21
Byrdston mts, at Wortham, April 28
Mexia cir, at Forest Glade, May 5
JOHN S. MCCARTHER, P. E.

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

WACO DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Bosqueville cir, at Greenwood, March 10, 11
Waco sta, March 17, 18
East Waco cir, at Sunset, March 24, 25
Kosse cir, at Union, March 31 and April 1
Marlin and Beaumont, at Marlin, April 7, 8
Calvert sta, April 14, 15
Mt. Vernon cir, at Rhode's Chapel, April 21, 22
Wheeler cir, at Hearne, April 28, 29
Owensville cir, at Englewood, May 5, 6
W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion has occurred at Adhemabad, by which 50 persons were killed and 1,000 wounded. A terrible explosion has taken place in one of the coal mines at Graissessac, in the department of Herault, France. Fifty-five miners are known to have perished.

Among the refuse of the ancient silver mines of Laurium, in Greece, have been found seeds of a poppy of the species *glaucaum*—a flowering plant unknown to modern science, but which is described in Pliny and Dioscorides. This plant disappeared fifteen or twenty centuries ago, and now springs to life again from these ancient seeds.

A citizen of Indianapolis, who has long been arranging for a grand excursion around the world, announces that he has secured the required number of excursionists, and will be ready to sail next autumn. His scheme is to take sixty persons at \$4,000 each. He is to furnish the vessel, provisions, etc., and conduct the excursion for two years.

Lord Lytton recently laid the foundation of a Mohammedan college at Allyghur, in India. It is designed to be a copy of an Oxford college, with the exception of certain Oriental characteristics, such as the cooking and eating, regulations of caste and Muezzins or Friday calls for prayer. The honors of the college are, in certain cases, open to infidel Hindoos and Christians.

Rev. John R. Selwyn, of New Zealand, has been appointed Bishop of Melanesia, to succeed Bishop Patterson, who was murdered a few years ago. Melanesia includes the islands of the South Pacific.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held its annual meeting last week. Last year the society prosecuted 1,005 cases of cruelty, and destroyed 2,041 disabled animals. The income of the year was \$15,560.69, and the expenditure \$14,799.27. The society has fourteen branches in active working order.

A Queensland diver, last year, succeeded in recovering a box containing \$45,000 in gold from a wreck which was haunted by sharks attracted there by the corpses of the crew. The court awarded about \$15,000 as salvage, but the owners of the gold appealed against the award as excessive. The Judicial Committee affirmed the decision of the court.

From Maine to California millions of children are wearing SILVER TIPPED Shoes. Why not? They are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Also try Wire Quilted Socks.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment*. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—Adv.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills, should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parson's Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood, without injury to the system.—Adv.

TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles, that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use *Wilbur's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Line*, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbur, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The *Musical Trade Review* of the 18th, has this to say of the failure of a large music firm in this State: "Mr. Redfield, of Dallas, Texas, who has bought out the firm of Dorman, Holmes & Co., has lately failed, with large liabilities. Among the creditors are Joseph P. Hale, \$25,000; Peloubet, Pelton & Co., \$5,000; Chickering & Sons, \$12,000; Steinway & Sons, \$3,000."

WE call the attention of the medical and clerical professions, and discerning public, to Rogers' Dry Citrate of Magnesia, the most efficient preparation in use, in 6 oz. bottles, in powder. See advertisement.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Sufferers with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, or any Throat or Lung Disease, will receive, by return mail, free of charge, the RECEIPE and full instructions for using a very simple, yet infallible remedy, that has cured the writer and thousands of others, by addressing DR. JOHN S. BURNETT, 167 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

Commercial.	Bank.
Sterling, 60 days.....	503
New York sight.....	510
New Orleans sight.....	510
Gold.....	105
Silver.....	100

Closing gold rate in N. Y. 105 1/2
Closing gold rate in N. O. 105 1/2
Com'l sterling in N. Y. 4-1 1/2
Com'l sterling in N. O. 4-1 1/2

GOLD.—Closed in New York this evening at 105. The rates here closed at 105 1/2 buying, and 106 selling.

SILVER.—Rates at the close are nominal and unchanged.

Exchange.—Rates nominal.

Closing quotations of the Galveston Market.

Last Thurs'dy. To-night.

Low Ordinary.....	9 1/2
Ordinary.....	10
Good Ordinary.....	10 1/2
Low Middling.....	11 1/2
Middling.....	12 1/2
Good Middling.....	13 1/2

Market steady; sales this day 681 bales.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

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

Bacon.—Market dull and weak. We quote clear sides 10d10c; clear rib, 10 1/2d10c; breakfast bacon, 11 1/2d 12c shoulders, 7 1/2.

Bagging.—Quiet and weak. Extra heavy, 13 1/2d13c; per yard. Lightweight 12 1/2c. Ties 6c. Bailing twine 14c.

Bran.—Supply ample, prices steady. 100 pounds, 1 1/2d1 1/2c; by the car load 95c1 00.

Beeswax.—Prices are steady and unchanged at 26 1/2d for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Belling, Rubber.—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off.

Butter.—Stock ample and prices lower for all grades. We quote Goshen, 30d31c; western, 28d28c; Kansas, 22d25c.

Broom-corn.—Is selling at 24d3 1/2c. Supply ample.

Brooms.—2 00d3 25c—per dozen. Candles.—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 15 1/2d16c.

Cheese.—Western cream, 13d14c; Corn.—Active, and prices weak; selling from store, 68d69c; per bushel in car lots and selling from 53d54c.

Corn Meal.—Firm. Selling at \$3 15d 3 25 in round lots; jobbing from store \$3 35d 40.

Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 14d15c; fancy 15d20c; rock 22d25c; cream 18d20c; gum-drops 25d30c; maple sugar 20c.

Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 8000 bags. Quotations are lower for all grades. Fair 19c; Good 18c; Prime

20d21c; Choice 21c; Dealers are selling from store at about 4c. advance.

Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 5a 5 1/2c; cream and ginger 9 1/2d10c.

Castings.—Hollow ware etc, 5 1/2c sad irons 5 1/2c.

Coffee.—Per dozen: Parke's No. 50, 3; No. 60, 6; No. 7, 7 50, with 10 per cent discount.

Can Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peach 2 1/2d 3 1/2d; 00; strawberries, 2 1/2d 3 1/2d; 00; pine apple, 2 1/2d 3 1/2d; 00; 210; damsons, 190d20c; oysters, 2 1/2d full weight, 1 1/2d 1 1/2d; 1 1/2d full weight, 58d1 00; oysters 1 1/2d light weight, 95c; 2 1/2d light weight, 1 1/2d 1 1/2d; 50; tomatoes, 2 1/2d 1 1/2d 75.

Chains.—Trace, per pair, 6d, 10, 3; 60; 6d, 10, 2, 70c; 6d, 10, 1, 85; 0, 1e; 2e, per pound.

Drugs.—Acid Citric 1 1/2d; acetic 16c; arctic 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 34c; C. P. 40c; Aloes Cap. 20c; alcohol 82d; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3 F, 8c; ammonia, spirits arom. 45c; arsenic, common powered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, 8 1/2d; bit vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure 8 1/2d; chloroform 8 1/2d; Copperas 3c; Calomel, English, 82 00; American, 90c; stock 70c; Cinnamon bark 35d60c; cream tartar, pure, 45d—c; grocery 25d40c; Chloral hydrate 25d28c; morphine, sulph, 85 00; logwood extract 90c; gum asafoetida, 25c; gum camphor 55c; gum, gum 75 75; hops 35d 40c; quinine 85 50.

Eggs.—Ample supply and firm, selling at 13d20c per doz.

Flour.—Market active and unchanged. Prices are as follows for different grades: Treble Extra, \$7 50; Choice Family \$8 50; Fancy Brands \$8 00d9 50; Double Extra, \$7 25. Galveston mills from \$5 25d8 25, according grade.

Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 25d4 00; figs, per lb, 16d18c; prunes 2d3c; currants, Zante, per pound 7 1/2d8c; dates, 9d10c; almonds, soft, 12d25c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 18d 20; filberts 16c; Brazil nuts 10d11c.

Fruit, Fresh.—Apples \$5 50d6 per barrel for choice from first hands. Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, 1 00d1 11 00; Cocoanuts, 46c per barrel.

Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00d9 75; half-barrels, No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$3 25; kits, No. 1, \$1 50d1 75; No. 2, \$1 35d1 40; herrings, Dutch, \$1 40d1 50; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45d50c; No. 2, 50d55c; codfish; quarter boxes, \$1 75d2; half-boxes \$3 35d 50; 100 lb boxes, 45c, per pound.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases Pickles, per gallon, \$5 00d5 25; half-gallon \$3 40d3 50; quarts \$2 40d2 50; pints, \$1 25d1 30.

Hams.—Dull; prices lower. Choice sugar cured, 13 1/2d14; 2d quality, 11d 12c.

Hay.—Good supply; and active, Prime Western, at \$21 22, choice 23d24c in round lots. Jobbing at \$25d27; Northern, \$19d20.

Hides.—Dry selected, over 17 lbs, 17 1/2c light salted, 15c; stack salted, 13c; kips two-third, prime; damaged, half-price; damaged kips and glue stock, 5c. Wet salted, 50 lbs and upward, selected 10c; below 50 lbs 10c; butchers' green, 7c.

Hardware.—Axes, per dozen; Collins Kentucky light, \$10 50; medium, \$11 50; heavy \$13 50.

Hoes.—Per dozen, planters' A. B. No. 0, \$6 50; No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8 00; H. B. No. 0, \$6;