



**Texas Christian Advocate**

**EDITOR'S NOTICES.**

When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

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; eight words make a line.

Private letters to the editor should be marked "Personal."

**PEN AND SCISSORS.**

The weather has been unusually cold during the past three weeks throughout Texas.

Dr. Fitzgerald wishes the Nashville Advocate correspondents, writing from annual conferences, to send along with the appointments the disappointments.

Boston has a new religious idea. An immense non-denominational church is to be built. It is to be open to all and free from "sectarianism." The cost will be \$200,000, which amount is to be raised by \$500 subscriptions.

With the new year a great many persons have resolved to inaugurate a rigid economy in their households. This is well; but pray do not begin by letting your subscription to the Advocate expire, and curtailing the amount of your contributions to benevolent objects?

This, which we take from one of our exchanges, sounds like a satire: "A Methodist and Baptist minister at Wamego, Kansas, having finished their work, are holding formal discussion on baptism." Perhaps some of our preachers may be able to study out the meaning.

For the incoming year, the Sunday-school lessons issued by Dr. Cunnyngham, from Nashville, instead of being mere sheets, as heretofore, with the lessons for a single month, will be in a pamphlet form, with lessons for an entire quarter.

The London Telegraph says: "It is not poverty, it is beer, that has robbed the children of knowledge, of liberty, morality, health, and long life. It is not poverty that fills our hospitals and jails; it is gin. By the time that a child can use its hands and earn eighteen pence a week, it is offered up on the altar of the great god—Gin."

The statistical returns of Methodism for 1878 show that the number of Methodist communicants in the world is 4,489,877, with 104,175 local and traveling preachers. The Methodist population is estimated at 20,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church reports 1,688,783 communicants, 12,500 local and 11,308 itinerant preachers. The gain of members is about 17,000 for the year. Other branches of the denomination bring up the total in the United States to 3,396,999 members, 26,642 local and 22,194 itinerant preachers.

**AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.** America gave to Syria the first scientific traveler, the first translation of the Bible into Arabic, the first printing-press, the first modern churches, the first colleges. In 1874 Americans printed at Beyroot 30,000 volumes and 9,791,910 pages Arabic. When Cyrus Hamlin was abroad, there was not a school-book in the languages spoken by the people of Turkey. Now we have a long list, not only of text-books on grammar, rhetoric, logic, chemistry, surveying, history, zoology, mental and moral philosophy, and medicine, but also of the English works on distinctively Christian truth, and these in the Armenian, Turkish and Asiatic tongues. There are 11,000 pupils in Turkish common schools, which owe their origin to American influence. In the high schools, founded by Americans for young men and women, thousands are already gathered. But the facts which strike public attention most at a distance are the steady shining of Robert College at Constantinople, since 1862, a beacon-light on that stormy coast between Asia and Europe; the steady flame of the Syrian Protestant College at Beyroot, since 1865, as many pupils in it now as in Williams College, and as able a corps of professors; the gleaming of the Central Turkey College, at Aintab, behind the hills; and the attempt to light up another torch—God bless the attempt!—at Harpoot, on the flashing waters of the Upper Euphrates.

When Congress adjourned for the holidays, among other nominations awaiting action in the Senate were some from Texas: E. M. Pease, for Collector of Customs, Galveston; James G. Tracey, for Collector of Internal Revenue; A. P. McCormick, for United States District Attorney, vice D. J. Baldwin, deceased; and S. M. Johnson, for Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi.

Yale College has a chair endowed called the "Lyman Beecher" lectures on preaching. Every year some evangelical clergyman is en-

gaged to deliver a course of lectures, for which he is amply paid. Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, is delivering the annual lectures to the class this winter. In his opening lecture he dwelt on the gospel ministry. First, in its origin, it was ordained of God; but the minister is not a priest, but a prophet—teacher, as well as herald. Secondly, the importance of the ministry is inferred from the nature of the work. It is work—service. Thirdly, from its results. "It is a grand work, which reaches from eternity to eternity. Its glance is over all matter, and it treats of angels and God." Fourthly, this preaching is to be a perpetual agency. Other systems may change, other plans may fail; but this, never! Finally, the Bishop closes the lecture by warning the young man entering the ministry of his great responsibility: You enter this holy brotherhood. You take upon yourselves holy vows. You perform sacred functions. If you faithfully proclaim your Savior; if you skillfully handle the two-edged sword; if you wisely pierce between the sinner and his sins; if you earnestly represent the Lord Jesus in all His beauty; if you live for this one work alone; if you study, pray, preach and strive to improve men as Christ did, THEN your reward will be glorious. The promise is: They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever. Star may differ from star in glory, but all shall be radiant with the light of Jesus. But should you handle the Word of God deceitfully, should you, as ambassadors, forget God's message, and tell your own words; should you woo the smiles of the people and court their favor, and neglect the preaching which God bids you preach; should you, as stewards, embezzle the gifts which God gives you for others; should you, as builders, put in wood and hay and stubble; should you, as soldiers, flee from the field in the day of battle; should you, as trumpeters, give an uncertain sound, and souls, hence, go down to ruin—who can measure the awful responsibility? I shudder when I think what is in the range of possibility—the terrible inquisition when God says: "Where is thy brother? His blood crieth to me from the ground! Better would it have been never to have been born; better would it have been if a millstone had been hung about your necks and you had been cast into the midst of the sea; better that rocks and mountains might fall upon you and hide you from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne and from the wrath of the Lamb! But, beloved, we are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation, though we thus speak."

**THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.**  
**Climate, Population and Products.**  
As missionary work is now accomplishing much toward the salvation of the millions of the inhabitants of the Mexican Republic, we give the following extract from the newspaper "El Comercio Del Valle:"  
The Republic of Mexico lies between the 15th deg. and the 22d deg. North Latitude and the 86th deg. and 117th deg. West Longitude. It is divided into twenty-three States, one District and one Territory. The estimated population amounts to 11,000,000 inhabitants, and the republic has an area of 850,000 square miles. The following States—Sonora, with a population of 161,000; Sinaloa, 176,000; Jalisco, 1,184,363; Colima, 77,377; Michoacan, 750,000; Guerrero, 347,000; Oajaca, 849,000; Chiapas, 245,000; and the Territory of Lower California, 18,000 inhabitants—are tributaries to the Pacific Ocean: while Aguas Calientes, with a population of 191,567; Chihuahua, 280,000; Durango, 226,790; Guanajuato, 1,100,000; Mexico, 1,350,000; Michoacan, 560,789; Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, 243,766; Puebla, 886,000; Queretaro, 212,000; San Luis Potosi, 430,000; Tamaulipas, 124,000; Tabasco, 95,000; Tlaxcala, 90,000; Vera Cruz, 235,760; Yucatan, 790,000; District of Mexico, 885,000 inhabitants, with an aggregate population of 7,310,572 souls—are tributary to the Gulf of Mexico.

**THE PRINCIPAL CITIES**  
are Chihuahua, with a population of 17,400; Colima, 35,000; Durango, 21,000; Guanajuato, 53,000; Guadalajara, 70,000; Morelia, 28,000; Monterey, 15,000; Saltillo, 19,000; Oaxaca, 28,000; Puebla, 100,000; Queretaro, 30,000; San Luis Potosi, 45,000; Mexico, 250,000; Vera Cruz, 9,000; Orizaba, 20,000; rising from the level of the sea at Vera Cruz to an altitude of 9,000 feet at Boca del Monte, on the line of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, on one portion of which the elevation is 4,700 feet in the short space of twenty-five miles; in which distance the traveler passes from the region of perpetual summer to that of perpetual frost; from the land of flowers, tropical fruits and vegetables to the coniferous pines, hemlock and timbers of the frigid zone, ascending again to the altitude of the City of Mexico, 7,500 feet. The table lands of Mexico rise from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, and furnish all the productions of temperate and polar zones. These table lands are crossed by mountain ranges, some of which attain a height of 17,000 feet, and are higher and broader in the plateau on which the City of Mexico is situated, surrounded by a wall of porphyritic mountains, among which are the famous volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, the former 17,980 and the latter 15,700 feet above the level of the sea, and with its neighboring peaks, Orizaba, and Perote, covered with an almost perpetual cap of snow. Jorullo, a volcanic cone on the Pacific slope of these table lands, rose suddenly from the surface on the night of September 27, 1750.

**CLIMATE.**  
Differences of climate in this wonderful land depend more on altitude than nearness of approach to the equator. These differences are classified as torrid lands, temperate lands and cold lands. The average heat of the torrid lands is 77° Fahrenheit, the temperate land 70 to 80°, a region of perpetual summer, and the cold lands, 66 to 68°, a region which in this climate would be called warm. Ice is frequently formed in the City of Mexico one-half inch thick during the course of a single night. In general the republic enjoys an even and temperate climate, as above indicated, free from extremes of heat and cold, vegetation even in the colder regions being perennial. The seasons are divided into two great divisions—the wet and the dry season, the former commencing in June and lasting some four months. During the dry season large crops are raised by means of irrigation, a practice universally observed throughout the country.

**THE PRODUCTS OF MEXICO**  
are as varied as her climate and soil. Fruits and flowers unknown and untasted in this region grow in the greatest luxuriance in her moist and genial soil. Corn, rice, sugar-cane, bananas, pine-apples, oranges, manioc, sarsaparilla, jalap, vanilla, olives, grapes, coffee, cocoa, indigo, yams, capsicum, ipecac, dragon's blood, copaiba, india-rubber, valuable timber and dye-woods, mahogany, cedar, fustic, lignumvita and innumerable other products abound in this vast and favored region, while all the cereals, fruits and vegetables of the temperate and frigid zones are found side by side with those of tropical growth. Her mountains, hills and valleys

abound in gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, tin, lead, arsenic, quick-silver, sulphur, cobalt, antimony, etc., while the diamond, ruby, topaz, emerald, opal, garnet, chalcidony, amethyst, lapis lazuli, sparkle in the rays of her brilliant sun, and "the dark, unfathomable caves of her oceans" bear the pearls, the margaritas, that were placed in the crowns of Ferdinand and Isabella as among the first trophies from the newly-discovered world laid at their feet by Columbus.

**SILVER AND GOLD.**  
During the year 1874-5 there were coined at the several mints of the republic:  
In silver.....\$19,886,938 50  
In gold.....762,619 00  
In copper.....21,712 33  
Making a total of.....\$20,670,269 83

It is estimated that the entire coinage of the country, from the establishment of the country up to 1875, amounts to \$2,985,488,168 55.

The local interior trade of the republic of Mexico amounted in the year 1876 to \$400,000,000. Taking from this the amount of imports from foreign countries, leaves a domestic commerce of agricultural products and manufactures of \$325,000,000. Such is the land that extends a welcome to American enterprise and capital, a large share of whose trade and commerce is to be had for the asking.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**  
The republic of Mexico had, in 1876, 8,751 primary schools (24 seminaries and 54 normal schools), attended by 348,981 pupils. Of this number the Federal Government and that of the States support 677, and various municipalities 5,676, corporations and private individuals 395, the Catholic clergy and religious associations 126, and the remainder are self-sustaining or pay schools. The sum of \$1,632,436 is expended annually for the support of these schools. In twenty out of the twenty-seven States of Mexico education is compulsory, and there are educational institutions of every description and adapted to the teaching of almost every branch of knowledge.

Such is the land—the second greatest of all the republics of the world—that to-day opens her arms to her Northern sister and extends a cordial welcome to American enterprise and capital, which she is desirous of securing for the development of her immense mineral and agricultural treasures and for the mutual interests of the two republics.

**RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.**  
Thirty families at Tasso in Corsica, have embraced Protestantism and have secured an Italian pastor from Geneva.  
Thirty-three thousand Hindus have renounced idolatry and become professed Christians in India during the year 1878.  
Some of the rioters who disturbed Presbyterian worship at Volos, Thessaly, having been convicted, have been pardoned at the request of Miss Leyburn.  
In the province of Shing-hiu, in Japan, a church, which has now forty communicants, has grown up without the aid of a missionary.  
An African king was asking a Wesleyan missionary for teachers, saying, he did not want a black white man, that is to say a native teacher, but a white white man, that is an Englishman.  
A Wesleyan missionary in South Africa, calling for an additional teacher, says, "I must soon pull up. I am now fifty years in the ministry, and in November will be seventy-seven years old."

There is a religious sect in Russia called "Helpers," concerning whom the spies of the Government testified that "they never drank, swore, lied, or got in debt."  
The great fair at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Fifth Avenue, New York, closed Saturday of last week. It is estimated that fully \$20,000 has been obtained for completing the structure.  
Rev. Dr. Wilson, speaking at one of the sessions of the Missionary Conference, said that of every three persons walking on the earth two have never heard the name of Christ nor seen a Bible.  
The Pope has sent ten Jesuits to Central Africa, to evangelize the countries traversed by Stanley and Livingstone. The mission will cost \$40,000, and the missionaries will take with them five hundred porters, servants, etc., who will be unarmed.

The American Missionary Association says: "Our missions in Africa are now successfully carried on by colored men sent from this country. Their care of the interest of the missions, both temporal and spiritual, has been all—that could be desired."  
Roman Catholic bishops, under a new Papal "brief," are no longer to exercise absolute power over their dioceses. The parish priest is to be a rector, removable not at

the episcopal pleasure, but only upon conviction of some ecclesiastical or moral offense before a clerical court.  
The mission to the Friendly Islands, has ceased to be a charge, and has become a contributor to the treasury of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, to the amount of from £1,000 to £2,000 a year, a larger sum of money, probably, than had ever been seen in the entire group before the introduction of Christianity.  
The Wesleyans of England are making active preparations for being Thanksgiving Fund of £200,000. The formal opening was set down for City Road Chapel, London, last month, to be followed by meetings of a like kind in the other cities.  
A Scotchman has been counting the promises in the Bible. There are thirty-one thousand! There is a promise for every want, and trial, and difficulty. God has no poor children; they are all rich. Any one of God's promises is a rich inheritance, and he gives us thirty-one thousand of them.  
The King of Spain has ordered the release of the Rev. G. S. Benoit, a Protestant missionary of Alcey, who was sentenced to imprisonment for two months on the trumped up charge of being uncivil to the civil authorities. It was a clear case of persecution, and there are several other cases of similar persecution.  
A list of the perverts from the Church of England to that of Rome, just published, contains the names of Miss Stanley, sister of the Dean; Miss Gladstone, sister of the ex-Premier; Dr. Arnold's eldest son; Professor Paley; Professor Bariff, Adelaide Proctor and Elizabeth Thompson, the military painter.  
Mr. McAll has stated the following facts: "There are now twenty-two mission stations in the city of Paris, with accommodation for 5,000 persons. The weekly attendance is about 8,000. From 2,000 to 3,000 attend weekly the reunions for young people. There are connected with the work Bible classes for adults, weekly prayer meeting, industrial schools for the young, etc. M. Salliens has just begun similar work in Marseilles, and steps are being taken to found a branch mission in Lyons.  
Thirty-six years ago the Samoans were a heathen, barbarous people, without any written language. The whole population (thirty-four thousand) is now a professedly Christian people. Ordinances of religion are observed, and there are schools in every village. They are a church going people, both on Sundays and weekdays. The Bible has been translated into their language, and they have an increasing Christian literature. From Samoa the gospel is being sent to islands beyond, and the voluntary Samoan contributions to the cause of Christianity average upwards of £1,000 a year. About sixty Samoan students are now in the training institutions there, which send forth some twenty students yearly.—Nisbet.

It is wonderful that the war in Turkey has interfered so little with the prosperity of missions. Dr. Reynolds, in a letter from Van to the American Board, says no harm has come to the persons or property of the missionaries, though they have been surrounded by the Kurds. The statistical returns of this mission, the Eastern Turkey, too, show but a slight decrease. There was an addition during the year to the thirty-three churches of ninety-four members by profession, making a total membership of 1,804. The average Sunday congregations were 7,099, at 103 preaching places. In the various schools there were 4,231 pupils. The number of scholars in the Sunday schools advanced from 3,081 to 4,396. Mr. Parmalee, in sending the statistics, remarks that "when we consider that during the past year contending armies have swept over large districts of our mission field, that wild Kurds have swarmed over and ravaged extensive regions, and that crushing war levies have prevailed in every part, it is more a wonder that the figures are so nearly up to the standard of the previous year than that there is some falling off. Indeed, if the returns had been as full as when posts were undisturbed and communications were not subject to war risks, some figures which now fall below would doubtless have risen up to or exceeded those of the previous year. The surprise is greatest that the pecuniary contributions have only decreased from \$6,454 to \$5,996, or about seven and a half per cent.

A missionary in the South Pacific has taken the unprecedented step of punishing cannibalism by an armed expedition. The Rev. George Brown, of the Wesleyan body, has established a mission among the degraded people of New Britain. The natives have general-

ly shown themselves to be very friendly. One of Mr. Brown's assistants, a Feejean, accompanied by two native teachers and another Feejean, penetrated the interior, and finding encouragement, planted a new mission. They were all killed by the natives and eaten. Calling to his aid the whites in the island, Mr. Brown conducted an expedition against the offenders, burned their villages, and recovered the bones of the missionaries. The cannibals have begged forgiveness, and have promised better behavior in future. The Australian papers commend the course taken by Mr. Brown, unusual for a missionary as it is, and express the opinion that it will give the mission greater security in the future.  
Father Hyacinthe has, in a letter of recent date, formally applied to the bishops of the Church of England for recognition and supervision of a Gallican Church, which he will devote himself to forming. At the Lambeth Synod the English bishops appointed a commission to consider "the relations between the Old Catholics and others who have separated themselves from the Roman communion." To this commission particularly the application is made. Father Hyacinthe says: "I have held several conferences in Paris, which have been attended by large and attentive audiences. The moment seems to me to have arrived for uniting under one and the same banner, and, above all, in one and the same sanctuary, those of my fellow-countrymen who desire to reunite themselves to the principles of the ancient Catholic Church, so long and gloriously preserved in the Gallican Church. The answer of the bishops is given by the Primus of the Church of Scotland. "I am prepared," says this bishop, "to undertake the work thus far intrusted to me, and by recognizing your mission, and tendering it a provisional oversight, to place you in a position to confer with me officially on the details of the work in which you are engaged." Father Hyacinthe will, therefore, hereafter labor under the direction of the bishops of the English Church. He is of opinion that there is a great opportunity in France to reach the many Catholics who reject the Vatican decrees, and who yet wish to abide strictly by the formulas of the early Church Councils.

**OUR MISSIONARIES.**  
Some of our people wish to write to our Missionaries occasionally. At all events they should know where they are, and how to reach them. Below we give a directory, which should be useful:

**DIRECTORY OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.**  
**CHINA.**—Rev. J. W. Lambuth, Shanghai, China. Rev. Young J. Allen, Shanghai, China. Rev. A. P. Parker, Soochow, China, care of J. W. Lambuth, Shanghai, China. Rev. W. R. Lambuth, Shanghai, China. Miss L. Rankin, Shanghai, China, care Rev. J. W. Lambuth. (Send *via* San Francisco; postage six cents.)  
**BRAZIL.**—Rev. J. E. Newman, Saltilho, Province of Sao Paulo. Rev. J. J. Ransom, Caixa, 254 Correio Geral de Cortes, Rio de Janeiro. (Postage twenty-one cents. Be sure to pay in full, else it costs the missionaries double.)

**CITY OF MEXICO.**—Rev. W. M. Patterson.  
**MEXICAN BORDER.**—Rev. A. H. Sutherland, Corpus Christi, Texas. Rev. Joseph Norwood, Laredo, Texas.  
**OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.**—President, Dr. T. O. Summers; Secretary, Dr. A. W. Wilson; Treasurer, J. W. Manier, Esq., all at Nashville, Tenn.  
**WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—President, Mrs. Juliana Hayes, 304 Stricker street, Baltimore, Md. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. H. McGavock, Nashville, Tenn.

Acceptance of the resolution adopted by the German Old Catholic Synod to permit the marriage of the clergy has become so general that Bishop Reinkens has officially issued regulations respecting the marriage of priests. The most important of them require the approval of the bishop and the congregation. The Old Catholics are making steady progress. In August Bishop Reinkens confirmed 289 persons. In two places, the Old Catholic chapels being too small for the crowds in attendance, the confirmations were held in Protestant churches.

Not for many years has snow fallen so copiously as during the close of last month on the higher Alps. The passes across Mount St. Gothard, Bernard, and Simplon were closed to travel, and the mails had to be sent by the Mount Cenis tunnel.

A Louisiana paper reports that there are now nearly, if not quite, 50 cases of leprosy in Lafourche, that State, all originating from one person thus suffering, who some twenty years ago settled on the lower portion of Bayou Lafourche.

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It is to the interest of the publishers of this paper that subscribers receive EVERY NUMBER. We spare neither time nor money in having it properly mailed. Our patrons will confer a favor on the office by notifying us of the non-receipt of ANY issue. Do not wait till you have missed several numbers, but let us know at once, and we will investigate the matter and see that you get the paper. This can be done in a few words on a postal card.

SUBSCRIBERS desiring a change in the direction of the ADVOCATE will always state the name of the postoffice to which the paper is then sent, as well as the one to which it is desired the change may be made.

A PRIVATE letter from Austin, Texas, reports Dr. O. Fisher very ill.

RAIN, SNOW and mud interfered somewhat with the routine-calling at the National capital, on New Year's day.

ONE made drunk by trickery is a plea that should ensure laws that will keep all men sober by compulsion.

THE pressure upon our columns compels us to put a considerable portion of our reading matter in small type, and, in printers' parlance, to "set it solid."

WE notice some of our exchanges cull liberally from the ADVOCATE'S postal-card columns without the proper credits. Brethren, this is not fair.

E. H. CUSHING.—A dispatch from Houston announces the death of E. H. Cushing, January 15th; his funeral to take place the 17th. Mr. Cushing, at one time, ranked among the leading journalists of Texas. He was a man of vigorous intellect and indomitable enterprise. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church and an active Sunday-school worker.

OUR esteemed lady correspondent, Mrs. Florence E. Howell, of Dallas, is devoting both time and thought to the Mexican Mission of which Dr. Patterson, at City of Mexico, is superintendent. She is in correspondence with him, and hence fully posted. We trust the good sisters of our church in Texas will emulate the example of the Dallas ladies. This great work should receive its chief support from this State. Sister Howell also says a good word for the Dallas Commercial, which the ADVOCATE fully endorses.

How speedily the end is reached? A few weeks since we read in the dispatches that war had broken out between the British in India and Afghanistan. Now the ruling Emir has been driven from his capital and has taken refuge in Russia. His son, released from prison by the father when he left, has made his submission to the forces of "the Empress," and another province of Asia, with its prince and people, is added to the overgrown British Empire in the East.

WHILE on our way to the post-office, we were congratulating ourselves on the prospects of an improvement in the weather. But, alas, for us! On consulting the weather almanac of Professor Tice, which we found in our box, we learned with regret that this disagreeable spell was to continue through the whole month of January, with falling barometer, rising temperature, and in Texas "northers." If the Professor cannot do better than that for Texas, we will please leave us out in his next weather prognostics.

SHALL OUR SABBATH BE PRESERVED?

Resolved, That the ministers and members of the various Christian denominations in this State, and all others who desire to preserve a pure Christianity, be, and are hereby, invited to join us in obtaining signatures to our memorial to the legislature in reference to amending the law concerning the observance of the Sabbath; and to forward the list at an early day to the next session of the legislature to their representatives respectively.

The above resolution was adopted by the late Texas Conference at Chappell Hill, and ordered to be published in the ADVOCATE in connection with the form of a memorial to be signed and forwarded to the legislature. We give the memorial. Those favoring the movement can copy it or clip it out, secure as many names as possible and forward it to the representative or senator from their several counties and districts.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Texas:

The undersigned, citizens of \_\_\_\_\_ county State of Texas, would respectfully represent that the Sabbath is an institution of God, and its observance, as a day of rest from secular business, has been common to all Christian lands, and has been enforced by adequate laws. Experience has shown that this law of God is founded in the natural want of man, and obedience to it results in the greatest possible benefit to society, promoting man's physical and moral welfare. Your petitioners would respectfully pray that the present Sunday laws be so amended as to require that no secular labor shall be performed on the Sabbath, and that all business houses and offices shall be closed one day in seven, and that an adequate penalty be annexed to the violation of said law. And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

A Sabbath law is demanded to protect the laborer. Its institution was an answer to the demand of the human body and brain for rest from labor. With nothing to protect him, the laborer is often compelled to yield to the demands of his employer when not only his strength is overtaxed but his conscience revolts. There are thousands of men in our State at railroad depots, on cars, on steamers, at the wharves, in warehouses, receiving freight, who never know the Sabbath in its true sense, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. There are branches of business in our cities in which the employees know no Sabbath. A leading butcher in this city once complained that he and his hands have no Sabbath rest. He said there was not a man in the business who would not be glad of relief.

It is demanded in the interest of morality. Night and the Sabbath day are the periods of time under the present order of things when vice prevails and the morals of young men are debauched. During hours of business or study the clerk or the school boy have no time or opportunity to engage in scenes of vice, but the shades of night or the places of dissipation open on the Sabbath find them peculiarly susceptible to temptation in their hours of relaxation and recreation. The beer gardens with their attractions, the saloon and billiard tables with their fascinations, the picnic, the faro bank, the "private poker room," the theatre, the dance house, are all ready to catch the youth in his rebound from the severe demands of business and the school room and to fasten upon his life the fetters of evil habits which will one day hold him with the grasp of death. All these resorts of the pleasure seeker will be arrayed against this movement. The liquor dealer, the keepers of beer gardens, the proprietors of the gambling saloons, will clamor against this invasion of their rights. Their plea must be met by society with an appeal to the law of self preservation. A man may have the natural right to brutalize himself, but society may question his right to make brutes of other men. He may assume the responsibility of leading his own son along slippery paths, but other parents have the right to demand that their sons shall be shielded from such perilous influences.

It is demanded by the natural right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. There are thousands of men shut out from legitimate branches of business by their conscientious scruples about the Sabbath. The railroads and steamboats can be run only by men who have no conscientious convictions on this question, or who hold them in abeyance to retain their positions. So in other branches of business. The employee is at the mercy of his employer. The Christian conscience must be under the control of the Hebrew, or infidel, or the man who has no god but gold, or lose his situation. We do not demand a law which will compel a man to go to church, or worship God according to our notion; but we demand a law which will guarantee to every man the privilege of worshipping God according to his own religious faith.

But stop! We are now in a new charge; we have been kindly received; a multitude swarms around us, and there is no time to lose ruminating over the past. The new year will be upon us in forty minutes. The living issues of the future rise up before us like unto a new continent. Let us pray. F.

ADIEU.

Adieu to Tyler! thou lovely city! Beautiful for situation—in queenly attire and modest pretensions. She sits upon the highest altitude, midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Northern boundary of the Lone Star State, where flows the famed river of the great West.

Surrounded by a country noted for the fertility of its soil, its flowing streams, its pure water and good timber, its healthfulness, the intelligence, industry, morality, generosity, and piety of its people. Tyler is the judicial centre of the East, where do congregate the magnates of the law and the ruling minds of the State. It is the home of the Governor and the ex-Governor; of an ex-Congressman and of an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; and of many distinguished gentlemen whose names modestly and space demand that we suppress in this place. It is the centre of intellectual wealth, where cultured minds vie with each other in lawful emulation in business-life. It now promises to become the Athens of the East, from which the pure streams of higher education shall flow out to elevate and bless the masses. It may become to the East what Athens was to Greece, the fountain of knowledge, law, and religion. Its noble men and lovely women are its jewels. They shine in unconscious brightness, and must be seen and intimately known to be appreciated. Its morality and religion are conspicuous. After a pastorate of five years in the city, we give it as our opinion that there is less of vice in its grosser forms in Tyler than in any place of its size in this, or any State of which we have knowledge. A very large majority of the young gentlemen and ladies are members of the church; and indeed there are but few heads of families who are not connected with some church. The Sabbath, in Tyler, is a day of quiet; undisturbed by noise or street commotions. It is unusual for the sanctity of the day to be marred by any gross trespass upon the refined religious sentiments of good people. The churches are thronged with well dressed, attentive congregations, in which there is the element of a true, intelligent devotion; from which there arises an aroma of spiritual fervor which is a sweet savor to the pulpit, warming into flame the zeal of the preacher.

The history of Methodism in Tyler during the last six years would form an interesting chapter for the ADVOCATE; but we could hardly write it without such allusions to self as we decline to make. We have been its pastor five years out of the six, and have, therefore, shared its perils and rejoiced in its triumphs. Suffice it to say that we left the church in Tyler in a healthy state, with an official board of twelve stewards which will compare favorably with any board of any church in the State, or elsewhere. Noble, generous and wise, they are a power for good—the right arm of the pastor. God bless them!

We never preach farewell sermons; but we did preach our last sermon the Sabbath after conference with the single design to prepare the way for the new pastor, with the purpose of slipping away without any leave-taking; but while we were singing the last hymn, the retiring pastor was stormed and overwhelmed by hands and tears. It was purely spontaneous, and unexpected on his part, and equally so, doubtless, to others. To say that we love the church in Tyler is too cold and common place to express the deep wellings of our heart, stirred to its depths by the reminiscences of five years of Christian affection, cemented by the love of Christ; warmed into intense heat by a thousand united prayers and many songs and sermons. Blessed five years! the memory of them shall never lose its freshness; neither shall the pictures grow dim. While we now write, in the silent vigils of the last hour of the old year, we fancy ourselves in an art gallery all richly hung with pictures of scenes in that five years.

But stop! We are now in a new charge; we have been kindly received; a multitude swarms around us, and there is no time to lose ruminating over the past. The new year will be upon us in forty minutes. The living issues of the future rise up before us like unto a new continent. Let us pray. F.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Our readers cannot fail to remember the excited state of the country two years ago, over the Presidential election and the count of the electoral vote. Many good men predicted another civil war over the result. Finally, a temporary commission was organized, under an act of congress, by which the vote was counted. Mr. Hayes was sworn in as President, and the country acquiesced in the result. It was thought that one of the first acts of congress would be to provide means to guard against similar dangers, either by a constitutional amendment, or a law of congress which should be so explicit and clear that there could, by no possibility, arise a similar danger in the future. During the first session of the present congress, Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a bill providing for counting the electoral vote. Mr. Edmunds is a Republican, but his bill was supported by Senator Bayard, Democrat, of Delaware, and other prominent Democrats. During the short session of congress, before the adjournment for the holidays, this bill passed the Senate, and now goes to the House. It will probably become a law, or no law on the subject will be enacted before another Presidential election. The essential features of this bill are: (1) that the electors shall be chosen a month earlier and shall meet a month later, thus giving two months more time to adjust any questions that may arise; (2) that each State shall provide for the settlement of any dispute as to who are the regularly chosen electors of that State, thus leaving that question, where clearly the Constitution now leaves it, with the people of the State; (3) that where any State shall fail to determine which of two contesting electoral bodies is the true representative of the State neither shall be received except upon the vote of both Houses of Congress; (4) and a prohibition of debate during the joint session or prolonged debate in case of the separation of the two Houses for discussion. It is doubtful whether this bill provides anything more than a temporary remedy for present danger, or whether Senator Edmunds intends anything more by it.

Harper's Weekly says of this bill: "This is a perfectly fair method of settling a question which is sure to arise, and which can be settled satisfactorily only upon the principle of recognizing the equal voice of the two Houses."

It is a favorable moment for the adjustment of this question, not only because the provisions of the bill of Mr. Edmunds are essentially fair, but because of the uncertainty of the party result of the election of 1880. The only sure thing is that the vote will be counted by a Democratic Congress. Unless, therefore, it can be shown that the bill in some way unjustly favors either party, we can see no good ground of opposition. The passage of such a bill would be hailed by the country as another measure of relief and pacification. The doubt which now hangs about the final determination of the Presidential election is a wholly unnecessary disturbance of feeling, and it is good news from Washington that there seems to be a general disposition to consider and decide the question upon its merits.

Another contingency may arise for which this bill makes no provision. If there should be three tickets in the field and the third ticket, (the Greenback, or laborer's ticket, for instance,) should carry some States, and no candidate have a majority of the whole, then the election would devolve upon the House of Representatives. The constitution of the United States provides that "if no person have a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice." Those who have taken the pains to canvass the political

complexion of the next congress assure us that though the Democrats have a clear majority in the House, if each delegation has only one vote, it is likely to be very close, and will, perhaps, be determined by a single vote of a single State; as, for instance, Indiana, which has thirteen delegates in the House—six Democrats, six Republicans, and one Independent-Greenback member, upon whom may possibly devolve the responsibility of electing the next President of the United States. T.

Our worthy associate, Brother Nabors, in his correspondence in the Wesleyan Advocate, falls into a slight error when he states that "about one mile from the place (Chappell Hill) where the conference was held, stands a small two-story frame building, in the upper room of which I was told convened the first Methodist Conference ever held in Texas." He was misinformed. The Texas Conference was organized in Ruterville in 1840. There are only six men now living who were members of that conference: T. O. Summers, and R. Alexander, effective; Joseph P. Sneed, Jesse Hord and Robert Crawford, superannuated; and J. H. Collard, Sr., now local. Brethren who desire information, by consulting the "minutes" published last year by Shaw & Blaylock, will find when and where every Texas Conference had been held up to 1876; and also, when the men then in the itinerancy in Texas commenced their ministry in our bounds. The seventh session of the Texas Conference was held by Bishop Paine at the Cedar Creek Church, two miles north of where the town of Chappell Hill was subsequently laid out, in March, 1847. The eighth conference met at the same place; but as Bishop Capers was in feeble health, and the weather became unfavorable, some of the later sessions were held in the new house of Father Chappell—the house Brother Nabors alludes to in his letter; it was in that house that the appointments were read out. T.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

Our Texas exchanges are somewhat loud in their complaints of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. As an ordinary literary institution, it is, possibly, a success. As an agricultural and mechanical college it is a failure. The attempt to blend in one institution both a State university and such a school as was designed by the general government would be exceedingly difficult at best, and under the circumstances surrounding the Bryan school, simply impossible. For ourselves, first, we do not believe that either the State or the general government should engage in the business of higher education. It is not the province of either to qualify men for professions; and attempts to do so for sons of the rich, are as reprehensible as the giving "forty acres and a mule" to the recently enfranchised freedmen. We venture the assertion that there was not a literary gentleman or educator in the State that did not anticipate exactly the result which has been achieved at Bryan. It was to be "a mechanical and agricultural college," and yet, when the board of directors was appointed by the legislature, not a single agriculturist, mechanic, college president or professor, or gentleman connected with the educational interests of the State, was placed upon the board. The members of the board were doubtless good men and true—good lawyers, and active politicians, but with no experience in the particular line in which experience was so much needed. It is supposed the approaching legislature will institute an inquiry into the status of the college, and, perhaps, introduce some reforms. Should such action be taken, we respectfully suggest that some men who have given their attention to the educational work in Texas be placed upon the board of directors; and we further announce that no school can be a success in which religion and the churches are ignored. That was attempted long ago, in the

case of the Virginia University; and with the best endowment of any institution in the South, it languished until a re-organization introduced a recognition of the importance of the religious element in a system of general education.

As a specimen of the kind of instruction that ought to be given at such a State Agricultural College, we copy the following account of the mode of teaching in the college of Missouri. It is from the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture:

"In grafting for nursery stock, roots, and scions, and knife are placed in the hands of teacher and pupil. The teacher first states briefly the scientific principles upon which grafting is based, rehearses the technical applications as above, and then performs the operation of grafting, showing how each part of the work is best done. The pupils then perform the operation, the teacher giving such aid as may be needed from time to time, until they have acquired the skill of good workmen. At the proper time the grafts are set in the nursery rows by the teacher and pupils. They train and prune them in the nursery, transplant them to the orchard, and before the apple in all its stages of development from the seed to the bearing tree, and is expected to understand every step of progress from the grafting to the end. We thus pass through the most important departments of farm work so far as we have the means of practical instruction."

CHICAGO LETTER.

Fast Traveling—Creation—Robert G. Ingersoll, etc., etc.

One can form some kind of an opinion in regard to the sublime vastness of this grand old universe of ours when he contemplates that we are traveling with the earth as it turns on its own axis at the rate of twenty-five thousand miles during each twenty-four hours, and at the same time we are traveling with the earth in her yearly course around the sun at the rate of one thousand miles per minute. Therefore, at the age of twenty-five years, I find by a close calculation that we have traveled over thirteen billions of miles. And yet Robert G. Ingersoll, after coolly assuming to be supreme judge over creation, undertakes to convince me that this is all chance, and that there is no creator or hereafter, when he could not create a blade of grass, a flower, a leaf of a tree, or one of the smallest insects that creeps on the earth.

Well, as an original Western business man, I always did admire energy, pluck and cheek; but as a thinking man, I must say that this Robert G. Ingersoll pleases me a little too much.

Did either Voltaire, Tom Paine, or Hume leave anything to the world worth living for? I think not. Now, in my opinion, the women have the best idea of such matters; "being angels," they have more time to think of such things than us men.

My wife, Maud, says that this life of ours on earth don't amount to anything; that we are here today and gone on the morrow; but she says that eternity is a long time, and that she proposes to be good, and try and do good, and take her chances on eternity; and I am inclined to think that she is about right, for we all certainly know when we do wrong; and if we have done wrong, I am inclined to think it would be the safest plan to fix those wrongs up a little before we take our final departure. Voltaire, Tom Paine, Ingersoll, Theon, and all the other free-thinkers and writers to the contrary notwithstanding. Respectfully, E. H. CUMMINGS.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 25, 1878.

No sooner had the wires flashed over the country the melancholy intelligence that the yellow fever was desolating the beautiful city of Memphis, than Dr. Thomas O. Summers, a young and promising physician of Nashville, Tenn., prompted by the spirit of a true philanthropist, left his home and threw himself into the very bosom of the deadly plague. For several weeks, day and night, without rest, he went from house to house, ministering to the wants of the sick, and alleviating, as far as possible, the untold agonies of the dying. While he was thus engaged, hundreds of prayers from pious hearts went up to heaven at morn, noon and night, that his useful life might be spared, and God spared him. After a time he returned home, where an appreciative people presented him with a handsome medal, as an enduring memorial of his courage as the first volunteer physician from Nashville to Memphis.—Exchange.

The capital of our State has been a very "hot-bed" of vice and immorality for several years. Let legislators take note of her various variety shows, gambling halls, etc., for the cause. What is the case in Austin prevails in many other cities of the State. Give us relief.

The Sabbath is openly desecrated in nine-tenths of the cities and towns of Texas. Will not our Legislature enact a law to prevent it?



Texas Christian Advocate

The Wife's Secret.

"I will tell you the secret of our happy married life," said a gentleman of threescore and ten. "We have been married forty years; my bride was the belle of New York when I married her, and though I loved her for herself, still, a beautiful flower is all the lovelier poised in an exquisite vase. My wife knew this, and true to her genuine refinement has never, in all these forty years, appeared at the table or allowed me to see her less carefully dressed than during the days of our honeymoon. Some might call this foolish vanity; I call it real womanliness. I presume I should not have ceased to love her had she followed the example of many others, and, considering the every-day life of home necessarily devoid of beauty, allowed herself to be careless of such small matters as dressing for her husband's eye; but love is increased when we are proud of the object loved, and to-day I am more proud of my beautiful wife with her silver hair and gentle face than of the bride whose loveliness was the theme of every tongue. Any young lady can win a lover; how few can keep them such after years of married life."

In all the little courtesies of life; in all that makes one attractive and charming, in thoughtfulness of others and forgetfulness of self, every home should be begun and continued. Men should be more careful to sympathize and protect the wife than the bride—more willing to pick up her scissors, hand her the paper, or carry her packages than if she were a young lady; and as no lady would for a moment think of controlling the movements and engagements of a young gentleman, neither should she do so when he is her husband. If by making herself bright and attractive she fails to hold him, compulsion will only drive him farther from her. I do not believe it possible to retain the friendship of any one by demanding it. I do not believe it possible to lose it by being lovable.—Alliance.

The Force of Habit.

When Charles Dickens visited Philadelphia, he was taken to see the Eastern Penitentiary, of which the "silent system" is the great feature. Among the prisoners he specially noticed Charles Langheimer, who was serving a five years' sentence. Dickens, in his "American Notes," described him as "dejected and broken-hearted." He had decorated his cell with colored drawings made with dyes extracted from the yarns he was working with, and had made a flower-bed in his little yard, which "looked for all the world like a little grave." After serving his time, the "dejected, broken-hearted criminal" again broke the laws of his country, and was sentenced to a term of ten years, silent imprisonment in the same penitentiary. He was finally released about a year ago and went to Michigan, but a month since the governor of the prison got a letter from him, asking to be received again, as he expressed it, "home." No answer was returned; but one morning last month the Mayor's door-bell was rung, and there stood the noted prisoner, who was so persistent that he was ultimately admitted. This curiously illustrates the force of habit, and shows that a calamity may be endured so long as to become a necessity to life. An evil habit once acquired is not shaken off without pain.

A Ruffian Reformed by Kindness.

During the period when Great Britain sent her convicts to New South Wales there was at Sydney a most desperate and unmanageable convict named Anderson. He was flogged time after time for various offenses, but to no good effect. He became more outrageous than ever. At last the authorities, in despair, put him on a little island in Sydney Harbor, where he was kept chained to a rock, and in a hollow of that rock he slept. After some weeks the governor went to see him, and urged him to submit to authority. The man defiantly refused. He was then sent for life to Port Macquarie convict station, where he was again and again flogged. He now made his escape, and lived among the natives for some time, but ultimately being recaptured, he was sent to Norfolk Island for the crime of murder. But Captain Maconochie, seeing that even this man had some germs of good in him, directed his excessive energies to the management of the wildest bullocks in the island, and afterwards placed him in charge of the signal staff on the top of Mount Pitt. Being thus treated in a humane manner, Anderson became a changed man; and when Sir G. Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales, visited Norfolk Island, he particularly noticed Anderson, and inquired, "What smart

fellow may that be?" and was astounded at the reply, "That is the man who was chained to the rock in Sydney Harbor." "You don't mean to say so!" exclaimed the amazed Governor.

AN EEL HAS 9,000,000 EGGS.

**The Mystery About Eels—What Prof. Baird Said—The Invention of Pliny—Science in Fulton Market—Counting the Eggs.**

When Prof. Baird announced to the American Fishcultural Association in February last that he had, within the six weeks previous, received eels with ripe ovaries, it started a ripple of excitement in the room, which in a few days reached every naturalist in the land, and awakened new interest in the old question of the mode by which this mysterious fish perpetuated its race; one which had baffled all inquirers since man first sought to penetrate the secrets of creation, and which had almost, by common consent, been relegated to the category of "things which no fellow can find out."

In commenting on this discovery, writers have ransacked history from Aristotle down, and have given all the theories which have been entertained by people who framed them in order to hide their ignorance, and who had not the moral courage to confess that they really did not know how the fish did breed. Aristotle, after roasting the intestines of eels and recording that he heard the eggs crack, afterward doubted the evidence, and, for want of something better, declared that they were born of mud. This was improved upon by Pliny, who solemnly attributed their origin to particles rubbed from mature eels by contact with rocks, etc. Later conjectures of fishermen and others have credited their existence to the "hair-worm" or "hair-snake," Gordius, which, in its turn, is absurdly said to originate from a hair. Muscels, lampreys, carion, and other objects, animate or inanimate, have been charged with their maternity, but since the statement made by Prof. Baird, last season, many persons have been on the lookout for the ovaries of the eel, but without success, until recently; and now, since Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, has shown them to the fishermen, fishdealers and others, they all say: "Oh, yes, that is what we call 'eel fat,' it is always plenty at this time of the year." And now the wonder is that no one has discovered this before, for during all these long centuries, in which the question of the generation of eels has been an open one, the eggs have been in plain sight; in fact, right under the noses of the investigators. It is also singular that all the eels observed so far in the markets have been females. Mr. Blackford, after showing the ovaries to his eel-dressers, directed them to watch for any departure from this appearance, and some interest was being awakened in the old assertion of their being hermaphrodites, although no spermatozoa had been found in connection with the ovaries, until the recent discovery of a male eel by Prof. Packard set the question of their unisexuality at rest. These discoveries were being discussed in Mr. Blackford's office a short time ago by a few gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Frederick Mather, the well-known fish-culturist, when a specimen was brought from an eel weighing six pounds.

A portion was placed under the microscope, when the eggs appeared to be in shape of octagons, but which, Mr. Blackford stated, was caused by their pressing upon each other. Mr. Mather took the ovary home, and, after carefully examining the eggs, confirms Mr. Blackford's statement of their globular form when separated, but finds that eggs, like those of all fishes before extension, are flaccid, and is of the opinion that an increase in size and solidity would occur after they had been deposited by the fish and the absorption of water and milt had taken place. The eggs varied so much in size that a measurement by the micrometer of one or two did not give as fair an idea of their dimensions as to place a number in a line, measure them, and count them under a low power, by which means, with three different lots, Mr. Mather found that they averaged 80 to the inch, and when separated on the glass slide could be readily discerned by the naked eye. Mr. Mather then proceeded to estimate the number of eggs contained in this six-pound eel, which was done by carefully subdividing the mass until a small portion contained a quantity which could be counted, and which was then multiplied by the number of divisions, thus: The mass was halved, quartered, etc., 17 times, making the last section 1-131,072 of the whole. To avoid error, this was done three times, giving the first time 68 eggs, or 8,912,896 in the whole. The second trial gave 77

eggs, or a total of 10,092,544, while the third yielded 71 eggs, which showed the mass to contain 9,306,112.

Considering the minuteness of the eggs, these different results are remarkably near each other, and Mr. Mather fixes the numbers contained in this individual fish at 9,000,000, which, when we consider that each of the ovaries was nearly a foot in length and about a half inch in diameter at the thickest part, does not seem to be at all exaggerated.

The wonderful fecundity of eels is shown in the immense numbers seen ascending the streams in early summer, when each little eel of three inches probably represents 100 eggs, which, from being devoured, infertility and other causes, have failed to arrive at his length. —N. Y. Times.

Attachment Unto Death—Singular Yet True Story.

East St. Louis comes to the front with the conventional illustration of the attachment of a dog to its master. Some three days since, after an illness of a week or more, John Hermann, proprietor of the Green Tree Hotel, died, and on the next day was buried. When he was first taken sick, an old dog which had been owned by Hermann for a number of years, and was scarcely ever seen out of his company, took up his quarters under the sick man's bed, and from this place neither threats nor coaxing could bring the animal. At last, when his master's death occurred, and the remains were placed in a coffin and removed to another room, the dog followed and laid down under the table on which the coffin rested. Here he was allowed to stay, but, when the remains were finally removed from the premises to be buried, the animal took no notice other than to whine his disapproval, and died before the return of the household from the funeral.—Globe-Democrat.

Soul-Engravings.

"If we work on marble it will perish. If we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But if we work on immortal minds—if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God and of their fellow-men—we engrave upon these tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to all eternity."

In this way we may all be artists; and even the most ordinary and unlearned, if he have but an earnest and loving heart, may produce a masterpiece. The professor or lecturer may cut deep lines and fashion wondrous forms on the unwrought material before him. The teacher in the common school or the Sabbath-school may, with the sunlight of truth, photograph upon the tender minds committed to his charge a thousand forms of holy beauty. The humblest, most quiet man may write upon his neighbor's heart good thoughts and kind words which will last for ever. And such a monument will be a real immortality—"More enduring than brass, and loftier than the regal majesty of the pyramids." Such a record, instead of growing dim with time, will grow deeper with eternity; and will still be bold and legible when the sculptures of Nineveh, which have outlasted the centuries, shall have faded out, and the steel pictures of modern art shall be all forgotten. And when the things which the dimness of time obscures shall be revealed by the light of eternity, the names of these unknown artists shall be found written, not on tables of bronze or stone, but on "the fleshy tables of the heart and the unfading pages of the soul."—Selected.

The Rev. H. O. Pratt, a noted attorney in Iowa at one time, and member of Congress, gives promise of much usefulness. He closed his Congressional career March 4, 1877. On April 3, 1877, he was converted and joined the class. In May following he commenced preaching, and is now stationed at Waterloo.

Mr. Spurgeon writes from London: "I can not write about the second advent save only that I look for the Lord to come in like manner as he went away—viz: in person. Of the day and the hour I know nothing. I desire to wait and to watch, but not to star-gaze. If ever I have more light I will spread it, but at present I look for the Lord to come, but I know not when."

J. B. BARTON,

Agent for Keop's Celebrated Shirts. 174-Tremont Street, Galveston-174. Finest Quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$9; second quality Dress Shirts, 6 for \$8; best Jean Drawers, good heavy Knit Underwear, 55 cents. Best Cotton Flannel Underwear, per suit, \$1.35 to \$1.75. Best Red Flannel Underwear, per suit, \$2.75. Quality guaranteed. Send for price list and directions for self-measurement. No stamp required.

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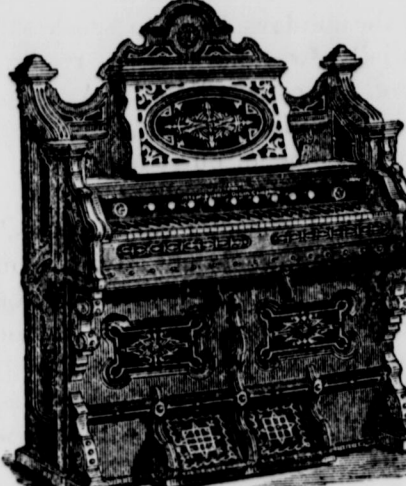
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Texas Christian Advocate

PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. McAnally, the veteran editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, is partially disabled with "pen paralysis," and is compelled to employ an amanuensis.

The Rev. M. P. Gaddis is preparing a "History of the Early Days of Methodism in Cincinnati, Ohio."

A. Meharry, Esq., of Eaton, Ohio, has donated \$1,000 to the endowment fund of a Methodist college in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Rev. F. Von Schluembach, of the Southern German M. E. Conference, has been appointed General Secretary of the National Union of the German Young Men's Christian Associations of America.

Church Notices

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Pine Hill, at Pine Hill, January 25, 26. Buena Vista, at Buena Vista, February 1, 2.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Zion, Jan. 25, 26. Cold Springs, Feb. 1, 2. Willis and Montgomery, Feb. 8, 9.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Cherokee, at Shiloh, Jan. 25, 26. Crockett and Augusta, at Crockett, Feb. 1, 2.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Jasper, at Jasper, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Feb. Newton, at Burkville, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Marshall, Jan. 25, 26. Henderson and Church Hill, at Henderson, Feb. 1, 2.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Chappell Hill station, January 25, 26. Bryan and Welbourn, Feb. 1, 2.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. St. Johns, Galveston, Jan. 25, 26. St. James, Galveston, Jan. 25, 26.

PARIS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Honey Grove circuit, Jan. 25, 26. Cooper, at Cooper, Feb. 1, 2.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT—THIRD ROUND. Texarkana mission, third Sunday in January. Boston, at Boston, first Sunday in February.

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Legarto, at Legarto, Jan. 18, 19. Oakville mission, at Tilden, Jan. 18, 19.

AUSTIN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Austin, at Manor, January 25, 26. Bastrop station, February 1, 2.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Mountain Falls, at Rock Springs, Jan. 25. Brownwood, at Indian Creek, Feb. 1.

COMANCHE DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Mountain Falls, at Rock Springs, Jan. 25. Brownwood, at Indian Creek, Feb. 1.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Dexter, at Shiloh, fourth Sunday in January. Bonham, at Mt. Pleasant, first Sunday in Feb.

TERRELL DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Willis Point, Jan. 25, 26. Pleasant Grove, at—, Feb. 1, 2.

GAINESVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Lewisville, at Lewisville, Jan. 25, 26. Maryville, at Maryville, Feb. 8, 9.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Gilmer, at Gilmer, Jan. 25, 26. Pillsbury, at Pillsbury, Feb. 1, 2.

CORISCANA DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Centerville, at Centerville, Jan. 25, 26. JAS. MACKAY, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Cottonwood, at Agra Creek, Jan. 25, 26. Jonesboro, at Tilton, Feb. 1, 2.

DALLAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. McKinney and VanAlstyne, fourth Sunday in January. Honey Creek, first Sunday in February.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Fort Graham, at Pecon Grove, Jan. 25. HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

WACO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Calvert and Heame, 4th Sat. in Jan. Mt. Vernon, at Mt. Vernon, Feb. 1, 2.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Liberty Hill, at Liberty Hill, Jan. 25, 26. Georgetown and Round Rock, at Georgetown, Feb. 8, 9.

TEXAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Lavaca mission, Jan. 25. District stewards will please meet at Burn's Station, Dec. 14.

BECKENRIDGE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Beckman, at Canon, 4th Sat. in Jan. Clear Fork, at Lake Valley, 1st Sat. in Feb.

SAN ANTONIO DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Medina, at 4th Sat. in Jan. District stewards will please meet at Benton Saturday before the 3d Sunday in Dec.

WEATHERFORD DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND. Lake City, at Pleasant Grove, Jan. 25 and 26. Seaboard, at Annie Chapel, Feb. 1 and 2.

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ECONOMY—A spicy and very valuable article on "Fragments," treats of economical management in cooking, and providing for the table.

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HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT—All subjects pertaining to housekeeping are treated in the most practical and common sense manner, and a large number of invaluable directions and recipes are given.

THE KITCHEN receives a full share of attention, and hints, and plans, and recipes of the greatest value to every housekeeper are crowded into the pages devoted to it.

MARKETING—Directions are given which will enable the most inexperienced to buy fresh fish, vegetables, poultry, etc., to the best advantage—a very valuable department.

CARVING—A brief, clear chapter tells how to carve and serve meats.

CUTTING AND CURING MEATS—Instructions are very full and thorough and of the greatest value, especially to those living in the country.

THE LAUNDRY—The chapter devoted to washing and ironing, is so practical and clear that the most inexperienced can follow its directions successfully, and the recipes given for washing bluffs, removing stains, etc., are of the greatest value.

CHILDREN—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's article, "something about Babies," has attracted special notice from the press, and ought to be within the reach of every mother.

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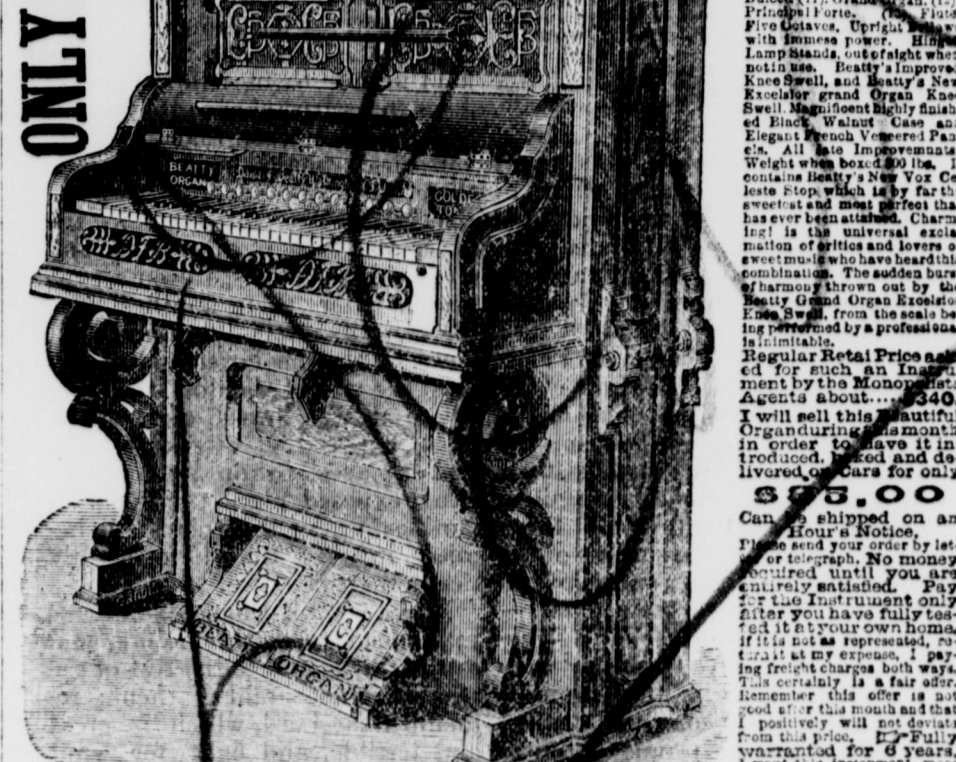
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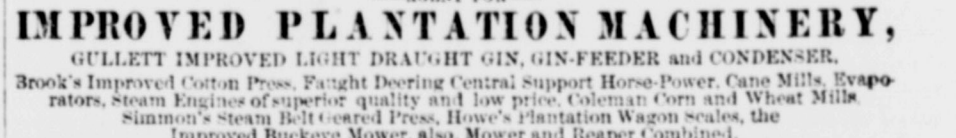


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Texas Christian Advocate

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS

BY R. M. MOORE.

FIRST QUARTER—FOURTH LESSON—Jan. 25, 1879.

Neh. iv: 7-18: The Builders interrupted: Time—444 B. C. Place—Jerusalem: Rulers—Artaxerxes I., King of the Media-Persian Empire; and Nehemiah, Governor of Judea.

GOLDEN TEXT: Nevertheless we made our prayer unto God, and set a watch against them, day and night, because of them.—Neh. iv: 9.

Nehemiah obtained his royal "firman," or authority, early in the spring, and by the middle of July he had arrived in Judea with a vast retinue, consisting of a guard and servants, in numbers suited to his mission and station. The nations between Persia and Palestine must have become aware of the nature of his visit, as one of his rank, traveling as he was on the king's business, must have attracted more or less attention; and especially the attention of those tribes envious of the success of the Jews, who had always had a favored friend in the Court of their captors—such as Daniel, Mordecai and Nehemiah; and removed as they were from the capital of the empire—1000 miles—they conspired against Nehemiah and his people in Judea. Doubtless they thought it an opportune time to undermine his influence with Artaxerxes. The most prominent of these haters of the Jews at this time was Sanballat, in all probability a Moabite, and one in authority. And his chief supporter was Tobiah, an Ammonite. As his is a Jewish name, some suppose him a renegade Jew, a captured slave, who had, by his cunning and servility to his masters, worked himself into place. The hostility of Moab and Ammon to Israel was of long standing; and it was embittered on many a field of blood. These evil sons of Lot tried first their weapons of ridicule on Nehemiah's undertaking. Sanballat said: "What do these feeble Jews? \* \* \* will they make an end in a day?" Tobiah said: "If a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall." Much like this was the sarcasm of the old Gauls to Caesar when he began to prepare his engines at some distance from their walls. Said they: "What do such small men mean to do at such a great distance?" The laugh came on the other side when Caesar's engines began to approach their wall; and so this mockery turned to rage when Nehemiah, in the incredibly short time of fifty-two days, had completed the walls of Jerusalem.

V. 7. "But it came to pass when Sanballat, and Tobiah, and the Arabians, and the Ammonites, and the Ashdodites, heard that the walls of Jerusalem were made up, and that the breaches began to be stopped, then they were very wroth." "Sanballat:" a Moabite of Horonaim, from beyond Jordan; "Tobiah:" an Ammonite; "Arabians:" captured by Sargon, the Assyrian monarch, about 720 years before, and colonized in Samaria to take the place of captured Israel, taken to Assyria; "Ashdodites:" Philistines from Ashdod, southwest of Jerusalem, near the Mediterranean sea, always inimical to the Jews; "walls \* \* \* made up:" banded around; "breaches \* \* \* stopped:" old walls repaired; "very wroth:" furiously angry.

V. 8. "And conspired all of them together to come and fight against Jerusalem, and to hinder it." "Conspired:" breathed together, plotted in secret; "all of them:" those above named. Having failed to hinder the work by scoffs, they propose violence. In this they evidently had the sympathies of all save the scattered Jews throughout Palestine. Their only reliance was in themselves, backed by the mandate of the king, one thousand miles away, and the God of Israel. V. 9. "Nevertheless, we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them, day and night, because of them." "We made our prayer:" all prayed to God; "set a watch against them:" over against them; "day and night:" continually. V. 10. "And Judah said, The strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed, and there is much rubbish; so that we are not able to build the wall." "Judah:" the Jews outside of Jerusalem; "the strength \* \* \* is decayed:" the strength of the workmen is failing; "much rubbish:" much to be done; "are not able:" a coward's excuse. Sanballat's and Tobiah's sneers and threats weakened them and magnified the work; hence their complaint. V. 11. "And our adversaries said: they shall not know, neither see, till we come in their midst among them, and slay them, and cause their work to cease." They herein explain the reasons for their inability to build the wall: They had listened to the boasts of their "adversaries." It is easier to win victories by boasts than by battles. The artillery of the tongue is fearful on weak nerves.

V. 12. "And it came to pass, that when the Jews, which dwelt by them, came, they said unto us ten times, from all the places whenceshall ye shall return unto us they will be upon you." "The Jews:" the same as Judea in the tenth verse—the Jews dwelling outside of Jerusalem; "ten times": often, that is, the Jews from the country kept urging their fellow country Jews to return whence they came, alleging as a reason that their "adversaries" would soon be upon them.

V. 13. "Therefore set I in the lower places behind the wall, and on the higher places, I even set the people after their families with their swords, their spears, and their bows." "In the lower places behind the wall": behind the wall where it was lowest, and hence, most exposed to attack; "on the higher places": should be on the bare exposed places; "after their families": after their clans. Nehemiah invoked the aid of family ties in their defence.

V. 14. "And I looked, and rose up and said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, be not afraid of them; remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your homes." The brave cheer of Nehemiah to nobles, rulers, and people amid the general timidity proves him a man to command. "Remember the Lord": inspires them with faith, but then he adds, "fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your homes." In brief it is: be not afraid, remember the Lord, and fight for all that is dear. It is akin to Cromwell's order: trust in God, but keep your powder dry. Pray, but fight.

V. 15. "And it came to pass, when our enemies heard that it was known unto us, and God had brought their counsel to naught, that we returned all of us to the wall, every one unto his work." Their ridicule, boasts, and threats, were turned to naught by Nehemiah's timely encouragement; "be not afraid, remember the Lord, and fight." "We returned all of us to our work": is evidence that the work had been abandoned. Here hinged the world on the will of one brave man.

V. 16. "And it came to pass from that time forth that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held, both the spears, the shields, and the bows, and the habergeons, and the rulers were behind all the house of Judea." "Servants": probably laborers from Persia divided into two companies. The spears, shields and bows were offensive weapons. The habergeons, (neck protectors), were defensive armor. The rulers stood behind the people to direct the labor, or the battle. V. 17. "They which builded on the wall, and they which bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon." "They which builded": the masons; "those that bare burdens, with those that laded": should read, "those that bare burdens while carrying"; that is, the masons and their helpers each held a javelin in one hand, while he wrought with the other.

V. 18. "For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded; and he that sounded the trumpet was by me." By the side of Nehemiah stood the trumpeter, ready to rally all for battle. These precautions indicate the danger and they reveal the general, the central figure, of a new nation.

APPLICATION. 7. There are Sanballats and Tobiahs sneering and jeering at all who would attempt to rebuild bulwarks of Christian defense about them, and they become wroth if they are not frightened from paths of piety. 8. And they conspire, and come together to oppose the work of God. 9. Fortunate are they who nevertheless pray to God and set a watch against such enemies day and night. 10. Every timid and faint-hearted soldier is a dangerous embarrassment to an army. Gideon understood this when he cut his vast army down to three hundred. 11. The enemies of religion, pure and undefiled, are plotting as secretly, but as persistently, as were the enemies of God then. 12. By their menaces they frighten many out of the ranks of Christ that weaken the hands of those they should stay. 13. Every Christian has his unprotected and expoed place in his character, and these he should guard with every weapon he can command. 14. Courage is the mightiest weapon man can wield. With it, he wins; without it, he fails. A trust in God is the best possible

basis of courage. When God is with us, who can be against us? 15. Our trust in God will always bring to naught the counsel of our enemies.

16. Life is a warfare in which we must watch and pray, fight and labor, until our enemies see our defenses complete and entire. 17. It is said eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; it is the price of eternal life also. Christianity needs two hands.

18. In every Christian work there should be a wise plan, and every Christian worker should have a conscience in him ready to sound the alarm as was the trumpeter for Nehemiah.

To the Stewards of Palestine District. Dear Brethren—Upon you rests the solemn responsibility of providing for the support of the preacher and his family. The church has appointed you to attend to this matter, and the people expect you to do so. All depends on you. If you are not prompt and energetic in the discharge of your duties in this regard, your minister and his wife and children will suffer. Some of the preachers in this district received last year a mere pittance: One received only \$102; another, \$201; another, \$202; another, \$279; and so on. The charges they served had from 300 to 500 church members! These preachers are good men, under whose ministry your sons and daughters are being converted to God and prepared for heaven. They have large families and no homes, and being entirely consecrated to the work, are wholly dependent on the people they serve for a support. But the people look to you. You are leaders in this matter. Dear brethren, go to work at once; begin now. Your pastor has had to move his family, and needs assistance now.

Strive by every possible exertion to bring up to the first quarterly meeting, at least, one fourth of your preacher's allowance for the year. Begin your collections now while there is some money in circulation, and corn and meat are plentiful and cheap. The Lord will bless you in the deed. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

The present gambling law gives a district attorney \$15 for every conviction. This extra fee makes it a matter of profit to said officials for gambling to continue. Let our legislature remedy this evil.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON. On the 9th, in the senate, a petition asking passage of bill granting arrears in pensions was presented. Resolution was called up, referring the answer of the secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of December 31st, relative to the amount of silver received for custom dues, and the disposition to be made of the same. The resolution requires the secretary to use silver to the extent of one percent of interest, and forbid him to increase the bonded debt of the country. It is the 9th, the funeral services of Julian Hartbridge took place with the usual tokens of respect. The services were held in the hall of the W. H. Harrison, chairman of the house, conducted the services, aided by Rev. Byron Sutherland, chaplain of the senate. The funeral services of the late Major General Sherman's charges respecting the Indian Bureau, and claims all the abuses charged by General Sheridan existed when the business was under the military department. The eleventh annual session of the Woman's Suffrage Convention convened in Washington on the 9th. The principal questions in the decision of the case of Reynolds, the Utah polemicist, in the U. S. Supreme Court, were: 1. Whether the first amendment to the constitution prohibits interference with religious freedom, which is contrary to the law of the land; and, second, whether a criminal action can be justified by a plea of religious belief. The court holds that the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom was not intended to prohibit legislation in respect to marriage, and that it is within the legitimate scope of the power of every State to determine whether polygamy shall be the law of social life under its dominion. Laws of congress for the suppression of the former are, therefore, valid and constitutional. The government could exist only on a basis of such religious freedom, and any offense of the accused in this case is his belief that the law should not have been enacted. It matters not that his belief was a part of his religion; it was still belief and nothing more. The judgment of the lower court, in which the prisoner was found guilty, is therefore affirmed. The chief justice delivered the opinion.

Representative Schleicher, of Texas, died Jan. 10. On the 11th, Mr. Giddings presented a resolution which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of six members to supervise the funeral and escort the remains to San Antonio. On the 10th Conkling and Kernan, of New York, presented a resolution in the bill to reorganize the army, or at least that part which prohibits the manufacture of arms at the United States arsenals. Laid on the table. The senate passed the Indian appropriation bill. After an animated debate on the William & Mary College, the house rejected it. This would indicate that there is but little prospect of a favorable answer for any southern claim before this congress. At a caucus of the Republican senators Jan. 10, opinions were expressed that raids on the South were no longer popular. All papers, especially republican, mention Schleicher in favorable terms. The Texas delegation have adopted resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased. The obsequies were very impressive. They were conducted by the chaplain of the house, aided by the chaplain of the senate. The family left with the remains for Texas, the 13th. Negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the site of Fort Clark of Mrs. Mavrick. On the 14th, in the senate, Butler, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what railroad company, individual or individuals are building a road across the public domain in Arizona and the authority for so doing, agreed to by the House of Representatives. Laid on the table. A resolution to promote the agricultural interests of the country. Senate passed House bill relieving the political disabilities of James Chesnut, of South Carolina. A vote of 112 yeas to 105 nays, the House postponed the Geneva award bill, and went into a committee of the whole on a bill for the payment of survivors of Mexican and other wars.

On the 14th the Treasury issued a call for 20,000,000 5-20s, 12,000,000 registered and 8,000,000 coupon bonds. The 4 per cent. subscriptions aggregated near \$14,000,000.

FOREIGN. Sixty young men having quitted the district of Thaur, Alsace, to avoid conscription, have been sentenced by default to pay a fine of 12,000 marks, or to 300 days imprisonment. The plague in Russia had reached Evlaton on the 9th. The mortality is said to be about 10 per cent.

On the 10th, at Calcutta, Afsah Khan was reported to have evacuated Candahar, and disbanded his army. The Pope's encyclical letter, published last week, calls on the bishops to combat Socialism, Communism and Internationalism, by preaching the principles of the church. He will receive much excitement at Berlin concerning a bill proposed by Bismarck to a Federal Council giving the reichstag power to elect its own members for improper utterances. The extreme penalty is deprivation of eligibility for a seat in the house, and handing over the offender to the civil courts. It is condemned by the liberal and moderate press.

Great snow storms and severe gales have swept the shores of Ireland and Scotland. On the 9th it increased to a hurricane; many vessels at Crockhaven, Ireland, dragged their anchors. The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 11th says the Emir of Afghanistan entered Russian Territory, not because of the success of the British, but to receive sympathetic attention, but the idea of mediation is an illusion. The viceroy of India had a telegram from Gen. Stewart, that the Governor of Candahar, with Kabul officials, had fled toward Herat. The deputy governor sent a message of submission. The Prime Minister of Tunis having tendered a full apology to the French Consul, it is thought the trouble between France and Tunis is at an end. The chambers have reassembled at Versailles, Jan. 14th. The Deputies have re-elected their president. Three of the vice-presidents are Republicans, and one a Conservative. The revolution in Panama has ended, by the peaceful retirement of Cerros, from the presidency. He had become so unpopular that his supporters deserted him.

Commercial. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE. Galveston, Texas, Jan. 15, 1879.

COTTON. At New York, the market opened weak and closed dull and easy. Sales to-day 545 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 7-9-16c; Good Ordinary, 8-15c; Low Middling, 9-16c; Middling, 9-16c; Good Middling, 10-16c. At New Orleans, market is firm and active. Quotations are as follows: Good Ordinary, 8-15c; Low Middling, 8-15c; Middling, 9-16c; Sales, 2,600 bales. At Liverpool, the market for spots opened with moderate demand. Middling Upends, 5-14c; Middling, 5-14c.

The market here opened firm and closed steady. 3103 bales. Quotations nominal for all grades. Low Ordinary, nominal; Ordinary, 17-18c; Good Ordinary, 17-18c; Middling, 18-19c; Good Middling, 18-19c. This Last Day. Season, Season. Net Receipts, 2,880, 291,172, 314,077. Stock on hand, 99,388.

WOOL. Market unchanged. prices steady for all grades. Eastern, Fine and Medium, 17-18c; Western, Fine to Medium, 16-18c; Improved Mexican, 12-14c; Herring, Dutch, per keg, 1-25; Cash, per pound, 5-10.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Selling, 47 1/2; 48; 1/2 premium; 1/4 premium; New Orleans Sight, 100; 101; 102; American Silver, 100; 101; 102. Closing gold rate N.Y., 101; Yesterday, 101; Com retail Sterling N.Y., 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; Closing gold rate in N.Y., 100.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. The following epitome of the condition of the Galveston Live Stock Market is furnished the ADVOCATE by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant. MONDAY, January 13, 1879. RECEIPTS—Beef and cows, 105; Calves and yearlings, 27; sheep, 5; Hogs, 2.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS. Beef and cows, good to choice, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Beef and cows, common and ordinary, 6 to 7; Two-year olds, choice, 10 to 11; Two-year olds, common, 9 to 10; Yearlings, choice, 8 to 9; Yearlings, common, 7 to 8; Calves, choice, 7 to 8; Calves, common, 5 to 6; Sheep, choice, 4 to 5; Sheep, common, 3 to 4; Hogs, choice, 2 1/2 to 3; Corn-fed beef and cows, choice, 7 to 8; Corn-fed beef and cows, ordinary, 6 to 7; Corn-fed beef and cows, rough, 5 to 6.

GRASS CATTLE—No demand, except for strictly choice; selling at 2 to 2 1/2 cents; would not advise the shipment of anything not really fat for the next three months. Corn-fed cattle—Demand light, but improving; sales ranging at from 3 to 3 1/2 cents. Sheep—No choice mutton offerings. A few Texans too low to induce shipments to this market.

MACHINERY MARKET. (Reported by John W. Wicks, Galveston.) SKINNER PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$650; 10 " " " " " 775; 15 " " " " " 900. ECONOMIZER STEAM ENGINES. 8 Horse Power, \$625; 10 " " " " " 700. GULLETT IMPROVED (light draft) GIN. Gullett Improved (light draft) GIN, \$4 00 per saw; Condenser, 1 00.

BROOK'S LATEST IMPROVED COTTON PRESS. Complete set of irons, \$165; with Cotton Box, 200. SIMMONS'S BELT GEARED STEAM COTTON PRESS. 8 foot, \$265; 6 foot, \$225; Simple Screw Cotton Press, 175.

AMES' CELEBRATED STEAM ENGINES. 6 Horse Power, \$650; 8 " " " " " 750; 10 " " " " " 850; 15 " " " " " 950; 20 " " " " " 1,050; 25 " " " " " 1,150; 30 " " " " " 1,250; 35 " " " " " 1,350; 40 " " " " " 1,450.

HERO UPRIGHT ENGINE. 4 Horse Power complete, \$350; Self Feeder, 25; HOWE'S UNEQUALLED WAGON SCALES. Tons, 8x14, \$115; 8x14, 125.

MISCELLANEOUS. New Buckley Mower, \$100.00; New Buckley Reaper with Table Rake, 175.00; Gullett's Revolving Steam Belt Geared, \$250.00; Gullett's Box, Steam Cotton Press, 250.00; Allison Complete Cotton Cleaner, 175.00; Faught Deering Central Support Gin and Running Gear, 180.00.

THE NEW ECONOMIZER LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, WITH RETURN FLUE. 6 Horse Power (Portable) \$575 on wheels. \$740; 8 " " " " " 700 " " " 800; 10 " " " " " 875 " " " 1,000; 15 " " " " " 1,300 " " " 1,500; 20 " " " " " 1,800 " " " 2,000.

THE GENERAL MARKET. We quote jobbing-house prices for country customers, and liable to ordinary fluctuations. Bacon, Short clear, 5 1/2; Clear rib, 5 1/4; Long clear, 4 3/4; Shoulders, 3 3/4; Breakfast bacon, prime, 7 1/4 to 8 1/4; Bagging, Extra heavy, per yard, 11 1/4; Light weight, per yard, 11 1/4; Ties per bundle, \$2 50 to 18; Balling twine, 12 to 14; Bran, From store, per 100 lbs., 95 to 100; By the car load, 85 to 100; Beans, For prime yellow, 22 to 24; Butter, 25 to 26; Lard, 15 to 18; Common, 9 to 12; Corn, Prime White, 56 to 58; Common, 56 to 58; Corn Meal, 4 00 to 4 25; Cream, 2 50 to 2 65; Office, 14 1/2 to 15; Good, 15 to 16; Prime, 16 to 17; Choice, 17 to 18; Assorted stock, 13 to 14; Fancy, 16 to 18; Choice domestic, 16 to 18; Rock, 19 to 22; Dry Goods, Standard prints, 3 1/2 to 4; Medium prints, 4 to 4 1/2; Brown domestic, 4 to 4 1/2; Brown domestics, 4 1/2 to 5; Bleached domestic, 4 1/2 to 5; Bleached domestics, 4 1/2 to 5; Brown ducks, 10 to 16; Brown drills, 7 to 9; Sea Island domestic, 3/4 to 4 1/4; Tickling, 7 to 11; Hickory, 7 to 11; Flannels, 10 to 12; Osnaburghs, 7 1/2 to 9; Cheviot, 7 1/2 to 9; Flannel Jeans, 8 1/2 to 10; Tweeds, 20 to 47; Flannels, 12 to 47; Coats, 5 to 7; Cream and glacier, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Cashmere, 4 to 5; Strawberries, 2 lb. per doz., 1 25 to 1 50; Pine apple, 2 lb. per doz., 1 50 to 1 75; Bananas, per doz., 1 50 to 2; Oysters, 2 lb. full weight, 1/2 doz., 1 50 to 2; Oysters, 2 lb. light weight, 1/2 doz., 1 00 to 1 50; Oysters, 1 lb. light weight, 1/2 doz., 60 to 67; Tomatoes, 2 lb. per doz., 90 to 1 10; Eggs, Country, patent boxes, per doz., 22 to 23; Island, 27 to 30; Fruit, Fresh, Lemons, per box, 6 00 to 7 50; Apples, per bbl., 2 50 to 3 00; Fruit, Dried, Raisins, per box, \$2 25 to 2 50; Prunes, per pound, 8 1/2 to 9; Currants, Zante, per pound, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

Fig lead, 7 1/2 to 11; Solider No. 1, 11 to 15; Sheet zinc, 9 to 10; Tobacco—Snoking, Fine cut, per hundred, \$6 00 to 8 00; Black No. 1 Durham, per lb., 55 to 65; Duke of Durham, 55 to 60; Little Jeco, assorted, 55 to 60; Myrtle Durham, 45 to 60; Tobacco—Chewing, Low grade, sound, 11 inch plug, per pound, 38 to 40; Good, long stock, 50 to 60; Bright, 55 to 60; Choice summer cured fill, 48 to 50; Low twist, sound, 4 oz., 60 to 65; Medium to good twist, 50 to 60; Bright, summer cured fill, 55 to 60; No. 2, 81 to 90; No. 4, 80 to 90.

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VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY.

[Extract from the Baltimore "American," December 31, 1878.] "The Pulvermacher Electric Belt is recommended to general use for the following reasons: First, in its wonderful properties for the cure of diseases of the lungs, stomach, liver and blood; secondly, for its extreme simplicity, and the fact of its being applied outside, precludes all possibility of any injury being done to the patient, as an external remedy is universally acknowledged to be safe. Another advantage is the facility with which the progress of the disease and cure can be watched, and if the Belt be not quite in the right place it can be very easily readjusted so as to cover the parts affected. The Pulvermacher Electric Belt, and its perfection, has been hailed with delight, not only by the sufferers who have regained health, enjoyment, and a new lease of life through its beneficial qualities, but by the medical profession, who very frequently prescribe its use to their patients."

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