

The Texas Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—BY SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

VOL. XXVII.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JANUARY 17, 1880.

NO 18.

Texas Christian Advocate

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GALVESTON, TEXAS, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

OFFICE: NO. 73 STRAND.

POSTAL CARDS.—Will the brethren head their publications in the following order: Postoffice, county, date. Many now leave out the county. Very few people are so familiar with the State as to properly locate the intelligence unless county is given.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress Again—Prospects of a Long Session—The New Member Anxious to Hear Himself Talk—Mr. Townsend Proposes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1880.

Congress has reassembled after a two week's holiday recess, and though a few, here and there, have talked of an early adjournment, the prevailing opinion is that the session will last until some time in June. The House has shown a disposition to hurry along the appropriation bills; and, even if the Senate should be moved by the same spirit, it will not signify a short session. In the first place, this is what is termed a "new Congress." That is, it is largely made up of men who have not served before. All these new members, as well as the old ones, desire re-election; and every one of them, perhaps, has some pet measure, or may be a dozen, the passage of which will add to his strength and popularity in his district. Before another session shall convene the Congressional elections will have been held, and therefore these bills must be acted upon at this session in order to assist the sitting member to another term. It is true the new members had the advantage of an extra session; but the political questions then before Congress monopolized its attention to the exclusion of general and special legislation. Since the organization of the present Congress many hundreds of bills have been introduced, and not twenty of them have yet been acted upon. To say that Congress will adopt the plan attributed to Speaker Randall of passing appropriation bills and forthwith adjourning, is to suppose that the members intend to sacrifice the interests which their districts, respectively, have entrusted to them to an idea that the party might be benefited by a "short session." If any one can suppose such a thing, he can learn better by conversing with a few of the members as to what they intend to do with their special bills. Each member will answer that while he is willing to defer to the interests of party, his first duty is to his constituents, and that he means to serve them first. Then, besides the unusually large number of bills pending, there is the financial question, which will lead to a discussion of some length in the Senate, if not in the House, too. Some of the Senators have devoted their holiday recess to the preparation of speeches upon the subject of finance, and they expect to deliver them before many days. There are other bills, too, that will have to be debated. For instance, Representative Townsend, of Illinois, says that he intends to press his bill regulating the transfer of causes from State to Federal courts, over which there was such a contest in the House during the extra session. This became a party measure, the Democrats urging it, and the Republicans opposing it, and there has been no change in sentiment upon the propriety of the bill. Congress will scarcely adjourn before June.

The sentiment in Congress which has been cropping out for a long time in favor of abolishing foreign missions, or of, at least, modifying the system and reducing the expense, has been given voice in the shape of a resolution submitted by Representative Townsend. This resolution directs the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing envoys extraordinary and ministers, resident from the United States to foreign countries, and to report to the House the conclusions reached. The opinion that the rapid means of communication now existing between this country and the capitals of the world can be utilized to transact international business more promptly and more economically than by ministers, is not altogether confined to Democratic Congressmen, but just to what extent it prevails cannot be ascertained until Mr. Townsend's resolution shall come up for action.

THE peace commission, to "treat" with the Utes, has been a failure. The "Ingins" won't come in to be hung by the civil courts. It is very strange, of course, that an Indian refuses to come in and say: "I did it, Uncle Samuel, with my little hatchet"—but he does. They have learned from the "pale face" what a great thing "continuance" is in a murder trial, and have concluded to take their continuance in the mountains. Some few of our leading patriots want to turn the Indians over to the War Department, but Secretary Schurz and others of Lo's friends think they can yet persuade some of the noble reds to come into court. The friendly chiefs, Ouray among them, are now in Washington to see about—well, we suppose, getting some relief in the way of rations, blankets, guns and ammunition, so that when grass rises they can go out and kill a mess of pale face.

Mr. Edison is making a bedroom lamp. This will take three horseshoe-shaped pieces of charred paper within its globe, and there will be an apparatus by which the electric current can be sent through any one of them at will. One of them will furnish as much light as an ordinary lamp, but the other two will furnish less. There is also in process of construction a cylindrical shade, which, on being placed over the lamp, may be raised or lowered, so as to regulate the degree of light. Edison is now experimenting on a lamp which gives about five times as much light as a gas-jet, or as one of his ordinary lamps, with only double the cost of an ordinary lamp. In this lamp the loop of charred paper is shorter. The gross resistance at any particular point remains the same. The result is that a greater amount of electricity is driven through the strip of charcoal, and the strip is heated to an intensity that the eye can hardly bear.

An interesting table has been prepared at the agricultural department at Washington from estimated and reported crop returns for the season just closed. The statement, which was carefully prepared, shows the amounts of the several staples raised in the whole United States, together with the amounts produced in the preceding year. The values given are not the quoted prices in the market, but the values to producers. It will be seen that the total increase of value of agricultural productions for the past season, as compared with the values of the preceding year, is nearly \$416,000,000. The table is as follows:

1878.		
Product.	Value.	Value.
Wheat, bu.....	1,291,122,490	\$26,216,424
Corn, bu.....	1,441,809,000	380,220,000
Oats, bu.....	1,288,217,750	41,135,860
Rye, bu.....	413,578,560	10,914,880
Barley, bu.....	2,842,790	13,922,836
Buckwheat, bu.....	42,245,620	21,482,315
Cotton, bales.....	12,216,820	5,414,120
Cotton, bales.....	5,216,602	193,844,641
Tobacco, lbs.....	292,546,760	22,197,428
Hay, tons.....	29,678,296	28,343,712
Potatoes, bu.....	124,126,650	73,679,125
Total.....		\$1,488,970,866

1879.		
Product.	Value.	Value.
Wheat, bu.....	1,418,755,000	\$30,068,000
Corn, bu.....	1,441,809,000	380,220,000
Oats, bu.....	1,288,217,750	41,135,860
Rye, bu.....	413,578,560	10,914,880
Barley, bu.....	2,842,790	13,922,836
Buckwheat, bu.....	42,245,620	21,482,315
Cotton, bales.....	12,216,820	5,414,120
Cotton, bales.....	5,216,602	193,844,641
Tobacco, lbs.....	292,546,760	22,197,428
Hay, tons.....	29,678,296	28,343,712
Potatoes, bu.....	124,126,650	73,679,125
Total.....		\$1,504,480,659

The statistician of the agricultural department is gathering material upon which to base a careful estimate of the total increase in certain other values during the year just closing. This will include the increased value of real estate and of mining property. He expresses the opinion, based upon material already gathered, that it will not fall below \$1,000,000,000.

THEY appear to think a good deal of the "colored bother" in Ohio, too. There is a colored member in the Ohio legislature who was refused a meal in a Columbus, O., restaurant. The cullid "gemman," as he could not get his "bill" into the restaurant dishes, now proposes putting it in court against the proprietor.

THE people of Memphis, some of them, are not willing to submit to the sanitary requirements recommended in order to escape another visitation of the yellow fever. President Porter, of the taxing district of Memphis, has tendered his resignation—not being willing in any manner to be connected with the responsibility of a recurrence of the scourge.

THE Maine muddle is still rapidly advancing toward further muddledom. The Garcelonites have a legislature without a quorum—the Republicans have organized, and have a quorum, but are not certain as to whether they have a legislature. Hence they have appealed to the Supreme Court for information. There is no certainty as to what the end will be. We need not care in the South—except the more they "muddle" things in that section the better for us. They can have something to occupy their minds and furnish materials for their mischief rather than the South and its political solidity. This Maine trouble has its origin where all political troubles now rise—in the fact that professional politicians run the government. This paper has taken upon itself the task of sounding an alarm in Texas. There is no State in the Union that is so abused and *bled* by purely professional politicians. Will the people not take warning and right this matter where it should be done—at the ballot? Let the motto be: none but pure and upright and sober men need apply.

So sanguine are the capitalists who compose the Edison Electric Light company of the success of the professor's experiments, that they will not sell a share of the stock for less than fifty times its nominal value. The total capital stock is \$300,000, in three thousand shares. Fifteen months ago these shares were quoted at \$33. On December 29th, \$4,200 was offered, but not one was to be had for less than \$5,000. Some gentlemen of the highest respectability have publicly asserted that the exhibitions made are nothing more than a shrewd device to sell stock at an enormous profit. Edison denies this, of course, and invites his critics to examine his invention before condemning it. The street lamps and some of the houses at Menlo Park have been lighted by electricity. Large numbers of New Yorkers were present as spectators.

BISHOP WILEY says: "In taste and neatness of dress, in politeness, courtesy and etiquette, the Japanese lady is not easily surpassed in any country. In her love for her children and care of them, in her care for her home, its cleanliness and adornment, in the freedom and affectionateness of her nature, she will compare well with the women of any nation. It is my profound conviction there is not in the world another field for missionary and philanthropic effort so hopeful, so promising and inviting, and so ripe for an immediate and glorious harvest, as is now offered among the daughters of Japan."

At a meeting of the Illinois Board of Agriculture at Springfield, the Women's Christian Temperance union presented a petition asking the board to refuse to permit the sale of intoxicating liquors on the fair-grounds at the next exhibition. The matter was referred to a committee of three, which brought in a minority and majority report, the latter being in favor of the petition. After a long discussion it was decided by a vote of sixteen to three to prohibit the sale of liquor on the grounds this year. This decision opens up an immense field for the enterprise of dealers in "pocket pistols" outside the fence.

A DISTRESSING casualty occurred in Chicago Dec. 27, the more distressing because it was the result of a joke. Mr. M. B. Gould, a business man of prominence, and Gen. Waite, by way of jest, led a colored janitor to think there were burglars in the latter gentleman's room. The janitor tried to get into the room, but was not able to, and threatened to shoot if the supposed burglars didn't come out. Mr. Gould was holding the door and laughing over the excitement of the janitor, when the latter executed his threat, firing through the door and instantly killing Mr. Gould.

THE British ambassador at Constantinople has demanded the release of a Mussulman now under sentence of death in that city for the crime of translating the Bible into the Turkish language.

W. T. WALKER, Esq., of the Texas Law Journal, Tyler, Texas, called on us this week. The Journal is authority on all law matters in Texas. We are glad to know it is succeeding.

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MR. BEECHER spoke at a Parnell meeting in New York during the week. He took strong grounds in favor of the land reform movement. He thought any government was oppressive that so treated its subjects as to force them to emigrate, and hoped the agitation would continue until Ireland was liberated.

There is considerable excitement in Atlanta over the leasing of the Central road of Georgia by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis company. The latter guarantees 6 per cent. interest on the stock and bonds of the former for six years and 7 per cent. forever afterward. This gives a through line from St. Louis to Savannah under one management.

THE British government has decided to use £250,000 of the church surplus as a fund to be loaned at a low rate of interest to landlords and others for expenditure in the construction of permanent works to provide labor for the unskilled workmen of Ireland.

Bids for the sale to the government of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds were received at the New York sub-treasury January 7th. The money, to be paid in a few days for these securities, will go into the reserves of the Gotham banks, and probably hasten the return of ease in the money market.

THE United States Veterinary Sanitary organization asks an appropriation from Congress of sufficient magnitude to enable it to investigate and extirpate the various plagues to which American stock is subject.

A New York tea company petitions Congress for a grant of fifty-thousand acres of land in Texas and an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable it to establish a vast raisin-grape and tea farm in this State.

Since the publication of Mosby's report on the corruptions of Minister Seward there has been a loud demand at Washington for his official scalp.

THE United States consul at Buenos Ayres reports to the State department that the Argentine Republic is rapidly increasing in wealth, and is gaining popularity with emigrants.

THE agitation against high rents in Ireland, which has hitherto been confined to farming communities, has been introduced in the cities, where it will doubtless become very popular.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Tilden and Kelly factions in New York have resulted in a compromise.

THE famine in the province of Seistan is very severe. People are selling their children for food.

AN emaciated humorist, who had been sick for a long time, was required by his doctor to have a large mustard plaster put on his chest. "Look here, doctor, isn't that a great deal of mustard, when the quantity of meat is taken into consideration?" asked the sufferer.

"THE FAITH OF OUR FOREFATHERS" is the title of a neat volume just received. It is an examination of Archbishop Gibbons's "Faith of our Forefathers." By the Rev. Edward J. Stearns, D. D., Examining Chaplain of the Diocese of Easton, Md. Three hundred and eighty pages, 12mo. New York: T. Whitaker, 2 and 3 Bible House. Cloth binding, \$1; paper binding, 60 cents.

THE book, although but very recently issued, has been largely purchased among Episcopalians. It is now the publisher's desire to have it brought before the members of other Christian bodies. It may be had by addressing the publisher as above.

WEATHERFORD, Parker Co., Jan. 5.—It has been a long time since I wrote you on any subject. I love to write when I have something cheering to say; but that has been a scarce article with me for quite awhile.

Disease and affliction appears to have quite a spite at the Methodist preacher's and other families who serve the church at Weatherford. It has not been four years since Sister Gaskill, the wife of the venerable Dr. A. D. Gaskill, gave up a home on earth at this place for one in the city of the skies. Though

none were ever more abundant in earnest, zealous Christian work than Brother and Sister H. M. Glass, much of it was done in the midst of severe affliction. My own family afflictions for three years have been unparalleled in our experience. On the 25th day of last December, one year ago, I was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, since which time my physicians and friends are only astonished that I yet live. Last summer Brother Price was thrown from his buggy, and so severe was his injury that we feared for his life for a long time, since which time he has not seen a well day. At our late conference, to our delight, he was returned to the district; came home sick, and has been sick ever since. I think he has tried to preach but once since conference, and then not able to do so. I don't know that his is a lung disease, but for two months he has coughed at a dreadful rate. Oh! that God may restore him to the church. We are illy prepared to spare him. Sister Hightower, the wife of our worthy pastor—though less than one year ago a young and hopeful bride—has been severely afflicted and in her bed for months; is said to be sinking now into the cold embraces of death. If she dies, will leave a sweet infant of one month without a mother's care. What a tale of woe these lines communicate. Bre. Hightower has just entered his third year in the itinerant ministry. At the request of his presiding elder left the appointment assigned him by the Bishop, and left a people who had learned to love him for the earnest labor he had rendered them in the name of the Master for more than one year, and came to Weatherford to care for the church, which was left without a pastor when my health failed and the doctors said I could preach no more. At the end of the conference year he was returned to this station. He began the year, as he closed the last, with his wife in bed sick. She has been sick, and most of the time very sick, ever since. For three weeks our church bell has failed to call our congregation together for preaching, and for two weeks our children have been without Sabbath-school privileges, the parsonage being so near the church that any noise there would create a disturbance in her sick chamber. Our people being a Christian people, they can not fail to be in full sympathy with their pastor in these hours of such severe affliction; and not only so, but when the day comes that he can walk out from amid the groans and gloom of these long days of sadness and nights of darkness from where he so faithfully watched to supply the wants of the object of his earthly affection, let us, his people, hold up his hands, encourage his heart and try to throw the sunlight of Christian sympathy and heart-felt affection upon his pathway. I do not hesitate to say that every true Christian Methodist will do this. The interest on such an investment will be to us more valuable than gold; yea, much fine gold. To do otherwise would be to give the powers of germination and growth to the noxious seeds of infidelity that lie thick in every land, and serve as a mission to exhibit the weak mind and littleness of soul of that man from whom all the holy angels and the pure and good of heaven and earth will delight to turn away.

I feel more like writing of my brethren than of myself, but the many kind letters of inquiry from my brethren prompt me to say something: My health unfits me for almost anything. For more than one year I have been wholly unable to preach. Since conference my health seemed to improve for awhile, but for a few weeks past I have been on the decline again. When I think of my wife and children, I sometimes get gloomy. I have been sick for more than a year. My expenses have been heavy, and I have not realized one cent from any effort I have put forth. My expenses still go on. Another year has begun, and I am still without help and without business; but not without the grace of God and the light of the eternal world resting upon me. They bring a balm for every wound, and my barque is nearing the beautiful shore, unless I mistake the Holy Bible and the Holy Ghost. Praying that the lines may fall pleasantly on all my brethren, the Church of God and the wonderful TEXAS ADVOCATE, I am yours truly, T. W. HINES.

Texas Christian Advocate

From the Mission Board.

The returns are not yet in from all your Texas conferences. I hope there will be a good increase upon the collections of last year for foreign missions.

holy man, than for any of his descendants to keep it or theirs since the fall of Adam; many of whom have kept it, and died in favor with their Heavenly Father.

Mexican Border Missions.

We have received from our native Mexican missionaries some very interesting letters of their labors since conference, of which we will translate a few for the benefit of the church.

ism as ever was—we wondered if one so blind and bigoted could ever become an humble and intelligent Christian. But behold the mighty power of God: he is now all that!

Children's Department.

NEARNESS TO GOD.

"It is good for me to draw near to God."—Ps. LXXIII: 28.

Letter from Uncle John.

Dear Little Children: According to promise, Uncle John is going to write a few letters about the good book—the Bible—in his plain and simple way.

long at a time; so, for the present, he will close, hoping that we will all be true to our promises, and that the Lord will bless all the children.

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Texas Christian Advocate

SHAW & BAYLOCK - Publishers.

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors: R. S. Finley, East Texas Conference; H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference; W. G. Connor, D. D., N.W. Texas Conference; S. J. Hawkins, North Texas Conference; E. T. Naylor, Texas Conference.

PREROGATIVES OF THE RELIGIOUS PULPIT AND PRESS.

We wish every preacher in Texas, and every layman also, could have heard the utterances of Bishop McTyeire in his sermon Sunday morning in Austin, respecting the obligation of citizenship resting on all Christian people. It gave utterance to sentiments which commend themselves to thoughtful men. No man has the right to lay down his citizenship and turn over the control of public affairs to men who neither fear God nor regard man. The pulpit and the religious press are not free from weighty responsibilities to the government which secures to them and to every citizen freedom of religious opinion and act. They depart from their line of duty when they enter the political arena as partisans and assume the right to point out to the people the party they shall support or the man for whom their vote shall be cast. But it is their prerogative to speak out and to speak boldly when moral and religious issues are involved, and insist that moral character shall be one of the standards of qualification for office, and that a profession of religion shall not be an impediment to the elevation of any man to high position. When political parties pander to any race or religion to the disrespect and detriment of sound morality or the rights and privileges of other Christian people, the pulpit and press have a voice that should warn all citizens of the peril that threatens the best rights of good men. When evil men combine to resist the law, it is the duty of the pulpit, the press, and of all good men, to demand its enforcement. When rights involving the freedom of conscience, and the rest nature and religion demands for all men, are sheltered by a wise and well-guarded Sunday law, it is the right of the pulpit and the religious press to support it, and to call on all good citizens to see that it is enforced. While carefully avoiding the utterance of an opinion which will be partisan in its tone, both the pulpit and the press should remind the people that righteousness exalteth a nation; while, on the other hand, the nation mourns when the vilest men are exalted. If political parties practically assume that moral character shall not be regarded as one of the qualifications for high position, it is the right of the pulpit and the religious press to sound a faithful warning. If, under the processes by which political parties are controlled, temperate and religious men are, as the rule, eliminated from offices of important trust, it is the prerogative of the pulpit and the religious press to point attention to the fact, and to demand the cause. If in the education of our children the Bible and all forms of religious instruction are to be expelled, and the training of our children be placed under the control of political adventurers, and be run in the interest of political cliques, not only the pulpit and the religious press, but every father and mother and guardian of the orphan child have a voice which no partizan should subdue nor the interest of any election control. If liquor-dealers combine to defeat the law or to control legislation in the interest of their iniquitous traffic; if legislation is needed to shield society from the pernicious influence of a business that wars with good morals and blasts the happiness of multitudes; or if sworn officers of the law, in low positions or high, fall through imbecility, cowardice or corruption to bring wrong-doers before the judicial tribunal, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the pulpit and the press to proclaim the wrong and to brand the wrong-doer with his deed. We shall respect these rights in our conduct of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The opinion is gaining ground among medical and other close observers that the general use of lager beer as a beverage is only a shade less injurious to health than the excessive use of stronger alcoholic drinks. We have in our mind the case of a young man of perfectly sober habits, in the prime of life and in perfect health, who obtained a situation in a store in a German settlement where lager was sold and very generally used. Five years had elapsed before we met our friend, and we were surprised at the change which had been produced in his appearance. His eye had lost its fire, and he had a languid expression; the end of his nose was red, his cheeks blotched; his flesh had a flabby, bloated appearance, and his step had lost its elasticity. We asked in amazement what had made such a change. "Lager," he said. "I am growing fat." In reality it was sapping the foundations of his physical health. It was killing him, slowly but surely; and that is the common effect of lager upon healthy systems. That this popular German drink may be beneficial in some cases is not improbable, at least physicians frequently prescribe it. But its effects upon persons in health can be only injurious. To those of our readers, male or female, who are falling into the habit of drinking this nauseous decoction, we recommend the perusal of the following opinion of an eminent medical authority: Dr. James C. Jackson, of Danville, N. Y., gives in the last number of the *Lager of Life*, his views on lager beer. He says: "Lager beer is the devil's own drink. There is no mistake about that. Not because of its intoxicating qualities by stimulation, but because of its disease-producing qualities by absorption into the tissues, and being held there. One can drink lager beer to an indefinite extent without having it pass into the circulation to be carried its round and then expelled. It can be lodged in the tissues, filling them out so that the person can become a reservoir for beer. The human body can become so diseased in this direction that a man may hold in his body at any time, without any apparent discomfort, from one to two gallons of beer. In this way he becomes beer-drooped, and always intellectually and morally stupid, with low aims, low desires and correspondingly low conduct, to become thereby low in character and to die early. We make great mistakes in respect to the effects of drinks. It is not necessary that the drink should make a man tipsy in order to have it a very objectionable beverage. Lager beer poisons the blood, seriously affects the liver, and unquestionably with the majority of persons, who drink it, enforces on them the use of immense quantities of it, or else inclines them to the use of strong drinks.

The bottom has fallen out of the mining stock business in San Francisco, and many of the leading operators are talking of moving to New York or Chicago. It is a well-known fact that seats on the "big board," which formerly brought \$35,000 apiece, now go begging at \$10,000. A bill before the legislature, intended to compel the observance of certain fundamental rules of honesty by brokers, is also said to have depressed this class greatly.

COL. JNO. F. PHILLIPS, Democrat, is elected to succeed J. A. M. Lay, deceased, as congressman from the 17th district, Missouri.

LAGER BEER.

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BISHOP MCTYEIRE.—The following from the pen of Dr. F. A. Mood, in the *Southern Christian Advocate*, represents, we doubt not, the feelings of the members—clerical and lay—of the five Texas Conferences: We felt favored in the presidency of Bishop McTyeire this year, himself—by the way a noble specimen of a south Carolinian. We had seen him before, heard him preach, and witnessed his administration before, but were more deeply impressed than ever with his adaptation to the high office. He is a lucid, compact preacher, a firm, ready and exact president, a wise and safe expounder of the law, a warm-hearted, patient, sympathetic Bishop—in all, a broad man. His broad brain, broad affections and broad views enable him without effort to rise above the embarrassments and perplexities and partialities that would entangle a small mind, puzzled by particulars and led astray by local claims or particular attachments. His position as Bishop does not exalt him above the tender mercies due the humblest of the flock, and though the presiding spirit of Vanderbilt, he can appreciate the work of the poorest church school in the connection. We thank God for such examples of excellence in our chief pastors, and pray for all of them long life and good blessing.

OWING to objections we have received from a number of esteemed friends, we have suspended the publication of "Kathleen Douglas." In the judgment of these friends, a work of fiction of this character is out of place in the *ADVOCATE*. All admit the rare merit of the production so far as its literary characteristics are concerned, but assume that works of fiction are not in place in a religious journal. Our own views have been stated and are unchanged, but we respect the opinions of others, and deem it unwise to introduce a disturbing element into the columns of the *ADVOCATE*. From expressions of approval we have received from other sources, we are aware this action will cause disapproval. We are assured that the work will be long issued from the press, when those who have read the first chapters with interest can obtain it.

BISHOP HAVEN.—Bishop Haven, who has been sick for some time, is dead. It is supposed that his sickness was occasioned by the poisonous malaria of the African coast, to which he was exposed during his visit to that continent. He was a man of no ordinary ability, but of intense partizan feelings. His friends always spoke of him as one of the most amiable of men in his social relations; but few men could infuse more bitter sectional feelings into the utterances of speech or pen. While we may differ with other men, we are not their judge. In that other world where of us may discover virtues where on earth we beheld only faults.

A WORD OF WARNING.

We deem it our duty to severely condemn the major part of the liquor dealers of Dallas county for their criminal violation of what is known as the bell-punch law, thus defrauding the State and county of their just revenues.

Without the taxes due from liquor dealers (which they readily admit should be paid to the State in some shape) the administration of the laws is hindered and often seriously crippled. The disposition on the part of many citizens, who know of violations of the laws, to screen the offenders, or who testify with the greatest reluctance, has very much impeded us in finding indictments.

We clip the above from the report of the grand jury of Dallas county, as reported in the *Daily Herald* of that city. It exists a condition of affairs that reveals to a greater or less extent in every portion of the State. Their open violation of the law, and the failure of public officers to arrest the offenders, suggests the suspicion of a conspiracy between these violators of the law and many of the sworn officers who fail to discharge their duties. Local option has been rendered unpopular in sections by this policy. People voted for prohibition, and yet the law is rendered contemptible in the estimation of many, because of its open or carelessly concealed violation. Let all good citizens bear these facts in mind. If unfaithful officers hold their oaths of office subject to influence of the liquor dealers, it is the duty of all good citizens to exercise their rights and place men on the police beats who will discharge their duty, and send legislators to Austin whom no Liquor Dealers' League can control.

WHISKY DID IT.

In the town of Columbus a man has been arrested for murder. Another man who stood high in his profession as a lawyer and commanded the respect of all good men as a citizen, lies in a bloody grave. There was no quarrel between these men. Not an angry word, according to the evidence, had passed between them. One of them was seated in the office of a law-firm, quietly reading; the other was lying on a table in the room in a drunken stupor. Without a word of warning, the drunken man rose and drawing his six-shooter, sent a ball through the body of the lawyer. Reeling to the door, the wounded man fell and in a few minutes was dead. When arrested, the murderer was unconscious of the act. When tried he solemnly affirmed that he had no enmity against the murdered man and no recollection of the deed. It was not resentment for a wrong or revenge for a fancied injury that prompted the deed: it was whisky. How many men like Judge Gilmore, of Columbus, must be slaughtered by men crazy with liquor before society wakes up to the enormity of the evil it is nurturing when it shelters the sale of liquor in its midst? How many wives must put on the weeds of mourning and turn with breaking hearts from the graves of husbands whom whisky has slain, before public sentiment shall declare these outrages shall exist no longer? How many murder trials shall supply, in the testimony of witnesses, proof which no man can question that which is the cause of the shedding of blood in the land? Society which permits the open sale of a compound which frenzies the brain until men murder one another without a cause, is a party to the crime. It suffers terrible retribution in the disorder, crime, and murdering which flow from the rum barrel.

ON OUR CIRCUIT.

We spent a delightful Sabbath with Dr. Alexander in his charge at Chappell Hill. It is a pleasure to preach to his large and appreciative congregation. Nothing helps a preacher in the pulpit more than to have a listening congregation. Chappell Hill station is one of the most pleasant charges in the Texas conference. It has a Methodist membership.

The town and community shows signs of thrift and prosperity, though this garden spot was a sort of head-center of the drouth, which will make the year 1879 memorable among Tex. farmers.

We found Judge Onins, President of Chappell Hill College, in fine spirits on the prospects of the institution. The attendance the past year fully met the expectations of its friends. Enthusiasm is a pledge of success. The President of Chappell Hill Female College possesses this element of success.

A NEPHEW of the poet Longfellow has been arrested at Boston for forgery.

A VISIT TO TYLER.

We decided to take a holiday; and why not? A preacher may recreate as well as the members of his flock. Twelve months had elapsed and this preacher had taken no vacation—had not been released from official duty a single week. This continuous labor and responsibility gave him a keen relish for relaxation among friends, with new surroundings and pleasing associations; and Tyler, above all other places on this green earth, promised the most real pleasure. For six long years it had been our home. Five years a pastor and one year on the district, had the effect to so perfectly identify us with the place and the dear people we served, that we longed to see and spend the Christmas with them.

We took the train at 8 P. M. of the 22d, and after a pleasant night ride, we landed in Tyler at 2 A. M., of the 23d, to meet a most affectionate welcome at the home of our daughter, Mrs. Ophelia Haden. We were amazed and delighted at the improvements the little queen city had made in the short space of one year. Splendid brick business houses had gone up in close proximity to each other on three sides of the public square, presenting the most imposing fronts, with symmetrical and pleasing outlines. Quite a number of fine residences, with a much larger number of neat, comely cottages adorn and beautify what was vacant space a year ago.

We found business promisingly brisk, with cheerful faces and an air of thrift and prosperity in every direction. The coming St. Louis and Texas Narrow Gauge railroad, which will reach Tyler by April, has given the place increased confidence and imparted new life to every branch of business.

The growth of Tyler has been slow—gradual, but solid. It has never outreached itself. Should the machine shops of the new road be located there, and the additional narrow gauge road from the south terminate there, as is confidently believed it will, the future of Tyler will be a fixed certainty.

We spent one of the most pleasant weeks of our life in the city—worshiped with large congregations on Sabbath, both at 11 A. M. and at night; were feasted on Christmas dinners—spiced with the richest social element; married a fine looking couple, baptized three children, and finally left, not of choice, but of loyalty to duty elsewhere.

But it would be in bad taste to leave Tyler and make no mention of the splendid Herndon Festival. The Hon. W. S. Herndon, who has been identified with the history of Tyler for many years, had recently finished a splendid residence, and furnished it in elegant style. He invited his friends by the hundred to a social festival. I see it stated that he ticketed 800 guests. On the evening of the 30th ultimo the spacious mansion was full to overflowing with a gay, joyous crowd of the elite of the city and country. It was estimated that 125 could find places at the splendid tables at one time. The tables were artistically arranged, so as to form the letter H—and were loaded with the richest luxuries of this and other climes.

The array of beauty and richness of apparel were in harmony with the splendor of the house, its gorgeous furniture and the tempting table, which soon became the center of attraction and maintained its supremacy until long after 12 o'clock. The honorable host and his estimable lady made everybody feel, not only easy, but happy. The occasion was truly an enjoyable one, and will be long remembered by the many who were feasted and honored as guests in that social, bright assemblage.

A thousand blessings on my old friend and all his guests.

The Baptism of Our Savior.

The Sunday-school lesson for next Sunday discusses the baptism of our Savior, and up to date I have seen no comment which does not assign as a reason (either in so many words, or by necessary implication,) for our Lord's baptism, that it was to keep the law governing the induction of the priest into his office under the law of Moses.

If this were so, it would be true that he was subject to that law in his priestly and official capacity. For, "what the law sayeth it saith to them who are under the law." But is it true that he was in any sense subject to that law? He certainly was not. Paul says: "The priesthood being changed, there is made of necessity a change also of the law." (Heb. 7-12). And again, in the 14th verse of the same chapter, "For it is evident that our Lord sprang out of Juda, of which tribe Moses spake nothing concerning priesthood." And again, speaking of Jesus, "Who is made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life," and much more

to the same effect. But if the law of the Aaronic priesthood was not binding upon him who was constituted priest, not by the law of a carnal commandment, but by the oath of God, then it did not "become" him to fulfill "all righteousness" in the sense of keeping the law of Moses respecting the Aaronic priesthood.

One writer admits that it was not essential that Christ should have been baptized, but that it "became him." I have no such idea. If it "became him," no part of "all righteousness" might be neglected. But "all righteousness" does not necessarily mean "fulfilling the requirements of the ceremonial law respecting those who receive the priestly office." Let us suppose that John had understood our Lord as these writers teach, what would he have said when he said, "suffer it to be so now?" etc. Would he not have responded, "Yes, but what obligation lies upon the priest of the order of Melchizedek to obey the law of Aaron?" On the contrary, John being a prophet, and filled with the Holy Ghost, understood the expression "all righteousness," and so proceeded at once to baptize him, which he could not have done under the governing of any other hypothesis, for he was a priest, and dare not use the ordinance prescribed for Aaron and his sons for any other purpose than that for which it was prescribed.

The Alabama Conference.

The Alabama Conference held its session in Tuskegee, Alabama, Dec. 17-26. Our venerable senior Bishop, Robert Paine, presided; and although he has reached his four score years, yet he performed his duties with marvelous vigor, and gave general satisfaction. This eminent servant of God deservedly occupies a high place in the esteem of Southern Methodists. Robert B. Crawford, who has for eight years ably and courteously filled the place, was elected secretary. The reports indicated very decided growth and advancement in the various interests of the church. Eight were admitted on trial; fourteen continued; two received into full connection; nine elected to elders' orders; one was discontinued; three located; three made supernumerary; fifteen superannuated, and two had died. There are in connection with the conference 145 preachers, including those on trial—a gain of two over the previous year.

There was a falling off in the collection for the bishops' fund of \$81. In everything else there was a gratifying increase. The net increase was: In local preachers, 2; members, 1179; adult baptisms, 77; infant baptisms, 232; Sunday-schools, 35; scholars, 1291; money for Sunday-schools, \$638; number of churches, 14; value of churches, \$5,795; parsonages, 5; value of parsonages, \$3,980; foreign missions, \$371; domestic missions, \$263; conference fund, \$131; education, \$188.

The institutions of learning under the supervision of the conference are doing pretty well, but not up to the state of prosperity we desire and hope to see them attain. The Southern University has sustained a heavy loss in the death of its chancellor, the Rev. L. M. Smith, D.D.

The conference decided to establish a weekly paper in connection with the North Alabama Conference. A joint committee from the two conferences have the matter in hand, and you may expect to have before a great while among your exchanges *The Alabama Christian Advocate*. You have in your imperial and growing State a number of Alabama preachers. In the Texas Conference—Mathews, McShann, Cravens, Shapard, Smith, Morris, Briggs, Farrington, Saffold and Wilson; in East Texas, Tullis, Finley, Huckabee, Bridges and Sampey; in North Texas, Rabb and Powers; in Northwest Texas, Gilmore, Lane, Vaughn and Pitts; in West Texas, Monk, Brown and Vest. To these and many Alabamians now in the Lone Star Sate your correspondent sends greeting.

Mexican Border Missions.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Brother Gumercindo Paz, missionary of Rio Grande City and Camargo. As your readers may know, Camargo is a large Mexican town on the river San Juan, near its confluence with the Rio Grande. About two years ago we began holding regular services there; and though at times large concourses of people have attended, yet a deep spiritual work has been observed only of late. And this work is among a class increasingly large which has been but little affected by the pure gospel heretofore—the *spiritists*. Besides this, the difficulty is generally much greater to really interest the Mexicans of

Mexico than those of Texas. On this side the river they seem to have caught the spirit of our land and institutions, because infinite room and opportunity are offered for the development of the enterprises of the people; whereas, on the other side the uncertainties and instability of government and society tend to paralyze everything. But we trust that Christianity in Camargo may prove a happy exception in the future. Bro. Paz writes December 27, 1879: "After saluting you, let me inform you of the progress in Camargo. Well, during this present month I have baptized eighteen adults and five children. The evening on which the adults were baptized was a solemn one, and worthy everlasting remembrance, for they selected the time most suitable, which was Christmas night. Nearly everybody in town was invited, and with great pleasure more than four hundred gathered at our house of prayer, and witnessed our ceremony with great attention and respect, which is for me proof enough that God is doing a good work among them.

With respect to our church in Rio Grande City, I can only repeat what I have said before, that I know there is great interest among its members, for they are very active in aiding me gain new converts, therefore we always have good congregations. We expect large results when we get our new church finished, which we trust may be before long. Many manifest an interest in its erection.

In Villanueva it is so-so. They only amount to friends; but we hope they will be better after awhile.

I must tell you that Don Jose Maria Garza, of Cadereyte, was with me four days, and preached for us. He rejoiced in our progress; was present at the baptisms in Camargo and was well pleased with the ceremonies. His preaching showed that he was well advanced in scripture knowledge, though otherwise he is not a very well educated man."

This Bro. Garza was one of the first converts to Protestantism in Mexico; and for a long time served with Miss Rankin and the Congregationalists of Monterey. He now has several congregations down in the State of Nuevo Leon, and is very anxious for us to come and take charge of them. Hope to visit him in the spring. Oh, that more time and means were at our disposal; how vigorously would we carry the war into Africa! Let not the church withhold either heart or hand, but of each freely give us aid and comfort.

A. H. SUTHERLAND.

LOUISIANA, JANUARY 6, 1880.

Postmaster Key is doing a noble work—and a work that can be successfully accomplished only by determined and courageous effort in prohibiting the postal service to be used by the various swindles of the country. The number of people who have been duped by means of bogus companies and investments is simply astonishing, and the amounts that have been fraudulently obtained by the swindlers is beyond calculation. The Postmaster General has submitted to Congress explanations of all the fraudulent schemes which the mails are used to promote. Among them are lottery companies, fraudulent land companies, gift distribution companies, and banking and broking companies, which speculate in stocks on the combination plan. Among other fraudulent associations, the Texas gift concert association, of Denison, Texas, is spoken of as one of the most successful swindles disclosed by the department. Its receipts have exceeded \$100,000. The lottery company which uses the mails most extensively is the Louisiana State Lottery. This company has sued the Postmaster General for non-delivery of its mail, and for that reason much of the evidence upon which is based the charges of swindling is withheld, for use in his defense. Let all good people rejoice that such decisive action is being taken by the department.

THE *ADVOCATE* receives a large number of letters daily endorsing its course in exposing corruption in high places. A few, very few, while endorsing it, fear it is to some extent indiscrete. "Arn't you afraid you are going too far?" asks one. "Had you not better curb your rampant correspondents?" says another. Good friends, crime sits enthroned where only virtue should abide. We have been discrete a long time, and the blood-stained monarch still holds his sway all over Texas. We are beginning to speculate as to whether a little wholesome indiscretion, in the way of holding corrupt men up to full view, may not powerfully aid in dethroning the monster.

REV. C. M. CALDWELL desires us to state that the announcement of his transfer should have been to the Louisville, and not the Kentucky, Conference.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with columns for 'ADVERTISING RATES' and 'CHANGES'. It lists rates for various types of advertisements and their durations.

Mr. Editor:—The arrangement for comfortable entertainment of an annual conference calls for some forethought and skill. It was complimentary to both the kindness and good judgment of those who had the matter in hand, at the conferences that I was permitted to attend this winter, that each preacher with whom I conversed on the subject, felt that he had been the special object of attention and had been located at "the best place in town."

That sojourn at "Alta Vista" Institute is a delightful recollection, and the elegant hospitality of Sister Kirby and her sons made an impress which I read as clearly in your countenance as I felt in my heart, and I still see—in my "mind's eye"—our Bro. Mickie's face radiant as he recounts with particularity the reasons given by Dr. Shapard why he of all the single men of the Texas Conference, was honored with a sojourn at the institute for young ladies. May he never be less fortunate in his future appointments.

And now the inquiry suggests itself: Why, under an institution like Alta Vista under their eyes, so many of our people stretch their anxious vision across rivers and mountains, searching in distant States, for some institution worthy of their patronage? Is it beauty of location, health of location, refinement in manners, thoroughness of instruction, elegance of surroundings, pious and elevating influence that they are searching for? Is it mountains and valleys and rivers? Here, right here, is all this and much more. Why, then, are our people so reluctant to entrust their daughters to those who, so near their homes, would certainly feel less seriously the responsibilities involved? I will not undertake to solve the riddle.

While on the subject of education, you will not deny me the space demanded to express to the church at large throughout the State the thanks of the officials, trustees, curators and faculty, for the enlarged interest manifested in the welfare of the Southwestern University. The unanimity of sentiment expressed is the precious fact that it is in the near future to elevate the whole movement to the lofty plane that the progress of this great State demands. Nothing now but some dire or unforeseen calamity can prevent the Southwestern taking rank in members and endowment with any of the institutions of the nation. This broad claim is made, not from personal interest or affection, but is drawn as a logical deduction from the utterances of the bishops, who, as impartial supervisors of the church's work, have considered its claims, watched its progress and investigated its status, as well as the matured opinions of those who, coming here from abroad and studying its operations, pronounce the same conviction. The unanimity with which the conferences arranged for the reorganization of the board of trustees and the meeting of the new board, with the careful and pains-taking investigation into the matter of notes, titles, etc., and the measures looking to future material progress, were all very satisfactory. That our prominent laymen were willing to travel at their own cost long distances, and spend hours in patient attention to the business details of the University; that they made unhesitating but unanimous promises to be present at the annual meeting, to be held here in June—all promises so much for the future of our financial progress that I begin to feel some of us will get sanguine. Indeed the outlook every way tends to awaken unreasonable expectations, and compels frequent resort to the conservative apostolic direction, "rejoice with trembling." In the midst of a remarkable drouth we opened in September with enlarged numbers, and now the prospect for the new term of opening (January 26) promises

what we had no reason to expect for years yet.

There is one drawback to our joy in all this prosperity. I fear our religious progress has not been commensurate with our material advancement. We have this session up to date had but few conversions among the students, and few to join the church; and, oh! if we should fail here! It is by no means, therefore, that we ask, *pro forma*, for the prayers of God's people for the salvation of the young people gathered here. In the deepest sincerity we earnestly invoke your remembrance of this interest of the church in your pulpits, around your family altars and in your private devotions. Oh, let us have relief from the anxiety that now presses the hearts of the faculty in a gracious and powerful work of grace among our students that will still keep practical piety in the ascendant among them.

F. A. MOOP, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Jan. 15, 1880.

MEXIA, Limestone Co., Jan. 8.—You will doubtless recognize my name as a recent transfer from the Little Rock Conference. We reached this place December 11th, and were cordially received by the good people of this place—a beautiful little parsonage, very well furnished, with a sumptuous dinner already prepared on our arrival. To any preacher this is quite congenial, and especially to a stranger in a strange land. I am truly glad to see that the ADVOCATE has a liberal patronage among the people of this work. They are a reading people, and, as a natural result, will posted generally on churchology. It is quite pleasant to hear my people speak kindly of my predecessors for several years back, which impresses me that they are an appreciative people. The names of Shaw, Bishop, and McCarver have become household words here. All these men have left behind a good name. A preacher must be faithful to follow any of the above named brethren. The outlook, so far, seems favorable. We are looking and praying for good times. Hope to send a good list of subscribers soon. F. M. WINDBERNE.

CAULVERT, Robertson Co., January 12.—Our preacher, Bro. J. S. Murphy, is in his place and laying out the ground for a grand year's work for 1880. He is the only one of the kind that every body speaks well of him. By the way, we are hearing a great deal now a days about "tramp evangelists." We have not seen any since we came to Texas, and we have a very decided liking for them. We remember, about the year 1820 or '21, we had one on our work, and he was a man of wonderful power. Had a revival from conference to conference. He would preach in our town at 11 o'clock; get a little sun tanning to get off to his next appointment on foot, and find a large congregation; preach with great liberty, and sometimes had several conversions. Then back to town again on foot, to preach again at night with wonderful success. He would praise the Lord that he had such a good time. His wages were one hundred dollars for a whole year's work—that is, when he got it. O for the return of such revival times. Send on your tramps. It will be such a help to our regular ministers.—JAMES A. GRAVES.

RICHMOND, Fort Bend Co., Jan. 12.—The people of Richmond received us on our arrival with such unbounded generosity, that we must ask permission to express our thanks through the ADVOCATE; but to the following names are especially indebted, not only for their expression of friendship as seen in the favor of the friendly grasp of the hand, but for a liberal financial start, as expressed by Capt. Back, to be handed us \$20. The names referred to are as follows:—Messrs. H. S. Mason, Nettie Pleasant, George H. Searns, Cash Davis, Sam Bell; these are the names on Richmond's roll of honor for 1880, but they will not be the last. If the receipts ordinarily extended to our clergy are box full of pennies, we would be gratified from the force and rapidity with which the above named ladies have laid on the painless ticks. We have preached six sermons since our appointment here, to large and quiet audiences.—G. V. RUBLEY.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 8.—We have had scarcely any winter as yet in this country, but plenty of rain. We could scarcely realize it was Christmas, on account of the extreme warm weather. The citizens say time is better here now than any other year. A great many negroes have returned from Kansas, perfectly disgusted; they say Kansas is as hot as hell as the forty acres of land and a mule. Under the blessings of God my health is somewhat improved. My physicians think I will recover by being put in a warm room, and by eating food that is easy on the stomach, and by using a little of the medicine I have used. The ADVOCATE is one of my welcome reads. I hope to be able to write to my Texas home after a while.—S. A. D. STRICKLAND.

COMANCHE, Comanche Co., Jan. 7.—Let T. Coker a highly respected old citizen of this county, died last night. Bro. J. F. Eggleston, our pastor, is on a short funeral, traveling to improve his health. Our Sunday school, numbering about fifty, is quite prosperous. Three inveterate old bachelors of our town, myself making one of the number, have recently abandoned the use of tobacco altogether. Let me say for myself, I had been trying for years to get my consent fully to quit it entirely, and when this point was achieved, the victory was won. I had no further trouble. The friends of the Methodist Church had a New Year festival, from which we realized a very nice sum for the benefit of the church.—J. T. FENNEL.

SAN MARCO, Hays Co., Jan. 8.—On Sunday, December 28, 1879, Rev. Alanson Brown, pastor of the church here, presented the claims appertaining to his church by the district stewards. The congregation responded in the sum of \$227.30—about half of it cash down. All the claims are fully met. The sermon just before the collection, from the text "God loveth a cheerful giver," was a telling one. The example of this preacher and people is worthy of imitation. An abundant rain on the 2d inst.—G. A. FISHER.

A GOOD ACCOUNT. "To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit." JOHN WEERS, Butler, N. Y.

DOCTORS GAVE HIM UP. "Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy? "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!" "Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know he's good!"

Got Better from the First Day. Mrs. E. D. Johnson, of Towash, Hill county, Texas, says: "About two years ago I was in a very bad state of health. The doctors could not give me any relief. I purchased a Holman Liver & Kidney Pills, and I began to get better from the first day I wore it, and got entirely well, continued to enjoy good health till last fall, when I came to Texas, and this winter took cold and have been suffering a good deal. I was obliged to see in a New York paper that the Holman Liver & Kidney Pills had an agency here, as I am sure the Holman Pad will entirely restore me again." Waco, Texas, March, 18, 1879.

"Genuine Holman Pads have his picture on the box and pad. All others are worthless imitations. Ask for the Holman Pad, and take no other." Sold by druggists and all good stores. Write all correspondence to DR. WESLEY TAYLOR, Box 208 Galveston, Texas.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

January 7.—H. V. Phillips, appointments did not become known there was no answer; J. M. Oatis, 27 29; R. S. Finley, editorial; J. W. DeVilbiss, 210; J. D. Hayes, 21 25, we apply \$1 to paper and 25c to mailing; V. M. West, 25; Julia Johnson, G. R. Boyce, E. L. Armstrong it has been picked; R. C. Armstrong, H. M. Glass, J. H. West, 10; P. L. Richardson, J. M. Wesson, O. A. Shook, Thos. Wilson, 210; L. M. Fowler, it is no more; W. A. Sappay, 210; J. A. Wyatt, W. S. Turner, 14; C. Walker, 210; J. Matthews, Bro. Phillips has it correct in appointments; J. O. Shanks, book order, if you can not do better, next mail will do; E. C. DeLaney, W. W. Henderson, all sent; Jas. McDonald, N. F. Law, Alanson Brown, J. L. Murray, M. S. Hotchkiss, J. M. A. Walker, F. P. Day, will try to have minutes out next week; W. R. D. Stockton, C. M. Caldwell, G. S. Sandel, G. R. Howard, 22; M. Donagan, C. H. Smith, shall be corrected; W. A. Sappay, C. M. Proctor, 25; Ella Puffer, Truitt, H. Smith, discount 25 per cent; G. D. Wilson.

January 9.—Wm. Steer, 25; Mrs. A. L. Frost, 22; W. R. D. Stockton, 25; J. M. Wesson, 21; B. T. Hays, W. H. Carr, Alanson Brown, R. H. Adair, S. Crutchfield, C. H. Smith, will be changed; Geo. A. LeGere, J. W. Lively, W. M. Hooper, will attend to it, if not published, better send duplicate; it is not in this office; T. J. Blackburn, W. Vaughan, O. M. Addison, H. R. Hughes, Jas. M. Wiley, will see it; next week; W. L. Harris, 23; G. H. Poirer, M. D. F. L. W. Harrison.

January 10.—M. K. Little, J. F. Henderson, J. P. Russell, stump ashby, J. M. Wesson, W. J. McAnally, T. F. Dimmitt, W. M. Robbins, C. B. Frazier, (2); E. R. Barcus, J. W. Dickinson, F. T. Mitchell, what is the S. W. conf? J. T. Turner, books are coming; J. J. Davis, if you underwrite for them, let them have paper as proposed; J. F. Henderson.

January 12.—A. L. LeVelle, 22; W. J. Boykin, Jno R. Allen, B. H. Johnson, T. J. Blackburn, E. G. Duval, books; Jno H. Denton, W. L. Harris, N. F. Law; J. P. Wesson, H. H. Vaughan, Geo. T. Freeman, H. A. Graves, B. T. Hays, Noah McConahan, C. S. McCarver, M. Donagan, J. T. Sherwood, 2 lists; S. H. Renfro, W. L. Selms, W. M. Goode, J. E. Walker, Jas. Graham, J. C. Black, M. L. Baldwin, I. N. Crutchfield, A. C. McDougald, all shall have attention; C. C. Farrington, Oscar M. Addison, B. H. Hughes, J. C. Black, M. L. Baldwin, I. N. Crutchfield, will send soon; T. E. Sherwood, Postal from Guber Texas, with two subs, and no name of agent; let the agent who sent duplicate order; J. H. White.

Jan. 13.—R. M. Spruille, all right—but remember, it is not economical to ship small cargoes; Austin line, in case of emergency, I can get Young, G. W. Foster, 25; H. S. Thrall, Thos. Wilson, T. F. Collins, M. H. Wells, 21; J. Parris, 22; W. Henderson, C. D. Barnett, 22—we send you a quarterly card; C. H. Black, M. L. Baldwin, I. N. Crutchfield, C. L. Farrington, C. L. Wilson, thanks; Wm. Airheart, M. A. Black, all right; none know what is the S. W. conf, or sympathize with them more; Felix A. Knox, 26; F. F. Wilson, 22; G. V. Ribley, M. C. Simpson.

Jan. 14.—F. L. Allen, Samuel J. Franks, S. G. Gilmore, R. C. Robinson, B. Harris.

COMMERCIAL. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 14, 1880.

COTTON. At New York, market opened firm and closed quiet but steady. Sales 700 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary, 11 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 12 1/2c; Low Middling, 13c; Middling, 13 1/2c; Good Middling, 14c; Middling Fair, 14 1/2c; Fair, 14 3/4c.

At New Orleans, market opened firm and closed steady. Sales 11,000 bales. Quotations are as follows: Ordinary, 11 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 12 1/2c; Low Middling, 13c; Middling, 13 1/2c; Good Middling, 14c; Middling Fair, 14 1/2c; Fair, 14 3/4c.

At Liverpool, market for spots opened firm and closed steady. Quotations are as follows: Middling Uplands, 55 1/2; Orleans, 53-54; The market here opened active and closed steady. Quotations are as follows for all grades. Sales, this day 27 1/2 bales.

Low Ordinary, 11 1/2c; Good Ordinary, 12 1/2c; Low Middling, 13c; Middling, 13 1/2c; Good Middling, 14c; Middling Fair, 14 1/2c; Fair, 14 3/4c.

NET RECEIPTS. This day, 1,967; New York, 6,000; This season, 532,354; Same time last season, 594,172; Stock on hand, 78,800.

HIDES. Dry, as they run, 17 to 17 1/2; Dry, selected, 18 to 18 1/2; Pickled, 15 to 15 1/2; Damaged, half price, 14 to 14 1/2; Wet salted, as they run, 8 to 8 1/2.

WOOL. Market steady; and unchanged. Medium, 27 @ 28c; Western, Fine, 29 @ 30c; Burry, dirty, 40c @ 42c.

Exchange—Gold and Silver. Selling, 60 days, 147 1/2; New York sight, 147 1/2; New Orleans sight, 147 1/2; American silver, par.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. Compiled by Johnson Foster, Live Stock Commission Merchant. MONDAY JAN. 12, 1880.

RECEIPTS—Beaves and cows, 260; calves and yearlings, 131; sheep, 212; hogs, 1,060. SALES—Beaves and cows, 218; calves and yearlings, 121; sheep, 205.

ON HAND—Beaves and cows, 21; calves and yearlings, 10; sheep, 121; hogs, 65. Total Receipts for January 11—Beaves and cows, 412; calves and yearlings, 134; sheep, 212; hogs, 110.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS. Beaves and cows, good to choice, 2 @ 2 1/2c; B. gross, 2 @ 2 1/2c; Beaves and cows, common and ordinary, 17 @ 20c; Two-year olds, choice 1/2 head, 10 @ 10 1/2c; Two-year olds, common 1/2 head, 8 @ 8 1/2c; Yearlings, choice 1/2 head, 8 @ 8 1/2c; Yearlings, common 1/2 head, 7 @ 7 1/2c; Calves, choice 1/2 head, 7 @ 7 1/2c; Calves, common 1/2 head, 6 @ 6 1/2c; Sheep, choice, 1/2 B. gross, 37 @ 40c; Saeep, common 1/2 B. gross, 4 @ 6c; Hogs, choice 1/2 B. gross, 4 @ 6c.

REMARKS. Beaves and Cows—Market well supplied, with prices somewhat weak, owing to heavy receipts. Calves and Yearlings—In good demand—supply light. Sheep—slow sale, with enough on hand to meet the demand. Hogs—Weather not favorable, consequently sales are slow.

THE GENERAL MARKET. We quote jobbing—house prices for country townsmen, and liable to ordinary fluctuation.

Bagging Extra heavy, per yard, 12 1/2 to 13; Light weight, per yard, 11 to 12; Ties, per bundle, \$2.50 to 3; Baling twine, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Bran From Mill, per 100 lbs., 110 to 120; By the car load, 110 to 120; Beans Prime yellow, 15 to 19; Bacon Short cut, 8 1/2 to 10; Clear, 8 1/2 to 10; Long clear, 8 1/2 to 10; Shoulders, 5 1/2 to 6; Breakfast bacon, prime, 8 1/2 to 9; Butter Fixed, 23 to 25; Cash, 18 to 20; Western, 30 to 40; Corn Fixed, 64 to 65; White, 67 to 68; Corn Meal Cream, 3 1/2 to 4; City, 3 1/2 to 4.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Coffee, Choice, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; Ordinary, 14 to 14 1/2; Tea, 12 to 13; Sugar, 15 to 16; etc.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour, 5 to 7; Meal, 5 to 6; Beans, 5 to 6; etc.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Eggs, 25 to 27; Butter, 20 to 22; Lard, 18 to 20; etc.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Kerosene, 14 to 15; Oil, 14 to 15; Soap, 14 to 15; etc.

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Philip Werlein's PIANO WAREROOMS, 135 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST STOCK OF INSTRUMENTS TO SELECT FROM IN THE CITY.

The attention of parties wanting to purchase strictly first-class Pianos is called to the following:

The Chickering & Sons' Upright and Square Grand Pianos.

They are not only receiving the admiration of artists of our own country, but command a sale in Europe, where they have been exported in large numbers.

The Mathushek Piano. It is gratifying to record the unprecedented success achieved by these Pianos.

HALE Upright PIANOS. BEAUTIFUL IN TONE AND RICH IN DESIGN.

Estey & Co. and Mason & Hamlin. have just been received, and I can now fill all orders to wholesale and retail customers.

ORGANS. are growing in demand. These, with many other first-class organs, is our assortment.

District High School, SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS.

SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS. Stationery and Diaries.

Agents Wanted! canvassers and dealers in towns and country, to sell new styles handkerchiefs.

B. R. DAVIS & BRO. HAVE OPENED AT THEIR New Stand, 58 & 60 Market St.

I. S. LeCLERE & SON, DEALER IN COALS. Office—No. 12 Street—bet. 24th St. & Bath Ave., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

FOR SALE. Superior Abstract of Land Titles of Texas, comprising grants in original Abstract on which action has been had from Sept. 1, 1827, to Aug. 31, 1878.

Every Instrument Warranted! The Best Wood and Iron STools in the Market.

Second-hand Pianos Taken in Exchange. Instruments Sold on Installments.

Second-hand Pianos for Sale. Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes.

A. ALLEN & CO., MARBLE! GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. O. CHERRY & CO., Produce Comm'n Merchants, 105 TRINIDAD STREET.

CENTRAL ROUTE TO TEXAS! Houston and Texas Central Railway and connections.

Between St. Louis & Houston via SEDALIA and Missouri Pacific Railway.

The SHORT Line Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars each way without charge.

Bright, Independent, Religious and Conservative. The Methodist FOR 1880.

A first class Family Journal. No other paper of its size and character is so cheap.

THE METHODIST, H. W. DOUGLASS, Publisher, No. 13 Murray St., New York.

Asthma Cured. The latest and most successful ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS CURE ever offered to the suffering.

Strayed or Stolen. FALCONY, Hood Co., Ind., 22, 1879.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue. MY ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS for 1880.

The Gabler. Grovesteen & Fuller, and Hardman.

Every Instrument Warranted! The Best Wood and Iron STools in the Market.

Second-hand Pianos Taken in Exchange. Instruments Sold on Installments.

Second-hand Pianos for Sale. Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes.

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