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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV 20 1875.
 NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

We reached the Conference room on Friday morning, a few minutes before the hour for opening, and enjoyed so cordial a greeting from our brethren that we felt at home before our formal introduction. The ties of kindred alone are closer than the bonds which unite the Methodist preacher to his fellow-workmen. The Bishop was in the chair promptly at the hour, pushing on the business with vigor, and showing but slight token of the fatigue attending his long travel and hard work, after the close of the West Texas Conference. "As ye go, preach." Bishop Pierce has not been forgetful of that command. At Seguin, San Marcos, Austin, Houston and Sherman; from the San Antonio to the waters of Red River, he has preached the Word of Life. It may not be out of place to suggest that there is a limit to the strength of the most vigorous, and that, in our anxiety to secure the labors of our chief pastors, incessant demand may, sooner than need be, exhaust the supply.

The Conference was well advanced in its work, and we heard only a portion of the reports. The following items, which we secured through kindness of Bros. W. A. Shook and T. E. Sherwood, Secretaries, will exhibit the condition and prospects of this important field:

Local preachers, 217; white members, 18,991. Showing an increase of 762 adults; baptized, 1061; infants baptized, 590; Sunday-schools, 125; officers and teachers, 573; members of schools, 5938; volumes in libraries, 6603; money expended for Sunday-schools, \$1,013 41; number of churches, 115; number of sittings, 30,800; value of churches, \$148,150; number of parsonages, 12; value of parsonages, \$7250; value of other church property, \$12,405; money expended in repairing and improving churches and parsonages, \$11,738; raised for Bishop's fund, \$411 47; Conference collection, \$1114 93; Missionary money raised on circuits and stations, Foreign, \$808 50, Domestic, \$876 15; raised at anniversary in Sunday-schools and cash, about \$300. The entire claim for the support of the preachers was reported at \$41,025, and the amount paid was \$26,432 97. This item demands the special attention of the church. It shows a deficiency of \$14,592 03. The claim represents the amount assessed by the different boards of stewards for the support of their preachers. It represents the actual wants of the preacher and his family. It is the cost for rent, provisions, clothing and schooling of his children. Not a dollar was estimated looking to the fact that he will grow old and feeble, and, like other men, would wish to provide for the evil day. The amount that will keep want from his door, was the figure each Quarterly Conference sought. And yet it appears that the membership of the North Texas Conference failed to reach by \$14,592 03 the amount assessed to meet the actual necessities of the preachers. We know times are said to be hard, and we will not dispute the assertion, but they are specially hard on the preachers. There is strength in that command which comes down to us from Mt. Olivet, or these men who love their families would never subject them to these privations while they preach the Gospel through a land rich in the most fer-

tile soil the sun shines upon. The preachers of the North Texas Conference are awake to the importance of the grand field they occupy, and are meeting with a noble and self-sacrificing spirit the demands upon them, but the membership must measure up to the same standard, and share with their faithful stewards the burden of this great work, or our ministry will be crippled, and others will come in and reap the harvest prepared by the pioneers of our church.

This Conference is showing special interest in the Sunday-school work. Being better supplied with church buildings than some other sections, our preachers are able to organize schools under the control of our own church. This is as it should be. Union schools and union meeting houses are often like charity children in a busy home. We may do our duty, but there is a lack of that special interest that warms the heart as we care for our own. Then there is a sense of constraint. We are ever on the watch, lest somebody will charge us with imparting sectarian instruction. If we wish our church to follow in our steps, we must teach them the distinctive doctrines of the church to which their parents belong. Rev. W. P. Petty was chosen Sunday-school Agent. We wish him great success in his important work.

The North Texas Conference is not behind its sister Conferences in its educational movements. The report of the Committee on Education emphasized the importance of this function of the church. We noted, with pleasure, the cordial indications of zeal, respecting the success of the South-western University, at Georgetown. The agent, Rev. W. G. Veal, was present, and with Rev. John H. McLean, one of the Visiting Committee, made encouraging reports respecting its management and prospects, and urged upon the Conference the importance of rallying to the support of our central educational enterprise. Within the bounds of the Conference three schools are in successful operation.

Paris District High School was located at Honey Grove, by the District Conference in 1874. As the cars bore us past this point, we caught a glimpse of the building now in process of erection. It is beautifully located, and will cost, when completed, about \$10,700. The building is of brick, trimmed with stone; is two stories high, and 43 feet in width and 70 in length. It will be ready for use by the first of January, 1876. Rev. J. C. Parks is President of this school. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited within two miles of Honey Grove. It is accessible by the Trans-continental Railroad.

Dallas Female College is located in the City of Dallas; is still under the presidency of Rev. W. H. Scales, A. M. It is in a prosperous condition; securing now, as in years past, a liberal patronage. The present building is of brick, two stories high, but it is proposed to erect another more eligibly located, of larger proportions, and provided with all the modern improvements of the school-room. Dallas claims a population of 15,000, and her people have attained a high reputation for liberality and intelligence, which will express itself in these contemplated improvements. As the Central and Texas Pacific cross at this point, it is accessible from all directions.

The Sherman Male and Female High School, located at Sherman, is under the Superintendency of Prof. W. J. Cowles, a graduate of Ran-

dolph-Macon College. The buildings will be located on four acres of land belonging to the Conference. An effort will be made to raise for the endowment of the institution \$65,000, on the assurance that the citizens of Sherman will raise \$35,000. We found a goodly portion of this beautiful place in ashes, but we learn that the burnt district will soon be covered by substantial brick buildings, and that this disaster will postpone but briefly this educational movement which the intelligent liberality of the Sherman people has projected.

Paris is one of our most beautiful and prosperous inland towns. Its citizens claim for it about five thousand inhabitants. The location is an admirable one. It has one of the finest courthouses in the State—cost \$50,000. The soil is sandy so that in showery weather the annoyance of mud is avoided; at the same time it is peculiarly adapted to the production of fruit of all kinds. At the elegant house of Gen. Maxey we saw a large apple orchard filled with several hundred thrifty trees. The gentlemen we saw sampling some of the fruit pronounced it equal to that grown in the different states from which they hailed. He had, also, a large variety of choice grapes. The past season four peaches, of the Chinese cling variety, grown in his orchard, weighed two pounds, or a half pound each. One of the Hopkinsville variety weighed nine and one-fourth ounces in gold scales, and another measured ten and one-half inches in circumference. The sight of his beautiful grounds and thrifty, well kept trees made us wish to emigrate to Northern Texas and share these luxuries which are denied those who have an abode on the shores of the Gulf.

We found everybody in this region proud of their country. We do not wonder at it. If the sun shines on a better country than Northeastern Texas we have never seen it. As the cars swept across the broad, undulating prairies through rich fields, past young and growing orchards and snug, substantial farm houses, we felt that the people on these lands possess a goodly heritage. Land can yet be purchased for from three to ten dollars per acre. They produce corn, cotton, and the cereals to perfection. Our respect for the preachers of the North Texas Conference rose largely as we looked out upon these broad fields inviting men of enterprise to develop their wealth and share their luxuries, and yet beheld them turning from these attractions to cultivate the moral and religious field that is opening around them. Our heart went out with them to their various fields of labor. May they prove worthy of their high commissions and grand opportunities. An empire is growing up within the bounds of their Conference. It is the heritage of their Master and His right will be confessed if His servants are true to their trust.

The Conference closed on Monday afternoon; and, with brief words of parting, each one hastened to his appointed work. The next session will be held at Longview.

NORTHERN METHODISM.—The California Methodists have established a grand State Camp-ground, and have already spent in building, etc., \$20,000. It is to be called the Pacific Grove Retreat, and bids fair to rival Round Lake Camp-ground, in the East.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The Romanists in this country are barely equal in number to the Baptists, and fall very considerably below the Methodists. The latter denomination numbers two million communicants, and estimating their population at the rate of three non-communicant members to each communicant, gives them 8,000,000 communicants, being two millions more than the Catholic population, estimated on the same basis.

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES

Some of our readers may see no reason for the prominence we have been giving to the Roman Catholic question. If they do not, it is because they are not acquainted with the facts. No man can look at the operations of the Catholic Church in the United States to-day, and not be convinced of a desperate and determined and persistent effort on its part to get control of the civil arm of power. They scruple not to use any means, whether base or honorable, to accomplish their ends. Just read the following act of the N. Y. Legislature, passed this year in reference to the Grey Nuns:

Chapter 353.—An act to amend 324 of the laws of 1871; entitled "An act to incorporate the Sisterhood of Grey Nuns in the State of New York." Passed May 15th 1875. The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. CHAPT. 324 of the laws of 1871 entitled "An act to incorporate the Sisterhood of Grey Nuns in the State of New York," passed April 6th, 1871, is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows:

SEC. 7. The said Corporation is hereby authorized to grant diplomas and honorary testimonials in such forms and under such regulations as its Board of Trustees may determine to any person who shall have or may hereafter be graduated at any seminary of learning of said Corporation, located within this State; and any such graduate to whom a diploma may be awarded, may file such diploma or a duplicate thereof, in the Department of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction may thereupon, in his discretion, issue a certificate to the effect that such graduate is a qualified teacher of the common schools of this State.

It does seem to us that this is a direct insult thrown into the faces of all the Protestants of New York State, and the passage can hardly be accounted for except that the Catholics bought the vote by which it became a law. Any man, with any qualification, can see that the reasons for which it was planned and passed by the Legislature, are those given by the New York Observer, from which we copy as follows:

If we are asked WHY this special privilege is conferred upon the graduates of the Grey Nunneries, we have the answer ready, for it requires no great amount of astuteness to discover it: 1. These graduates could not pass an ordinary examination in the studies required to fit them for the principalship of a public school. 2. It brings all the Grey Nun school in the State directly into conflict with the normal schools; so that, if a young woman wishes to be a teacher, she is told: You need not go to the normal school: come to us, we will give you a certificate, and you can then teach in any common school of the State; and, 3, it enables the Grey Nuns, that is, the Romish priests, to flood the country with women from the nunneries to teach the public schools, and thus to make silly girls into devotees of the Church of Rome. These are the obvious reasons why special legislation was obtained to enable the Roman Catholic Church to foist its members upon the schools of the State, when no other sects asked for such special indulgence; and could not, by any possibility, obtain it, if they should ask for it.

PREMIUM FOR FOURTH QUARTER.

To the Agent sending us the largest number of subscribers during the fourth quarter, we will give a set of Clark's Commentaries. Price at publishing house \$24.

Correspondence.

The Idea of God, Etc.

Mr. Editor.—I find that my recent commendation of Dr. Bledsoe's articles, under this head, has fairly "raised the rats," and I am thrown squarely on the defensive. Their fierce squeaking is enough to frighten a timid man; but as I see no way to flee, fighting out is my only alternative. I am grateful that I can enter the conflict with whole bones—yca, without even bruised flesh. Since that ponderous bear trap did not fall upon me, I find consolation for once in being light. Our brother, (over three stars,) it must be allowed, is astute in one thing; that is, in the art of concealing his steel trap. For my part, I am sure I should never have known there was a trap there had he not told us so in his rejoinder. Although we have the trigger in the centre of his trap exposed to view, I am curious to know what spring of power there is under it, by which even a mouse might be crushed. Here it is: an easy question to start with, (none, however, to end with,) it being perhaps something after the style of an endless-chain horse-power, or the cylinder of a squirrel cage, in which, though the animal walks or climbs, there is no advance. I do not like the construction; nevertheless I must answer it.

Question 1.—"What use there was in electing any to salvation, etc., seeing that under Dr. B's theory none are elected except such as God foresaw would go to heaven anyhow."

Answer.—If (as in geometrical science) four right angles are equal to a square, why have any right angles at all? why not take the square at once, leaving the angles off? Our brother gets in a hurry; besides Dr. B's theory does not claim elections for those that go to heaven anyhow; only for those who "enter in at the straight gate." Pray tell me what difference there can be in an election consummated, and being saved in heaven? Or what of a man in heaven without election; Certainly as impious as the mouse that played on the platform of our brother's bear trap, not being even invited. I wait upon the light of * * * for the next question.

Bro. Philpott, in a letter from Austin, complains that I berate the brother over three stars for obtuseness, and failed to show wherein. Excuse me, brother; I only expressed astonishment. But, at the risk of showing your opinion of me correct, I will endeavor to show wherein—encouraged by his assurance that he (P.) can afford to employ his valuable brain-power in "pondering what even small thinkers think they see in this most difficult subject;" and as Bro. P. is unable to see any difference in a figure of speech representing the infinite mind as a "shoreless sea of crystal glory," and "a sea of glass," I will try not to offend him with any more such bombast. I cannot, however, accept his apology for the underlick he made at me—unless he had carried away his weapons when he retreated, avowing that he "wished no hand in this controversy with me—no, by no means!" He left his cudgel at my feet, and I must dispose of it first. He asked me to show in some one of the standards of the church something like the following paragraph, which is given as a quotation from Dr. Bledsoe:

"But within his wisdom, not his goodness, seems to require him to labor for the conversion of those by whom he knows his grace would be despised and rejected." I frankly own, I can find it nowhere; no! not even in Dr. B's article. Dr. B. does say on page 31st, something which I suppose Bro. Philpott intended to copy, but the words in print make quite a different sense!

Here are Dr. B's words: "But neither his wisdom nor his goodness seems to require him to labor for the conversions of those by whom he knows his grace would be despised and rejected." I have picked up this cudgel, but will not strike with it, in the shape he leaves it, believing it was an unintentional misrepresentation of Dr. B. But what shall we say of Dr. B's position? is it tenable, according to Methodist theology? If we allow him to be his own interpreter, he means by "bestowing grace" here,

the "gift of the Holy Spirit;" see bottom of 31st page. Now I ask, does God bestow his Holy Spirit on those who "despise and reject it?" do not Methodists uniformly teach, as do the Scriptures, that God bestows his Holy Spirit on those that ask him? and upon none other? The logic in this position must be apparent; and I am surprised that Bro. P. has not been able to discover it in 33½ years' close study.

Now for the obtuseness, I was astonished at. Possibly I am the "unfortunate juror," who served with eleven of the stupidest men the world ever saw; and possibly the 15th witness, called to testify in court, as to who struck John Smith—the only one who chanced to see the blow given.

So "we shall see what we shall see."

To my mind, Dr. B's intention was to show the real ground of election, and the harmony of the divine attributes in so electing.

No one can deny the fact of election, without flatly contradicting the Scriptures, and Dr. B. with all good Arminians, fails to see justice, in unconditional election; hence, the important inquiry—what is the ground of election? Is it in the fact that Christ died for all? then were all elected! Is it that the Holy Spirit is sent into the world, and lighteth every one that cometh into the world? then were all saved! Or, is it that the privilege of repentance and faith is granted to all; or even running well for a season? We understand the Scriptures to teach the possibility of apostasy, even by those who have "tasted of the powers of the world to come." Paul's experience shows us the ground of election: "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith! I have finished my course; henceforth, there is laid up for me a crown," etc. Then it is not true, that every one, by the very tenor of their election, do persevere—since the tenor of their election covers not a single point in their experience, but the whole sphere of their lives.

Perhaps the objection is to God knowing anything about our acts before we perform them. Now, shall we poke out the eyes of Deity with our logic? Read the cxxxix Psalm, and see what David thought of it. He says (15th verse): "My substance was not hid from thee when I was made in secret, and curiously wrought in the lowest parts of the earth." (16th verse): "Thine eyes did see my substance, yet being imperfect, and in thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them."

What of the preventing grace mentioned in the 8th article of our religion—but going before us, that we may have a good will, and working with us, and all this conditioned on our having that good will? If we ask, why God made us capable of "choosing death, in the error of our ways," it may be sufficiently answered in this, "He willed * * * that we should choose life, and live," which many have done—and that God might not be childless, and without willing and affectionate attendants through the ceaseless ages of eternity, which he must have been upon any other hypothesis than that he made creatures after his own likeness who can glorify him in a sense much higher than the material creation can do.

"His bowels may, truly, yearn over dying men as a father over a prodigal son, and yet be unable to prevent his self-murder." "What more can he do in his vineyard that he hath not done?"

Brother Graves seizes on the statement that "God could turn the will," and makes quite a to-do over it, but fails to mention what follows—such a forcing of the will would destroy the virtue of its turning and so contravene the objects of its creation; therefore can never be done, on the ground that God will never counterwork himself, and not that his absolute power is not sufficient to turn the will of a man.

The whole tenor of the argument by Dr. Bledsoe here is to show, in the true idea of God, a being of infinite powers, all acting in uniform consistency with himself; a God of love.

If I have misconstrued his language I hope to be corrected, not by dogmatical assertions but by scriptural and logical sequence.

W. R. D. STOCKTON.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS NOV. 20, '75

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

[For the Christian Advocate, Christian Example.]

"Example is better than precept," and a bad example will go effectually to destroy the best efforts of many precepts. The following anecdote may serve to illustrate the truth of the above sayings. A Sunday-school teacher known to me, being in a dram-shop one Sunday evening, was observed by some of his scholars. When they perceived him they said one to another: "See there is Mr. —, in a dram-shop, who tells us to remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy." Now the manifest tendency of this would be to lead them to despise his instructions, and think themselves at liberty to neglect them, or that they were not worth following, when he could not follow them himself. And it is so in all cases where professors of religion give a bad example. Immense evil has been done to the cause of religion by the bad example of Christian professors, and it is highly necessary that the admonition of the Apostle should be more strictly attended to: "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity." "He that saith he abideth in Him, ought himself also so to walk even as He walk." We should come out from among the ungodly, and be separate, and never attempt to join things which God has declared so far asunder as the church and the world. There is a fixed and eternal distinction between the church and the world. They are as much at variance as fire and water, and these two contrary things might as soon be made to dwell together, as the church and the world be blended in one. The church must become worldly or the world must be converted before there can exist a strict union among all mankind; either the one or the other must be destroyed. "Ye are not of the world," says the Great Head of the church to his disciples, "I have chosen you out of the world." The world lieth in the hand of the wicked one; the church is in the hand of God. The men of the world are the children of darkness; the members of the church are the children of light. The church is the light of the world, to dispel from it the darkness of ignorance, error and sin. The church is the salt of the earth, to preserve it from universal corruption and ruin. It is a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid, and every individual of the Christian church is required, by his conduct, to distinguish himself from the world. I am not now speaking with reference to His general deportment, for this must be different from that of the world, or no pretensions can be made or acknowledged to Christianity; I speak with reference to particular actions and habits in which some professors of religion indulge, which are manifestly of a worldly or sinful character. Many Christians enter into the spirit and maxims of the world, and excuse themselves in their conduct by saying: "Oh it is a very common thing, and a great number of better Christians than I am do the same. Among some things, the want of a proper observance of the Sabbath is one which tends greatly, in the present day, to destroy the distinction between the servants of Christ and the servants of Satan. If a Christian cannot consistently violate the Sabbath, how can he sell that which destroys his fellow man? or ministering in any way to the support of such diversions as have an evil influence on society: horse-racing, theatrical exhibitions, circuses, lotteries and the modern dance, all have an evil tendency. Some of them are cruel, some are unjust, some tend to lewdness, and all are opposite to the religion of Jesus Christ; such things ought not to be. A distinction should be made, and we should labor to let our light so shine before the world, that the world seeing our good conduct may be led to walk in our steps. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." "The path of the just is as a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." T. W.

HOW TO ESTIMATE CROPS PER ACRE—Frame together four light sticks, measuring exactly one foot square inside, and with this hand walk into the field and select a spot of fair average yield, and lower the frame square over as many heads as it will inclose, and carefully shell out the heads thus enclosed, and weigh the grain. It is fair to presume that the proportion will be the 43,560th part of an acre's product. To prove it, go through the field and make ten or twenty similar calculations, and estimate by means of the whole number of results. It will certainly enable a farmer to make a closer calculation of what a field will produce than he can by guessing.

[For the Advocate, The Southern Review.]

BY WM. CEITON.

This quarterly is regarded by many in the Southern Methodist Church as a literary gem, yet is not without its blemishes. In the main, it is an able exponent of the doctrine of free will as opposed to the awful dogma of unconditional election and reprobation; but it is, by no means, to be considered as the end of all controversy. The editor is unquestionably a bold, original and independent thinker, but not at all times a pleasing writer. His diction is sometimes clumsy and often distasteful. A spice of self-commendation seems to pervade all his writings. His ever-recurring reference to "our theodicy," and the constant parading of his many extravagant eulogies upon his own productions, which appear, from time to time, in the public prints, are striking illustrations. While a deep reverence for the Word of God characterizes all his works, yet the dim outlines of the all-pervading ego, however modestly draped in the community apparel of the less ostentatious nostri, may at all times be seen in the remote back ground.

The growing impatience of our peerless thinker under the lash of criticism, and his habitual arrogance towards those who may presume to call in question the orthodoxy of his views, are not the least among the chronic infirmities of what seems to be a premature dotage. He preaches the doctrine of holy, independent thought, but seems sometimes surprised that any man should think differently from his conclusions.

His language, when written under the smart of criticism, is not at all times in harmony with the grandeur of his thoughts. For instance, in the October number for the present year, he says in reference to the particular views which he was combatting: "We could as soon swallow a porcupine with all the quills wrong end foremost, as to swallow such glaring self-contradictions." Again, speaking in reference to his "courteous and kind" critics, who had, in as dignified a manner as possible, called him to account for his "new departure," he says, in parlance appropriate to the unlettered sportsman: "As it is, most of them seem to have gone off half-cocked only, after having taken a very hasty aim"—the very language of that sort of wild-cat warfare which he claims so much to deplore. In the January number of the present year, he says, in reference to the sudden attack of a distinguished member of the General Conference upon him on account of his article on infant baptism: "Who came rushing at us like a mad bull of Bashan, so that we were compelled to take him by the horns and treat him as we thought he deserved. He complains bitterly of our want of courtesy. The truth is, it was meant for castigation, not for courtesy. If he wants courtesy, let him first practice what he preaches, instead of committing, as he did, such unparalleled outrages on all the proprieties and decencies of debate." Such language, coming from a Brownlow in the arena of political strife, would seem to the vulgar ear sharp and expressive; but coming, as it does, from the greatest living metaphysician, to those accustomed to the charming eloquence of a Marvin, or the beauties of an Irvine, it sounds as commonplace as the "tattle of Mark Twain." Going off half-cocked, whipping his weight in wild cats, swallowing porcupines, and taking a mad bull by the horns, is more like the dialect of a champion of the ring than that of a good philosopher. These are terrible expressions. They come upon us like a whirlwind of furies. His usual beating in combat with an adversary, but for the luminous and overwhelming thoughts that constantly pour forth like a shower of blazing stars, would remind the bewildered observer more of the presence of a daring pugilist than of the peerless metaphysician.

Admit for the present that his assailant did commit the unparalleled outrages upon all the proprieties and decencies of debate of which he complains, does that justify a neglect of courtesy in the editor of the Southern Review? Is that the orthodox way of administering a castigation? Is a man of his high position to ignore the liberty of speech, especially when he himself takes such extensive liberty with the opinions of other men; and then, when called to account for his own freedom of thought after his own style of warfare, swell into a storm of passion, and pour out the vials of his wrath with impunity upon the heads of his opponents in disregard of the courtesies of life? Such is not the lofty bearing of a sedate philosopher. If he is to be taken as a model man—as the great intellectual light of the age—he ought to set a better example of moderation and forbearance. We have no home-spun

theodicy of our own manufacture by which all great metaphysical questions are to be settled and the world put to silence, but we have at hand a quaint old volume, venerable with age and replete with the wisdom of all ages, which says: "Charity suffereth long and is kind; *** seeketh not her own; is not easily provoked."

The editor of the Southern Review is too severe and unbearing towards his critics. He says: "For if any brains have been knocked out in this fray they are the brains of our adversaries who have too violently dashed their heads against one another. Oh, brains! brains! brains! thou art far too scarce an article now-a-days, and far too precious to be dealt with in this rude, rash, hasty way. We are very sorry; but it is no work of ours. We hope to be pardoned, therefore, if, on a calm survey of the whole scene, we show how each of our adversaries has knocked out his own brains as well as those of his confederates. We shall, however, be just as tender as possible with their precious brains and at the same time, just as terrible as possible with their pernicious errors. So help us God!" Again he says: "We are now done with Professor Grandbury, at least for the present; and hurry to dispose of the ablest, the best, and the most distinguished (indeed the only distinguished one) of our Methodist critics; we need not notice the others. Indeed, we have neither the time nor space, nor the inclination to make them appear so small that a compound microscope would be required to see them. They are, in fact, already answered in the answer to Dr. G.

We can, however, and we do, most freely forgive them; for they know not what they do. If they only knew, they would hide their heads under a bushel (Brother Riffin and all) and call upon every passer-by to give them a good spanking, as an easement to their consciences." We see the beginning and the ending of this terrible storm of invectives. It has more of the appearance of a tempest of personal dignity than a stately vindication of truth. Pursue the inquiry: What is truth—not personal dignity.

Sarcasm never makes a friend nor establishes a truth. It may, apparently, for a time, silence the adversary; but will never extinguish the fire of resentment. It may seemingly sleep for awhile, but when it has gathered its resources it will leap forth with a sudden bound by its own expansive forces to the worst of revenge. It never spends its energies in another direction until it has gratified its thirst for retribution. The fire of resentment may smoulder subdued for a season, like the scorching lava of a volcano; but when no longer able to endure its own confinement, disgorge its own livid bowels in torrents of liquid fury. Our great Reviewer may yet find himself mistaken, after all his flurry of ridicule as to the standing of his critics. They may not be as contemptible in the opinion of others as they seem to be in his estimation.

Indeed, some of them are as famous as the editor of the Quarterly Review. They are known and honored by millions of the best people in the country, many of whom scarcely remember ever to have heard of this great American metaphysician until he was called to account, through the public prints, for his "New Departure," by these very critics whom he feigns to disdain. He may count them "lighter than the small dust of the balance or the chaff of the summer threshing-floor;" he may try with a disdainful glance or a single stroke of his pen to give them, one and all, to the four winds of heaven; he may attempt "to make them appear so small that a compound microscope would be required to see them," and still they will live in the memories of the millions as "no ordinary sentinels upon the watch-towers of Zion." This transcendental propagandist of the ever-living doctrine of Free-Will, had as well wake up to a realization of the fact that the world is not already at a single dictum to receive the new departure on election as the creed of all Christendom. He must not expect the whole Methodist ministry to jump suddenly to conclusions seemingly so far at variance with the long-established teachings of our Fathers. There are other men on this great hemisphere who have presumed to set up independent thinking shops of their own. It now and then one or another of them should step to the front and "touch the shield" of our great controversialist, let him parry with the adversary in the same good humor with which he is accustomed to wage aggressive warfare upon the systems of others. It is indeed remarkable how very different is the spirit and temper which he manifests when he is assailing the theories of others from that which he unconsciously

exhibits when defending his own. In one case he seems always to be master of his situation, ever steadily moving upward in his course of reason to the climax of some great argument with the stateliness of a peerless logician; in the other, he not unfrequently forgets the dignity of his grand position, and in a wild fury of resentment, descends to the muddy mazes of personal vituperation. Let not the editor of the Southern Review despise this paper because it may not have come from a professor in the Vanderbilt University, but rather pause and behold his face in a mirror, as seen by one who has "spent twenty-five of the best years of his life" in trying to learn and teach the doctrines of the Bible as held by the Methodist classics.

A DOCTOR in Japan says the cheek-bone of the Japanese is, in many cases, double, instead of being of a single structure, and he believes the additional bone to be peculiar to the Japanese race. But that doctor has evidently never examined the "check" of a Yankee patent-right peddler or an American life insurance agent.

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Please forward by express, C. O. D., one bottle of Dr. James' preparation of Indian Hemp (Cannabis Indica). My mother used it with success TWENTY YEARS AGO, and as she is just recovering from a long illness, and being being weak, we seek relief for her.

Respectfully, J. C. FRIER. BOVINE HEND, TEXAS, Oct. 15.

FLAT ROCK, INDIAN CO., O., Aug. 27, 1875. Inclosed are six dollars and fifty cents for three bottles of your Cannabis Indica. It is doing its work well.

Yours respectfully, E. T. CONSER. N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate. \$2.50 per bottle, or three for \$7.50. Pills and Ointment, \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address, Craddock & Co., 1022 Race Street, Philadelphia.

PIANOS!

We would recommend those who desire purchasing pianos and organs to send direct to Thomas Goggan & Bro., of Galveston. It is much better for those who desire to purchase or deal directly with a house like that of Goggan & Bro., that is known to be perfectly responsible, than it is with the drummers who cover the State, sell instruments at larger prices than Goggan & Bro. charge, and then are gone, not to be found when the piano and guarantee alike prove valueless.

The above firm will sell pianos on monthly installments to responsible parties.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. VICTORIA DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND: Texanna cir., at Texanna, Nov. 27, 28. Bosville cir., at Bosville, Dec. 4, 5. Lovelock cir., at Harmony, Dec. 11, 12. Hallettsville cir., at Stillson, Dec. 18, 19. Concrete cir., at Concrete, Jan. 1, 2. Suddles cir., at Preston's, Jan. 8, 9. Union cir., at Union, Jan. 15, 16. Victoria cir., at Victoria, Jan. 22, 23. A. A. KILLGORE, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Birch Creek mtg., at High Prairie, Nov. 29, 31. Belville cir., at Travis, Nov. 27, 28. Chappell Hill sta., Dec. 4, 5. T. B. BRICKINGHAM, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Austin cir. and Walnut mtg., Nov. 29, 31. Austin sta. and Swede mtg., Nov. 27, 28. La Grange sta., Dec. 4, 5. A. L. P. GREEK, P. E.

GALVESTON DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. St. John, at Galveston, Dec. 4, 5. G. G. JOHN, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Tyler cir., Nov. 29, 31.

The pastors will please be careful to bring up full statistics. Dear brethren of the ministry and laity, let us pray every day that this series of meetings may be signalized by a gracious revival. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Prairie Plains cir., at Bay Chapel, Nov. 29, 31. Bryan sta., at Bryan, Oct. 27, 28. Courtney and Plantersville, at Anniversary, Dec. 4, 5. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Marshall sta., at Marshall, Nov. 21. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

To the Preachers of the East Texas Conference. You may remember that at our last Annual Conference, held at Marshall, there were some premiums offered to the preacher who would bring up to Carthage the largest missionary and conference collections. The gold watch promised by Bishop Keener has been forwarded and placed in my hands to deliver to the one who has the largest collection for foreign missions. The large General Conference picture offered by the Bishop will be forthcoming; also, the premium offered by Brother John Adams, of a set of Clark's Commentaries, and those premiums offered by myself, will be ready for distribution. It will soon be seen who has attended best to these important interests of our church. It is to be hoped that the brethren will collect close on the amounts subscribed by our friends.

DANIEL MORSE. MARSHALL, TEXAS, Oct. 7, 1875. Asthma and Catarrh—See Dr. Langell's advertisement. Lawyers' Briefs—Printed for \$1 per page by Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston.

Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 20, '75

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

Mayor Fulton and the Gamblers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Galveston, Nov. 18, 1875.

Rev. Mr. I. G. John, Editor Christian Advocate.

DEAR SIR—I have you herewith a card addressed to the public, which appeared in last Sunday's "News," in answer to certain strictures published in the "Advocate" against myself, the Board of Aldermen and the Police Department, upon the alleged ground that we had failed in our duty to abate the vice of gambling in Galveston since we came into office. You will find that I made myself acquainted with the fact by eliciting an official opinion from the legal adviser of the City Government...

It may be that you may think, Mr. John, that my card is unnecessarily severe. It is severe. But the provocation was great. And I regret to say that God has never blessed me with that Christian spirit which enables me when smitten by an enemy upon the right cheek to turn to him the left to have performed upon it the same operation...

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

R. L. FULTON.

REPLY.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 18, 1875.

Hon. R. L. Fulton, Mayor City of Galveston:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of this date, enclosing your card, which appeared in last Sunday's "News," has just been handed me by Capt. MacInerney. I had already decided to insert your card in the ADVOCATE, and as it arranged both my editorial course, and the motives by which we have been actuated, I have given it an extended notice. I share your regrets that our different convictions should have arrayed us in such unexpected antagonism...

Your obedient servant,

I. G. JOHN.

A CARD.

Galveston, Nov. 13, 1875.

TO THE PUBLIC—I have always thought there was a useful lesson to public men contained in the suggestive exclamation: "O that wine-carrying would write a book!" and have consequently abstained from attempting to "write a book," or inditing a letter in defense of my political or official acts, though often provoked to perpetrate such a folly. But there are occasions in a man's political, official and social life when he must defend himself, upon the same principle that the first law of nature permits us to do physically when attacked with a dagger in the hand of an assassin...

OPINION OF CITY ATTORNEY, A. H. WILLIE.

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY, Galveston, Tex. Nov. 11, 1875.

Hon. R. L. Fulton, Mayor of Galveston: Dear Sir—Your note of yesterday received. Title 3, art. 8, and title 4, art. 2, sec. 28 of the charter, and art. 27 and 28 of the Code of 1872, re-ordained in the present revised ordinances, define the powers, privileges and duties of the Police Department, in matters mentioned in your communication, and show that you are substantially correct in your construction of them. A policeman has no right to enter a house, for

the purpose of making an arrest, without a warrant, except in cases of noises, alarm, outcries, riots, unlawful assemblies or other disturbances therein, or where a felony or breach of the peace has been committed, or about to be committed therein; or where such an offense has been committed in view of such officer, and the offender has taken refuge in such house. In cases of misdemeanor other than such as amount to a breach of the peace—and gambling is not one of the latter class—he has no authority to enter a house to make an arrest without a warrant regularly issued. Respectfully,

A. H. WILLIE, City Attorney.

Judge A. H. Willie, the City Attorney, has been a member of the Supreme Court, and has, perhaps, no superior and few equals in the knowledge of the laws of the State; and having so industriously examined the City Charter and ordinances of the city, since he became the legal adviser of the City Government, I cannot doubt that his opinion in regard to the "powers, privileges and duties of the police force" are correct. If it is correct, the police force have simply performed their lawful duties, without exceeding the same. And it naturally follows that the charges made in the ADVOCATE against the City Council and the Police Department in failing to enforce the law, is simply a slander, and being such, and coming from a so-called religious paper, it should place the author in the category of slanderers; and if a slanderer and a professed Christian, he must necessarily be a hypocrite. And a hypocrite should be considered without the pale of Christian gentleness. In this connection, it may not be amiss to remind the ADVOCATE man that he had, for two years, a Methodist Mayor, in the person of the Hon. C. W. Hurley. Mayor Hurley was one of the pillars of the Methodist Church, and, I believe, a deacon; and I am sure, an usher. He was also one of the largest stockholders in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. The same Algebran that is now in the Council and whom I seem to have given, of late, the ADVOCATE man the black count on account of his supposed interest in some gambling establishment in the city, was in the Council during the whole of Mayor Hurley's administration. And yet the ADVOCATE man, nor Mayor Hurley, nor any other person connected with the church, so far as heard from, urged the suppression of gambling in the city during Mayor Hurley's term of office. But when I take my seat—hasten though they make me out—I am expected by the ADVOCATE man, not only to suppress vice, but, forsooth, to correct the morals of the city in the twinkling of an eye! I was educated by a Methodist mother in the tenets of the Methodist Church. And I am not ashamed to confess that I have often sought a change of heart, in order that I might become a worthy member of that church. And I still cherish the profoundest respect for that and all other Christian denominations, and for all professing Christians whose general conduct and acts of charity comport with their professions. But for those who connect themselves with the church for sinister purposes, I have the profoundest contempt. And I class with such those who, while occupying the responsible position of editing a religious journal—the organ of the church to which they belong—will, for the purpose of creating a sensation and thereby increasing the circulation of their paper and "putting money in their purse," publish slang, falsehoods and misrepresentations that would disgrace the Police Gazette. And, finally, I desire to say to the ADVOCATE man, and all other cases of chronic fault-finding, that all those connected with the City Government are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, exerting themselves in what they conceive to be the line of their duty. The record of the City Council proceedings is always open to inspection, and while I admit that many things may have been done which it were better should have been done, and many things left undone that it were better should have been done, I think, upon the whole, that, considering the facilities at our command, the strictures of the ADVOCATE are most unjust, uncharitable and unchristian. R. L. FULTON.

OUR COMMENTS.

When several months ago we began to call special attention to the popular vices of the day, some of our friends asked us what we expected to accomplish? "These evils" we were assured "were so strongly entrenched that no effort on our part could dislodge them. If the gambling hells in our city were suppressed, they would soon appear in other localities equally attractive and equally destructive to public morals." We replied that if we could do no more, we would converge public attention on these gigantic evils, so that men of high social position would not dare to give them the influence of their presence; we would arouse the public to the dereliction of its servants, and place fidelity to the laws enacted in the interest of morality and virtue at such a premium that unworthy officers would cease to fill places of honor and trust; we would sound notes of warning until parents would wake up to the peril of their sons while walking under the gas-light of our city; until husbands and fathers would stop before they lost all sense of the obligations to their homes amid the excitements of the gambling saloons; and young men would recoil from the allurements of the card-table as from the fascination of the deadly serpent. We do not claim that our task is ended, but that something has been accomplished in the way of arousing public attention to this prevailing evil is evident from the fact that in last Sunday's News a card appears over

the signature of Capt R. L. Fulton, Mayor of the city of Galveston, in which he attempts to vindicate his official acts, against what he styles the "slang, the falsehoods and the vituperation" of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. We copy the Mayor's card in full, and squarely meet this public servant in his appeal to the bar of public opinion.

That we have spoken plainly, we do not deny. The evil we have assailed is one of such magnitude that it admits of no trifling upon the part of any man who is concerned for the weal of his race. Articles have also appeared in our columns from other pens, which have handled this evil and the course of the custodians of public peace and order in a fashion uncomfortable to the parties assailed; and while we may not have approved of the peculiar style of every writer, yet after a careful review of the different utterances of the ADVOCATE respecting these evils, we find no statement respecting any matter of fact which we feel bound to correct, and no denunciation of this vice or of those who shelter it which we desire to modify or recall. If some things appear "coarse" when tested by the taste of his Honor, he must remember that we are dealing with a vice foul with corruption, and if in the contact our fingers have been soiled, it is because the subject we are handling is unclean. The charge of falsehood, which his card contains, is not a light one. Mayor Fulton must make it good, or it recoils upon his own name; the charge of slander is a foul stain when made against the humblest citizen; and when the chief officer of the leading city of our State pronounces the charge, he must prove it or swallow the offense himself. Harsh epithets are easily uttered, and the charge of hypocrisy may be made with the scratch of a pen; but from the tribunal of public opinion which judges men's motives by their deeds and lives, these accusations may come back to his own door with terrible recoil. We are willing for that public to judge between us.

In the column beside that in which Capt. Fulton's card appears, the News gives its readers extracts from the ADVOCATE of Oct. 21 and Oct. 30th, each of which refers to the fact that the city police had arrested some news-boys for gambling, and that they had been fined in accordance with the City Ordinances. In pointed terms we called attention to the significant fact that these wails who are thrown out on society in early boyhood to encounter the ills and temptations of life, came easily under the vigilant eye of our police, yet these same officials remained stupidly ignorant or stolidly indifferent to the fact that gambling to an enormous extent is carried on in our city in defiance of the laws of the land, and in utter recklessness of public morality.

We called on Mayor Fulton and other officers to enforce, in accordance with the solemn obligations they had assumed, the laws against these palatial gambling hells as against those haunted by the ragged and, perhaps, fatherless news-boys. Will Mayor Fulton deny these facts? Were not the arrests made as published in the News? When, and by what officer, has the arrest of the gambler of the other class been made? When we arraigned the official action of these public servants for these unjust discriminations against the unhappy boys and in favor of men of wealth, we only echoed a question that was on the lips of hundreds of intelligent men. As a citizen we had the right to speak. Important as is the position of honor and trust held by Captain Fulton, he is not elevated so high that he can claim exemption from censure if he proves unworthy of his trust; and we would remind him that when his conduct as a public officer is called into question by any one, even by a religious journalist, that he adds nothing to the dignity of his office by bitterly resenting, as offensive, the exercise of a right that belongs to every American citizen. We have repeatedly demanded of Captain Fulton to explain the facts we have stated, and we

can assure him that silence will not shield his neglect of duty, nor such epithets as "hypocrite" or "slanderer" close the lips or blunt the pen of a man who, coveting no office within the gift of the people, still retains his birthright as a citizen.

In vindication of his official course the Mayor favors us with a letter from Judge Willie, the City Attorney; a gentleman for whose legal knowledge we have profound respect. We shall not presume to array our opinion against one who deservedly stands so high in his profession, respecting any point of law. We also admit that the Mayor acts wisely in seeking counsel from one who is so well able to give it. He must pardon us if we state frankly our opinion, judging from his course in this matter, that he sadly needs the advice of a wise man, and possibly might have escaped his present embarrassments had he sought such assistance sooner. As we understand the opinion of the City Attorney, however, it does not relieve Captain Fulton from the charges made against him. That our readers may better understand this matter we give them the text of the ordinances bearing on gambling, and the duty of the police of our city:

EXTRACTS FROM ORDINANCES.

ART. 281. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, and other officers and members of the City Police, to enter each and every coffee-house, grog-shop, tipping-house, tavern, inn, or any other public house within the limits of the city, in order to take cognizance of all offenses and disorders committed therein, and to report the same to the Mayor, giving him information of all such offenses and disorders committed therein, which may come or fall under his knowledge; and the Chief of Police shall have power, whenever any disorderly conduct, or disturbance of the public peace or tranquility shall be permitted or allowed in any of the houses or places referred to in this or the preceding Section, in the night time, to close such house or houses for the night.

ART. 284. If any person or persons shall play at any tavern, inn, store house, house for retailing liquors, or any other public house, or in any street, or in any other public place, or in any outhouse, where people resort, within the limits of the City of Galveston, at any game, or games, with cards, or dice, for money, or other valuable consideration, such person or persons so playing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense, on conviction thereof, before the Recorder of said city, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than one hundred dollars.

ART. 285. If any person or persons shall hereafter be guilty of keeping or exhibiting any gaming-table, called A, B, C, or E, D, or roulette, rowley-powley, or rouse et noir, or shall keep or exhibit any other gaming table, or bank of the like kind, or of any other description, under any other name or denomination, or without any name therefor, or shall be in any manner interested or concerned in keeping, exhibiting or carrying on any such table, bank or game at any place whatsoever, within the limits of said city, each and every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, for each and every such offense, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recoverable before the Recorder or any court of competent jurisdiction.

ART. 286. If any person or persons shall be concerned in betting at any of the gaming tables, bank or banks, in the last section of this Ordinance enumerated, such person or persons so offending, for each and every such offense, on conviction thereof, before the Recorder of said city, or any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars.

While these ordinances define both gambling and keeping a gambling house to be "misdemeanors" punishable by fine, and declare that the city police are authorized to enter any public house in the limits of the city, "in order to take cognizance of all offenses and disorders committed therein," it will be seen that our city attorney denies the authority of the police officers to enter any house in order to make an arrest, without a warrant, "in cases of misdemeanors other than such as amount to a breach of the peace." Assuming that gambling is not a breach of the peace, he decides that the officer has no authority to enter a house and make an arrest for gambling "without a warrant regularly issued." Not being a lawyer we shall not combat this opinion; but will apply it to the case hand.

In the report of the arrest of those newsboys, as we find it in the News of the 26th of Oct. last, we have no intimation of any breach of the peace. According to the News: "The evidence was that Officer Dougherty, hearing the noise of rattling dice in a negro gambling hell, on Market street, near Bath Avenue, sent for aid, and with

Deputy Chief Jordan, Special Officer Hellman, and Policemen Raney, and Flynn," made a joint descent on that place about 2 A. M. Sunday, and catching the accused in the act of playing 'chuck-a-luck' for money, the whole party were arrested and marched to the station."

Then follows the hearing of the case before the Recorder, and by his decision, the accused had the choice between the fine imposed or imprisonment. According to the opinion of the city attorney, what right had the officers to enter that house and make their arrest. Have the instructions of the Mayor, under which the city police are acting, and which we are told are in accordance with the opinion of the city attorney defined the "noise of rattling dice" as one of those cases of "noises, alarms, outcries, etc." which indicate that a breach of the peace was going on; thus authorizing their entrance into the "negro gambling hell?" Has the city attorney, since he has become the legal adviser of the city government, ever given such an interpretation of the laws? Yet the rattling dice it seems authorized this array of police force, and this descent upon this humble haunt of vice. If the police can enter one house when there is no sound but the rattling dice, why can they not enter another—even though it is frequented by men clothed in broadcloth and winning and losing hundreds of dollars every night on the turn of a card? We hazard the opinion that the city attorney never advised the city government that a gambling saloon, with marble tables, gleaming gas lights, and flashing mirrors was in any way more exempt from law than the squalid hovels in which newsboys hide themselves when they stake their nickels on the cast of the dice. Justice holds its balance in an even scale, and regardless of the accident of fortune or position metes out its penalties to all alike.

We insist that this interpretation of the law, by the city attorney, gives emphasis to our demand that our city officers "rise and explain" their conduct in this affair. The noise of the dice informed these officers that gambling was going on and "nothing more," and yet in the absence of authority, if our city attorney correctly states the law, the house was invaded and the arrests were made. When they are reminded that others were violating the same ordinance, and that other houses are engaged in the same unlawful business, they hasten to hide themselves under this construction of the law; and offenders, whose sin is greater because it falls with fearful force on the peace and happiness of many others, go unwhipped of justice. If there is any thing against which the gorge of every good man rises, it is that sycophantic spirit which truckles to men of wealth or position, and then turns on the weak and friendless and crushes them with a pitiless hand. Until our city officers can show good reason why they enforce the law against a herd of ragged urchins, and wink at the same offence when committed in houses which flaunt their temptations boldly before the public gaze, they must abide under the charge of unmitigated meanness.

If, according to the opinion of our city attorney, "without a warrant regularly issued," a policeman has no right to enter a house, the inference is clear that with such warrant he has such authority. Possibly, under the instruction of the Mayor, who seems anxious that the excess of zeal on the part of his subordinates against gambling may not lead them to transcend their powers, a warrant was issued for the arrest of those newsboys reported by the Galveston News of October 26th. If this be so, then a process can be obtained by which these offenders may be arrested. Was it done in the case of these newsboys? Will Mayor Fulton tell us why the same process can not be made applicable to the palatial gambling hell?

According to the city ordinances we have copied, gambling is unlawful, and a party assembled or en-

gaged in any game specified is unquestionably an unlawful assembly. In the absence of the warrant, possibly these policemen, by the "rattling dice," recognized the presence of an "unlawful assembly," and made the descent accordingly. If they acted on this interpretation of the law in one case, why could they not make a similar descent on other institutions? The fact is that they entered one house, made arrests, and that on their evidence the Recorder enforced the law. For weeks we have demanded why one house is open to the officers of the law and other closed against them? In reply, we are met by the charge of falsehood and hypocrisy, and our motives in pressing these questions on his Honor are impugned as sinister and mercenary. We notify Mayor Fulton such subtleties will not avail him. If we have dared to assail the powerful gambling ring that makes the chief magistrate of our city cower under its influence, we may assure that officer that no "coarse" language from his pen will make us shrink from the duty we have assumed. We again demand why the Mayor and his subordinates make this infamous discrimination between these two classes who are guilty of the same offense against the laws of the land?

Is Mayor Fulton and the city police of Galveston ignorant of the existence of the gambling establishments that flourish in our city? He tells us he has never entered one. We do not dispute the assertion, but as the ex officio Chief of Police it is his duty to be posted; and if he has failed, deserves to be hurled from the seat he fills for gross neglect or puerile imbecility.

Does Mayor Fulton know of the existence of these gambling hells, and has he ever read the ordinances we copy on this page? If so, why is the duty he has sworn to observe neglected? If he is not deficient in capacity, we then demand as a citizen that he enforce the laws or lay down honors of which he has proved himself unworthy. If in the presence of this monstrous evil his nerve has quailed, let him give place to another who will obey the law and faithfully discharge his trust.

Captain Fulton complains that our zeal against this vice dates from his election and that we were silent during the term of his predecessor because that gentleman was a member of the Methodist church. We were silent, also, during the terms of office of several other gentlemen who have held that position since our connection with this paper. Possibly Mayor Fulton can find a reason equally satisfactory to himself why we did not assail the administration of Mayor Somerville and his predecessors in office. Our attention has been but recently drawn to this wasting moral ulcer that has been eating out the moral life of society. Doubtless, gambling was committed under the administration of other men and, for all we know, public officers were derelict in the discharge of their duties. If so, we have no more apologies to offer to those gentlemen if they feel aggrieved by any utterance of the ADVOCATE than we have made to the present incumbent. If we have failed hitherto that does not justify a craven spirit at the present day. If public opinion and public officials have been slumbering over evils which are growing to huge proportions in our city, it is high time that somebody should speak out, even though the feelings of some one else should be disturbed.

The Methodist Church and the Methodist press are not alone in the war upon this popular vice. We stand beside all our sister churches in this conflict. Both Protestantism and Catholicism in this country presents an unbroken front against this enemy to the peace and purity of civil and social life. It is not only under the ban of public opinion, but the law pronounces against it, and when Mayor Fulton insinuates that the ADVOCATE is moved in its utterances by "sinister" motives, he arraigns the motives of every other citizen who dares pronounce his opinion against this stupendous evil. If our utterances are meeting a response from every

Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, I. G. John, D.D., at his residence, No. 1000 St. Louis Street, Galveston, Texas. No. 1000 St. Louis Street, Galveston, Texas. No. 1000 St. Louis Street, Galveston, Texas.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 10 '75.

Correspondence.

Report of the Committee on Periodicals.

To the Beaumont District Conference:

We, your Committee, are of the opinion that our report should be expressive of the sense of this body, and contain such thoughts and suggestions as may prompt to increased diligence in circulating the periodical literature of our church.

Likewise, on many others, the absence of the "magic touch" is but too obvious. The skilled judge can put his finger on the man who ignores our ADVOCATE without being told—"he is not a subscriber."

The habitual reader of the church papers cannot, except on the assumption of a radical defect in his piety, remain ignorant of the measure of his duty, or be unmoved to its performance.

While these reflections attest the high valuation we place upon all our Advocates and other periodicals, we conceive both from interest and duty that our first efforts are due in behalf of our TEXAS ADVOCATE as the organ that puts us in closer intimacy with the work of our own conferences, and quickens us to respond to the demands of that work.

Resolved, 1st.—That we make it a point in pastoral duty to leave no Methodist family (in our charge) without the TEXAS ADVOCATE, except on absolute refusal to subscribe.

2nd. That while regarding it as one of the chief designs in the establishment of religious journal to arraign public vice before the tribunal of enlightened sentiment, the manner in which this design has been fulfilled by the TEXAS ADVOCATE in its exposure and denunciation of prevalent follies receives our hearty endorsement.

Respectfully submitted, E. M. SWEET, J. M. BOND.

SHE was a romantic young lady, and he, her father, took a practical view of everything. She looked up from her book in botany and inquired: "Father, did you ever study botany?"

He was interested in his paper and did not reply, and presently she continued: "Papa, what flower do you prefer?"

"Flour, eh?" he replied as he looked up, "why, I always get that made from winter wheat, if I can—I think it makes better bread!" She sighed and wished there was a young man on the other end of the sofa.

Supposed Departures.

Mr. Editor—Bro. R. S. Finley and others will continue to think that those who see a departure in some of the recent utterances of Dr. A. T. Bledsoe from the standards of Methodism are either "obtuse" or they are but "ordinary readers," who have failed to make an "effort of close, intense thought."

I proceed to call the attention of Bro. Finley and others to these supposed departures. On page 30 of the July number of the Review Dr. Bledsoe says: "God, who saw the end from the beginning, elected all those to eternal life whom he foreknew would obey, and live; and left all others to perish in their incorrigible sins."

Now it does not need to be argued that, if they become the elect of God "in time," after "the administration of the means of salvation," and subsequent to the "sprinkling of the blood of Christ," which is before "sanctification, through which they became the elect of God," they were not the elect from all eternity, which they must have been, had they been elected from the beginning.

In the Oct. number of the Southern Review, p. 467, Dr. Bledsoe quotes Wilbur Fisk as saying, "God did decree from the beginning to elect, or choose in Christ, all that should believe unto salvation;" and this is just what Mr. Watson says: but it is nothing to Dr. Bledsoe's purpose; since a decree to elect those that should believe unto salvation, and their subsequent election according to that decree, whenever they do "believe unto salvation," is just what all Christians called Methodists that I have ever met—except Dr. Bledsoe—have always believed. Dr. Bledsoe is against this theory; and his statement on p. 468 that, "both sides hold, then, that God did from the beginning elect some unto life everlasting, and not others," is not true of Dr. Watson and Mr. Fisk.

Mr. Wesley is something of a standard; or, his writings are with Methodists. Let us therefore see what he says about an election and a non-election which takes place in eternity. I know that what he said was said against Calvinistic election, and much that he has said against election would be wholly out of place here, for Dr. Bledsoe is as severe on the manner and reason of Calvinistic election as Mr. Wesley is. But as to the nature and effect of a future and

certain election there can be no difference. Mr. Wesley says (Sermons, vol. p. 376): "The doctrine itself—that every man is either elected or not elected from eternity * * * has a manifest tendency to destroy holiness in general; for it wholly takes away those first motives to follow after it, so frequently proposed in the scriptures: the hope of future reward and fear of punishment; the hope of heaven and fear of hell. That these shall go away into everlasting punishment, and those into life eternal is no motive to him to struggle for life who believes his lot is already cast."

Dr. Wesley says also that this doctrine makes void an ordinance of God, to-wit, preaching: "It is needless to teach that are elected for they, whether with preaching or, without, will infallibly be saved. And it is useless to them that are not elected—for they cannot possibly be saved." He adds: "it directly tends to destroy our zeal for good works." If you know they are the one or the other—that they are elected or not elected, all your labor is void and in vain. In either case your advice, reproof or exhortation is as needless and useless as our preaching. It is needless to them that are elected; for they will infallibly be saved without it. It is needless to them that are not elected, etc. He argues furthermore that were this doctrine true, then there would be no necessity for a revelation. He proceeds to say that upon the supposition that the doctrine of election is true, one might say to the devil: "Thou fool, why dost thou roar about any longer? Thy lying in wait for souls is as needless and useless as our preaching." But why quote a familiar sermon which is or should be in every Methodist library?

In conclusion, whether Dr. Bledsoe is right or these standards, one thing seems as clear as can be: there is a difference. And as Mr. Wesley and Drs. Watson and Fisk did not depart from Dr. B., it is evident he departed from them and their teachings. Mr. Wesley proceeds to show how this eternal election scheme lies in the face of the holy scriptures in numerous places, too numerous to quote here; nor is it necessary for the purpose of this article—which is to show that there is the departure before referred to by your humble. * * *

He that wears a tight boot is likely to have a narrow understanding.

HERE is a "postal" written by a Detroit wife to her absent husband: "I am most sick, baby is under the doctor's care, and James and the other children have the measles. The rest of us are usually well. All the women are wearing back combs, and don't forget to write often. We all send love, and our house almost got on fire last night. "JANE."

A SUBSCRIBER writes that he once saw a receipt "How to prevent a mule from kicking," and he wants us to hunt it up and publish it. We have forgotten all about the cure, but if it recommended anything less than the cutting off of the hind legs it was a glaring swindle. There is another way, however, to prevent a mule from kicking. Swap him for a cow, and then trade off the cow with somebody you don't like.

A GENTLEMAN drove a sorrowful looking horse into town, and stopping in front of an inn, he requested a small boy to hold him a moment. "Hold him!" exclaimed the boy; "just lean him up against the post—that'll hold him."

"How did Adam fall?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a young lad, one day.

"Well, I'll tell you. We were coming to Sunday-school when we stopped up here to play tag, and A. D. he stubbed his toe and fell down. He's gone home, cause he tore his trousers."

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the lad was thinking of his brother's mishap when the teacher asked him the question from the catechism.

EAST INDIAN CREDULITY.—In Jacob's "Western India," we are told how an impostor levied a war tax in the out-of-the-way villages in the author's name and on account of her Majesty, the Queen. His credentials were simple but effective, and consisted of an empty Crosse & Blackwell pickle jar, with the royal arms on the label, and a paper scrawled over in imitation of English writing, to which was affixed a seal, which was simply the impression of the bung of a mustard jar. And yet, with these credentials, he succeeded in levying a good deal of money till he ventured into some village where the people were more advanced, and was thus detected. He was convicted, and the above-mentioned facts were brought out at the trial.

BURGESS' BUSINESS COLLEGE!

112 STRAND, GALVESTON,

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This is a Regularly Organized and Practically Conducted BUSINESS (or Commercial) COLLEGE. Its course of instruction is unsurpassed, and includes Every Branch relating to a Complete Business Education, being thorough and exhaustive.

All the facilities known to Business Colleges used at this Institution to promote the proficiency of its students. Night Sessions for those unable to attend during the day.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME.

CALL OR WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I take pleasure in stating that the attendance of my four sons upon your College for instruction has been highly satisfactory. After I entered Louis, my oldest son, in 1862, and realized the advantage of your system, I concluded to enter all four of my sons—1 have done, and in the following order of time: In 1870, I entered William; in 1871, George, and in 1874, Charles. All are now graduates of your College, and I have also sent to your Institution two of my relatives—their instruction being equally satisfactory. You merit the success you have achieved.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I advised my brother-in-law, Joseph Walbridge, to attend your Business College. He did so with a result in the instruction so satisfactory to both him and me that we have agreed to do all we can to induce our young friends to go to your Institute, as much for their sake as for yours. I think your College as valuable an institution to commerce as to individuals, because you teach what business men do greatly use.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: You say that I have sent several pupils to your Business College. That is true. I have sent to you at different times for instruction several young men, among them my brother. I sent him after having seen the results of your instruction, and because I believe such instruction is the best a young man can have; and I am fully satisfied that your College is not only a private, but a public benefit.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I am gratified to say that my nephew, Hamilton Conley, who attended your College, was greatly benefited through the knowledge obtained by your manner of teaching. In consideration of which I commend your Institute to those wishing to receive a first-class Commercial College.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE METHODS OF TEACHING EMPLOYED IN THE BURGESS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, AND HAVING WITNESSED THEIR RESULTS IN PREPARING YOUNG MEN FOR BUSINESS LIFE, DO RECOMMEND THIS INSTITUTION TO PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

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ADVICE TO TRAVELERS

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has become so well known to the people of Texas as one of the finest and most comfortable roads on the continent to travel on, that it seems almost unnecessary that we should say anything in its praise. Yet we cannot ever get back from a trip over this line without saying something in praise of the management who always seem to be striving to make their patrons comfortable while traveling over their road.

GALVESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. H. WARD & CO. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND COLLECTING OFFICE. Grangers and Interior Information given. Farm and Home Labor Furnished. STATE AND COUNTY MAPS FOR SALE. OFFICE: 110 TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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FOSTER & ROBERTS. WOOL and HIDE FACTORS. General Commission Merchants. Consignments of Country Produce of all kinds respectfully solicited. BOX 829, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

FINE JEWELRY AT NEW YORK PRICES. L. ROUVANT, No. 113 Market Street, (New Building, adjoining Opera House.) DEALER IN AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, SPEC-TACLES, Etc.

E. E. Rice & Co., Dealers in Fancy and Staple GROCERIES. FINE TEAS, SHAKER PRESERVES, AND IMPORTED FANCY GOODS. 125 Tremont Street, Galveston.

FRED. C. MEYER, (Successor to Meyer & Metzger) Importer of TEAS AND FANCY GROCERIES, 180 Market Street, Galveston.

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J. A. LABARTHE, Agent, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum Oils, Gas, Fluids, Lamps, and Lamp Trimmings of all kinds. GAS FIXTURES, and all kinds of Tin and Japanese Ware, etc., on hand, or manufactured to order.

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 60 Twenty-Second Street. Guarantee Capital, \$245,730.00.

Ward, Dewey & Co., Lessors of TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARY, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. Has acquired a very extended reputation which its efficacy alone has sustained for more than FIFTY YEARS, as a remedy for Scrofula, Eczema, etc.

SWAIM'S LABORATORY. 112 S. Seventh St., bet. Chestnut, Philadelphia. Descriptive pamphlets furnished on application to Laboratory.

THE NEW SONG. THE LATEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST REVIVAL SONG BOOK. By Rev. AARON COONS.

AN OUTFIT FREE. We want to see one in every county to take orders and deliver goods for the old and original C. O. D. House.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 20, '75

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS: One year—postage paid—\$2 50 Six months 1 50 Three months 1 00

Correspondence.

GRAPEVINE, TARRANT Co. — Mr. Editor—We are in a prosperous condition in this section. Cotton is yielding a bale per acre. The oat harvest was good; yielding from fifty to seventy five bushels per acre. The yield of wheat and corn is good; the people ought to be thankful. The church is alive, and trying in many ways to honor God. There is a more general disposition to live religiously, in this part of the country, than any we have seen during our sojourn in Texas. Educationally we are thriving; our "University Training School," which opened its first session on the 1st Monday in September, is constantly growing in number, and in favor with the people. The name indicates the kind of work that is to be done in this school—to thoroughly prepare the young of both sexes for graduation, at the best Universities or Colleges in the land, within one or two years after leaving this school. The course of study is regular and thorough, extending through the junior year of our best institutions. No pupil is suffered to take a step in any branch without understanding why. Grapevine is a neat little village, situated in a very fertile section, and one of the highest points in Northern Texas, twenty miles from Dallas. The place has two churches, over a dozen stores and work shops—but no whiskey. Students are boarded in the best families at ten dollars per month. A one acre lot of good land will be given to any person or persons who will satisfy Rev. N. G. Hugins of this place that they wish to come here to patronize the school on the condition that they will build, at least, a neat house thereon.

Those who have children to educate are invited to examine into the merits of this school. If we fail to offer superior advantages for training the young morally and mentally, then we neither expect nor deserve an extensive patronage. —W. P. WILSON.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—The fourth session of the District Conference for Beaumont District East Texas Conference, was held at Farr's Chapel, Newton county, Oct. 15 and 16, 1875. It was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. F. M. Stovall, Presiding Elder. The following preachers and delegates were in attendance: R. C. Armstrong, R. M. Stewart, W. T. Adam, J. R. Wages, E. L. Armstrong, E. M. Sweet, J. M. Bond, M. H. Jones, H. H. Ford and W. H. Ford. C. L. Armstrong, of Jasper, was elected Secretary. The usual committees were appointed, and their reports manifested ability and a deep interest in the general welfare of the church. The report on finance was discouraging. There were many accessions from the various churches, and with but few exceptions the spiritual condition of the charges of this district is much improved. The Rev. J. C. Woolam, Sunday-school Agent of East Texas Conference, was with us and aided in counsel and pulpit. The conference was held in connection with a camp-meeting, the religious of which were very interesting and profitable. There were several accessions and happy conversions. The preaching was in demonstration of the spirit and power. On the Sabbath and Sabbath night the congregation was large and deeply interested. Better order I have never witnessed anywhere. The accompanying report and resolution concerning yourself and the Texas Advocate was unanimously adopted, and you are requested by the conference to give place to the same in the Advocate. I have given a mere outline of the proceedings of this conference.—C. L. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Love is a child that talks broken language; yet he speaks most plain. Let not the cooing of the world allure thee. Which of her lovers ever found her true? Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable. One woman reads another's character, without the tedious trouble of deciphering. True dignity is never gained by place, and never lost when honors are withdrawn. Slander meets no regard from noble minds; only the base believe what the base only utter. A mother and father trying to force their daughter to marry. Daughter (loquiter)—"There are many reasons why I don't want to marry him. In the first place he is too hideous and stupid." Mother (with dignity)—"Stephanie, did I not marry your father?"

A Mississippi planter, who owned many slaves in the bad old days, now boasts that all his "niggers" have turned out well. "Not one of them has been elected to the Legislature." Hope is such a bait, it covers any hook.

HOUSTON CARDS. S. K. McIlhenny, W. J. Hutchins, McILHENNY & HUTCHINS, Wholesale Dealers in

Domestic AND Imported DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES.

Cotton, Wool and Hides ON ACCOUNT. oct23-6m

Houston Cotton Press Co. Proposes to do a Receiving, Forwarding and Storage Business. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited. T. W. HOUSE, President. A. J. BURKE, Secretary. A. A. SZABO, Superintendent. All Cotton consigned to our care by the Houston and Texas Central Railway will be received free of drayage. Shipments to any foreign or domestic port, via Houston direct, or any other line, according to instructions, will be forwarded free of charge, furnishing bills of lading to shippers and consignees. All we desire is to obtain the commission, which is paid by the vessel. The business will be conducted on the principles of strict economy and honesty, with a view to facilitate the forwarding of the crops with the smallest possible expense. Shippers sending us consignments are requested to be explicit in their instructions, giving marks and weights of their cotton, and to receive prompt attention. Consign to Houston Cotton Press Company. Planters desiring to sell their own cotton can forward their consignments to our care; will pay freight for say ten days, free of charge; will insure the cotton if instructed to do so; all charges will be only for storage and public weighing, which is sixty cents, and whatever the insurance may be, say about eighty-five cents per bale; and, if ordered, will make sales for planters at the usual commission. Consign to Houston Cotton Press Company. sep4-6m

S. L. ALLEN, COTTON FACTOR

COMMISSION MERCHANT HOUSTON, TEXAS. Liberal cash Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. No drayage on consignments by rail. sep4-6m

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H. F. HURD, MANUFACTURER OF WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, ETC., Blacksmithing of all kinds. 11 & 50 Commerce St., Houston. Will sell Wagons less than can be purchased elsewhere in the State. oct23-6m

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GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANT, Houston, Texas. Special attention paid to consignments of Fruits, Grain, Choice seeds, etc. 715-15

HOUSTON CEMENT, PIPE AND ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS, JAS. A. COURTNEY, Proprietor, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

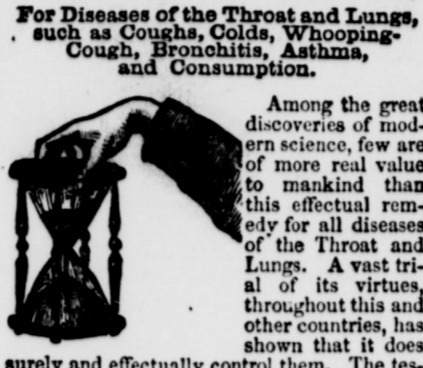
Pipes for Sewers, Drain Pipes for Gardens, Outhouses, etc. Stone Pavements, Vases of every variety of pattern for gardens, Lawns and cemeteries; Chimney Pipes, and all sorts of useful and ornamental work in Artificial Stone. All work warranted to give satisfaction or no pay expected. Office and Factory—San Jacinto street, between Commerce and Franklin. Post Office Address—Lock Box 151, Houston, Texas. oct23-6m

S. CONRAD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 44 Main Street, Houston. WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, Carefully Repaired and Warranted. DIRECT NAVIGATION STEAMERS.

MEALS AND BERTHS FREE! LEAVE HOUSTON AT..... 5 P. M. LEAVE GALVESTON AT..... 6 P. M.

JOHN SHEARSON, Pres. ent.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs, such as Whooping-Cough, and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and contains the most scientific. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence, and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer from troublesome Catarrhs and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured. Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every lot of the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Agent.

FITS! FITS!! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

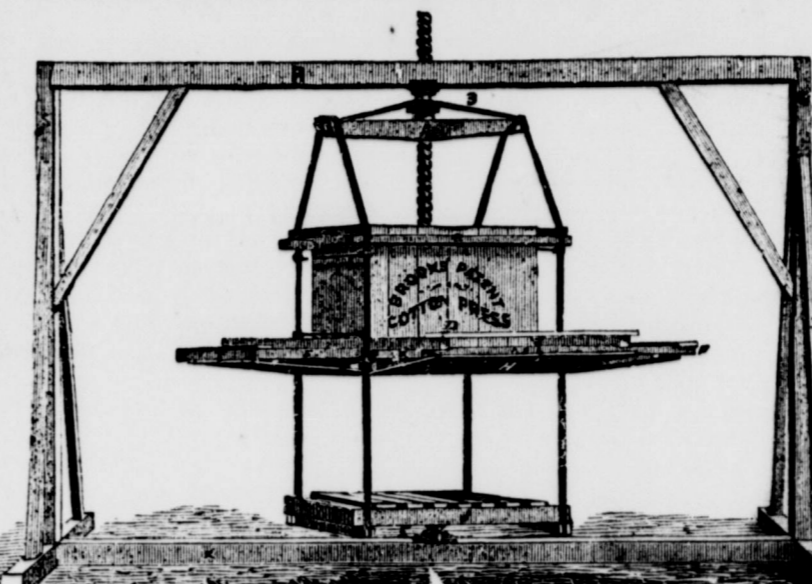
Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 28, 1867. SEYMOUR HANCOCK—Dear Sir—Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1864. I immediately sent for your Pills, and I can give you no relief from the medicines I had previously used. I had consulted another physician, but he would not give me any relief, and I was severely injured by the use of his medicine. I had been two to five times a day, at intervals of two to three weeks. I was afflicted with Epilepsy, and would fall whenever I would be or whatever I occupied with, and I was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1867, I sent you my advertisement, and you sent me a box of your Pills, which I took according to your directions. It has since been cured. I was through my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life, or at least a considerable number of years. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills, and I have always complied with them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, C. H. GUY, Grenada, Yalabinda County, Miss.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? SEYMOUR HANCOCK—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My case was a bad one, and I was afflicted for two years. I wrote and received two boxes of your Pills, which I took according to your directions. It has since been cured. I was through my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all his life, or at least a considerable number of years. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills, and I have always complied with them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, C. H. GUY, Grenada, Yalabinda County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, June 30, 1867. SEYMOUR HANCOCK—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Epilepsy for several years. He had these attacks at intervals from two to four weeks, and sometimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days at a time. As he grew older they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had been very ill, and quite severe, prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now, I am happy to say, he is cured. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc. W. P. LIGON.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage on receipt of a remittance. Address SEYMOUR HANCOCK, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; two, \$7. Please mention that you saw this advertisement in THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. oct23-6m

BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



We now make only the largest size—ten foot. Every press warranted up to 500 Bales. PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete, Currency, \$300 00. For 10 foot, with Cotton Box, Currency, \$350 00.

We have sold over FIVE HUNDRED of the BROOKS' PRESSES in the State of Texas, and if there is a single man dissatisfied we are not aware of it, and would like to know.

COLEMAN'S Corn and Wheat Mills, "MAID OF THE SOUTH" made in the South. Gullett's Improved Light-Draft Gin and Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder.

Deering Horse Engine or Gin-Horse Running-Gear, Simmons' Belt-Geared Cotton Press. JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas.

Machinery. "Brightest and Best" Has already been adopted by about 2,000 SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

"BRIGHTEST AND BEST" Commends itself wherever used, and promises to attain as great popularity as any of our previous publications.

"BRIGHTEST AND BEST" Is Sold by Book-Sellers all over the United States. 100 PAGES. Price, \$30 per 100 Copies.

Examine "BRIGHTEST AND BEST" before you buy a new song book for your Sunday-School.

25¢ sent by mail, in paper cover, on receipt of twenty-five cents. Board cover, thirty-five cents.

BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East 9th St., New York. 91 Washington St., Chicago.

LANE & BODLEY, Manufacturers of Plantation Machinery. For Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, etc. Send for our illustrated Catalogue. 1871-72

THE JAS. LEFFEL, Double Turbine Water Wheel, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7,000 NOW IN USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, Always reliable and satisfactory. Manufacturers, also, of Portable Stationary Engines, Steam Engines, Saw & Grist Mills, Milling Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour Mills, etc. Send for our Catalogue.

A NEW MUSICAL ERA. ALL CAN LEARN TO SING. The most Natural and Easy system of Music yet discovered; learned in one-fourth the time of any other. A New Music Book upon above system, for choirs, etc.

TEMPLE HARP. For Sabbath-schools, same system. Specimen pages mailed free. Teachers wanted as Agents. MILLER'S BIBLE & PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. sep4

OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH. AN ABSTRACT FROM A FORTHCOMING WORK on Diseases of the Throat and Air Passages, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M.D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, New York City. Mailed to any address for cents. Address the author, 25 East 20th Street, New York. sep15

Christian Harmony. By WM. WALKER, A. S. H. A Splendid Music Book, upon a NEW, NATURAL and EASY System, by which ANY ONE may learn to READ MUSIC and to SING in ONE-FOURTH the time required by the old methods. Designed for CHURCHES, SINGING-SCHOOLS and MUSICAL SOCIETIES. Liberal inducements to Music Teachers. Specimen pages mailed free. MILLER'S BIBLE and PUBLISHING HOUSE, 1102 and 1104 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. aug21-6m

ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE. "The Household Magazine of America." Two Serial Stories in 1876: "EAGLES" and "MIRIAM" by T. S. ARTHUR. BUTLER'S NEWEST PATTERNS in every number. Terms, \$2 50 per year; 2 copies for \$5 00. Splendid book offers and Premiums. Specimen numbers to be sent free. T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. oct1-6m

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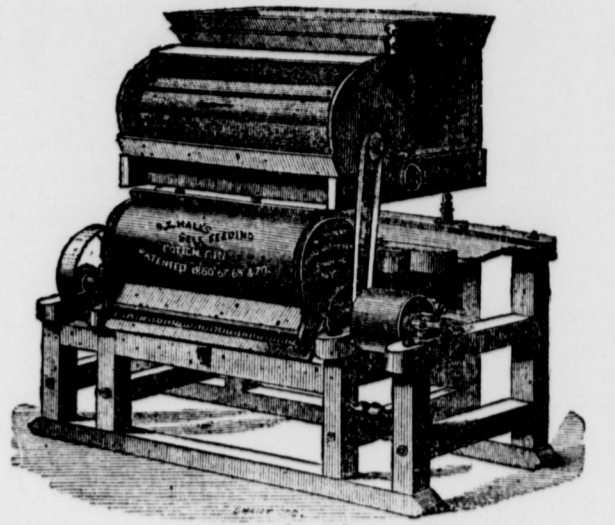
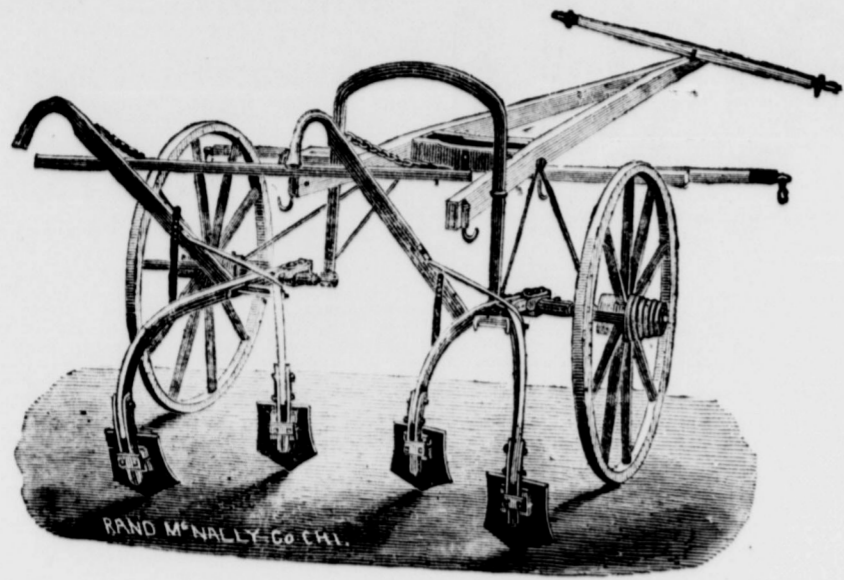
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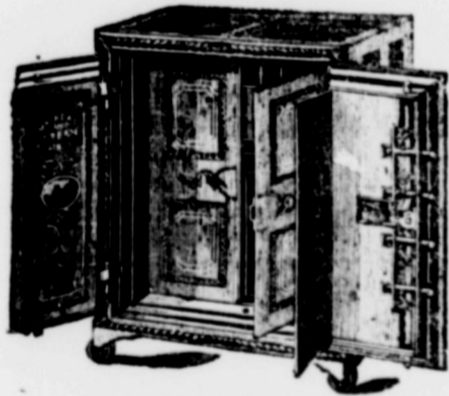
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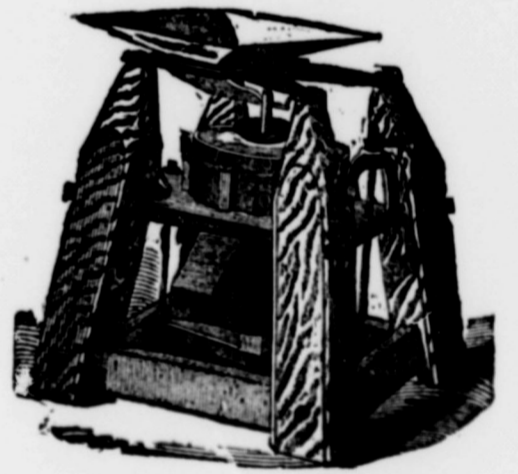
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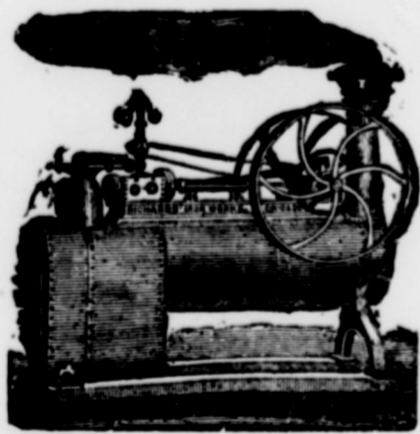
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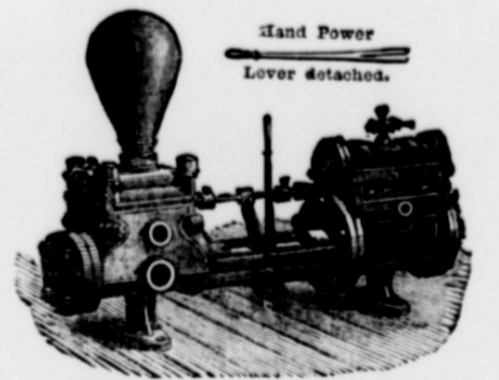
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