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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1876

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

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.
[All notices under this head must be paid for in advance. In no case will an announcement be inserted for less than ten dollars.]

County Judge.—We are authorized to announce EDWARD T. AUSTIN, Esq., as a candidate for County Judge of Galveston County, at the election in February ensuing.

Justice of the Peace.—We are authorized to announce BRADFORD HANCOCK as a candidate for reelection to the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3, Galveston County.

Sheriff.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Galveston County.
JOE A. OWENS.

THE PAPACY AND POLITICS.

Their Relations in our Local Affairs.
HOUSTON, Dec. 1875.

Mr. Editor.—I notice closely the contest in which you are engaged. I send you the following significant paragraph clipped from the *Shepherd of the Valley*, the leading Catholic paper of the West, published in St. Louis:

"In the future, when we shall have gained the ascendancy in this country, as we surely shall, then it will be true, even as our enemies now say, that there will be no more religious liberty, as there ought not to be."

I believe there are many honest and earnest Catholics who are truly opposed to the use of the influence of their church in politics. But the animating spirit of the Catholic Church is, and ever has been in all ages and countries, to seek to control the temporal power by the spiritual; to suborn all things civil and political to ecclesiastical dominance.

The pretext of the Catholic Church for that continuous and unslumbering effort through fifteen hundred years is not only a plausible pretext, but in it there is a truth.

The church assumes that, as first, the "natural;" then "the spiritual"—and as the former is perishable, the latter indestructible—therefore, the eternal should be recognized as having absolute mastery and dominion over all earthly objects, institutions and people.

With those who believe in a living and omnipresent God, and that His hand is constantly felt and seen in the affairs of life, this assumption of the church has great weight.

It is to them a simple demand that all the faculties of the mind should yield complete obedience to the faculty of *Reverence*, which is supposed to be the special and pre-eminent interpreter of the will of God to the mind of man.

In seeking to exalt Church to the pinnacle above and over all temporal power, the Catholic Church has historic precedent.

The Mosaic polity is a theocracy with Jehovah at its head. The Mohammedan and the Greek Church also. It appears to be almost a natural and certainly an irresistible tendency of ecclesiasticism to seek to

Therefore, while I may not care to arraign the Catholic Church more than any other for grasping a temporal dominion, I do wish to hear that Church admit the fact.

Denying it, is where the evil comes in. To leave no stone unturned to that end in many centuries; to strive for that ascendancy from the humblest mission in the remotest realms through all conditions, to the very altar at St. Peter's, and then systematically deny that it is a fixed purpose, is a reach of Jesuitism that becomes dangerous, because it is indirect and subtle, and not open and frank; as TRUTH must be; and it is therefore subject to the suspicion that it covers something wrong.

I have been led to these reflections by the articles on the subject

in the *ADVOCATE*, and by an observation of the steady and growing absorption of political power by Catholics in your city; and that, not by the efforts of individual Catholics for themselves alone, but by the powerful influence of the church and the priesthood—with which I have been familiar for many years.

Your City Government is well nigh controlled by Catholics. His Honor, the Mayor, although a Protestant (as well understood to be subject to the influence of the Cathedral.

He gave you a Recorder—an able, but an inflexible Jesuit. He made your Street Commissioner of another and an extreme Catholic.

Your City Clerk is a brave and competent man who, at one time, served in the Papal Army, and to whom the Catholic Church is the beginning and the end of Time.

There are many others on the municipal "staff" of similar faith; but it is unnecessary to specify them. It is safe to say the police force is mainly selected from "Rough" ranks.

Of your twelve aldermen, five if not six are of the Roman Church; and others are known to be under its powerful and dangerous influence. To the local supremacy of this active hierarchy, Mayor Fulton has lent his undivided aid.

It is indeed a powerful local influence. If rumor be true, higher and more responsible posts of honor and profit in your city feel the pressure of the same hand. Some hint that Federal officers are not clear from the same potent control.

In every direction you see and feel this far-reaching activity. The next step will, of course, be to push forward members of the same church as prominent candidates for important and influential offices in county and State.

I call the especial attention of all good citizens to this fact in connection with the action of conventions which put in nomination men who will claim the suffrages of the people at the coming elections.

Elections have one good effect. They make some men every devout for a time; especially if there is a good vote in the Church.

Of the five thousand voters in your county, about nine hundred are solidly Catholic. It would seem that already they have more than a proportion of the political power.

It may be well to consider whether you are prepared to commit the control of municipal, State and national affairs to men who own supreme allegiance to the Church of Rome. To gain such control as is indicated by the paragraph at the head of this article will be considered as worth a trial by the Catholic Church; but to defeat such an end might well inspire others.

CHURCHMAN.
In a recent number of the *ADVOCATE* we quoted from an article in the *Texas Catholic* which charged this paper with seeking to place the Galveston City Government under the control of Methodists. We hardly considered the charge worthy of notice, inasmuch as every intelligent man in the South knows very well that since 1844, when the Southern Methodist Church entered its protest against the course of the Northern section which persistently endeavored to press political questions into church legislation, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has held as a sacred principle the grand statement of Christ: "My Kingdom is not of this world." It has steadily pursued its work of spreading the gospel of Christ and in preaching a sound and healthful morality, but has been in no way connected with any political clique or party. It was the ignorance of the *Texas Catholic* respecting this portion of the history of the Southern Methodist Church which caused it in the same article to suggest that the *ADVOCATE* was anxious to re-elect Grant. We have had strange dreams in our past life, but no such a wish or purpose as that ever entered our waking or sleeping thoughts. It was this same ignorance of the Southern Metho-

dist Church history which led the *Catholic* to make the absurd charge that we were seeking to place Methodists in Galveston in municipal positions. Such an attempt on the part of any Protestant Church, or preacher, or paper would meet certain defeat; because it is a cardinal principle with Protestants that church and State shall be separate.

This singular charge, however, excited our curiosity, and caused us to ask some one to inform us of the relation the Catholic Church holds toward said municipal offices. The above is, perhaps, in reply; and the facts stated, if true, are well worthy the consideration of every thoughtful man.

RIFLE BALLS.

A Few Random Shots at the Gambling Problem.

It is strange—but nevertheless it is true—that gambling continues to flourish in the city of Galveston.

THE LAW, as it is written in Paschal's Digest, prohibits gambling—but until officers can be induced to believe that it is a part of their duty, (even though against their interest), to enforce the provisions of the law, we must continue to endure the blighting presence of this vice.

CONSIDERUM.—Which is most worthy of contempt: the officer who swears that he will do his duty and leaves it undone; or the gambler who boldly sets the law at defiance and openly wages his warfare of vice? Will the ex-officio chief of police answer?

QUERY.—What did the law-makers mean when they framed Art 2057, Paschal's Digest? It reads as follows: The grand jurors, justices of the peace, MAYORS and recorders having jurisdiction of violations of the provisions of the preceding articles (referring to gambling) are empowered to send for persons and compel their attendance as witnesses to give evidence of a violation of any of the provisions of the foregoing articles (all about gambling), and such person so made a witness shall be exempt from liability for any violation of said article of this code of which he is compelled to give evidence." Has Mayor Fulton sent for any witnesses under this provision of the law? If not, why not?

QUERY No. 2.—Have the police force ever been instructed that gambling is a crime? Have they any knowledge of a public house in this city where gambling is carried on? Is there a single member of the force who dares to do his duty and who is willing to make an effort to arrest those who are daily engaged in the sin of gambling? Should a policeman dare do it, would he not be discharged from the force? Chief ex-officio, please answer.

QUERY No. 3.—If the past is a good criterion by which the future may be judged, what sort of claims can the present incumbents of office (county, city and State,) make for re-election? Alas! not even an echo answers!

QUERY No. 4.—When Galveston gamblers set aside the law, ignore the officers of the law, and advance openly in their crusade of crime, what great fact do they most strikingly illustrate? That our public functionaries are failures, and that morals entrusted to their protection soon pass into bankruptcy!

QUERY No. 5.—What a blessing it would be to this city if we could not only seat a dignified gentleman possessed of character and endowed with brains in the mayor's chair, but also a man who does not accept the politically unsound and dishonest motto: "as in war so in politics, anything is fair!" Until we get such a man at the head of our muni-

cipal affairs the Christian element must stay in the background, while gamblers and official panders to crime run the government.

THE RIGHT KIND OF MAYOR.—Firmness of purpose, stability of character, and clearness of intellect are more commendable characteristics of a mayor than are thin subterfuges to excuse him from a rigid enforcement of the law that protects his constituency.

QUERY No. 6.—What can the intelligent Christian element of this city offer for its ruined condition? Who is more to blame for the moral bankruptcy of Galveston than Mayor Fulton. His career has demonstrated one great truth in the science of government, to-wit: that incompetent men should stay in retirement and let public labor alone.

IMPORTANT QUERY No. 7.—Suppose Mayor Cobb of Boston should run his eye through this column of the *ADVOCATE*, how much value would be attached to the letter of congratulation recently sent him by the mayor of Galveston, who has been in office a year; and whose administration is remarkable for but one thing—the license allowed to the gambling fraternity? (Mayor Cobb will get a copy.)

THE LIQUOR POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY E. T. KAVANAUGH, D.D.

Mr. Editor.—In taking in hand the popular vices connected with the liquor traffic in your paper, and pointing out the evils resulting therefrom in your city, you have aroused the old serpent from his den; and, as might have been expected, he has poured forth a flood of wrath and abuse upon you well calculated to put to a severe trial the stuff or material of which you are made. I am glad that you nobly survive the shock; and though, like Zaccheus, you are small of stature, yet there is still stuff and good metal enough about you to stand fire; and but shine all the brighter for having passed through the flame.

When you point your spear at the deadly liquor serpent (in Galveston) and the dens of voracious gamblers who feast and fatten upon its victims, you not only stir up a hornet's nest, but arouse the old dragon of the bottomless pit, who has well fortified himself in every commercial and political center in the broad expanse of our country, determined to rule or ruin the social, commercial and political interests of our beloved Republic. But few men are prepared to estimate the magnitude, strength and power of the organizations formed at every commercial and political center in all parts of our great country, to maintain and exert a controlling influence over the legislation in every State, and by Congress, to vindicate and defend the interests of the liquor traffic; and by consequence, the army of gamblers and gambling hells that feed and fatten upon the success of that traffic.

It is fearful to contemplate this subject in view of all the facts that have come to light of late! We all know the power of money—money in the hands of bad men—money by the millions, yielded by the traffic and concentrated in the hands of the bold, daring and unprincipled men, lavishly spent in elections; offered as bribes to legislators and officers of the Government, both State and National; and the success they have met with emboldens them to become still more bold and defiant in carrying forward their deadly and destructive work.

Take an example or two: It is fresh in the mind of every reader of the current news of the day that at St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee of late, enormous frauds have been detected, involving losses to the General Government of many millions of dollars; carried on by secret "WHISKEY RINGS," in the management and control of which officers of the General Government have been the chief actors.

Gen. McDonald, the Supervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis,

has been convicted of whisky frauds to the amount of about \$1,000,000. The investigation of his case involved others in the same crime; and among the rest, Gen. Babcock, private Secretary to Gen. Grant; thus carrying the guilty or suspected parties into the "White House"—into the presence of the President himself.

For the credit of our Republic, it is hoped that the President will not be involved, though I should greatly prefer that it could be said that he had never received large presents from any one. The secret correspondence brought to light in the trial of McDonald and Avery before the U. S. Court in St. Louis disclosed the fact that Gen. Babcock had played an important part in the conspiracy to defraud the Government. He sought to evade an indictment before the court, by asking the President for a military court of inquiry, which was promptly granted; but before that inquiry was completed the Grand Jury in St. Louis found a bill of indictment against him; when the case was, at Babcock's request, dismissed before the military court. Now that the private secretary of the President stands indicted before the U. S. District Court for the crime of illegal traffic in whiskey, or participating in the profits arising from it, is it not strange—does it not look badly—that the President should dismiss Gen. Henderson, ex-Senator from Missouri, who had prosecuted other offenders so well, as a special attorney, and appoint a special friend as a new special attorney for the Government to try Babcock. It looks suspicious!

Like frauds are now being investigated in Chicago and Milwaukee; involving like large amounts and implicating the friends, if not the officers of the present administration of the Government. These frauds are but the outcroppings of a well organized secret band of liquor men who have carried on their avocation for many years. The cases developed in St. Louis show that the officials there had been engaged in their criminal work for five or six years. There is a large hidden band of these thieves extending over all our large cities, ready with large bribes in their hands, to corrupt any and every official character they find they can buy up and use for their thievish purposes.

In view of these facts, and many others of a like character, which cannot be noticed here, it is strange that in Galveston and Houston and every other large commercial city, you find liquor men and the army of gamblers that are collected together, becoming bold and defiant, seeking to over-ride the laws and best interests of our country? Should an individual member of their dark and desperate organization be arrested, tried and fined—always very lightly—the fine is paid by the den, and the outrageous business proceeds without an hour's delay. Honest men, young and old, are drawn into these open-mouthed hells and drugged and robbed of all they possess, and ruined in their morals and are worse than lost to their families and society.

The money power of these liquor men and their hordes of gamblers seek every means, honest or otherwise, to subsidize municipal and State officers to wink at their offenses, to say the least, that they may, undisturbed, still pursue their guilty avocation. This fearful evil sets like a deadly incubus upon the body politic and social, and is fast drinking up the very life-blood of our Government and all our free institutions.

But, Mr. Editor, it is not the object of this article to point out the great mammoth evils you have to contend with, so much as to enquire whether there is a remedy within our reach that may be successfully wielded for the rescue of our country, and the salvation of our people?

In the consideration of this subject I am glad to know that all is not lost that is in danger. The greater part of our people are not yet corrupted—there is still much virtue in our land. All that is necessary, is to awaken and arouse the pure of the masses to earnest thought and action on this subject, and they will arise in the majesty of truth and right, and drive back these foul destroyers of the peace and purity of our common country, and stand

forth in the defence of our noble heritage as a nation.

You have set a noble example to our church papers, by bearing the lion in his den; and if you firmly maintain the ground, you occupy you will find all true patriots and Christians rallying to your support; and when the virtuous part of our people are fully aroused to the designs of our enemies, the battle may be severe, but victory will be assured.

About forty years ago, when Vicksburg was a young and prosperous city, it became the resort of a large number of gamblers. They had accumulated there in such great numbers that for a time they seemed to have everything their own way. They became so bold and defiant as to outrage all law and ruled the place to the very verge of ruin. Murders and violence were almost of daily occurrence. The good citizens of the place bore it for a long time. Appeals to the law were fruitless. The officers of the law failed to perform their duty or in any way to afford relief. Finally, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and every other remedy had failed, the honest and good people of the whole community rose in mass, fired with indignation and true moral courage, and expelled them to the four winds, and restored their city and community to peace and order again.

There is a point in forbearance, beyond which a man cannot go and be guiltless. The law of self-preservation is as sacred and binding upon whole communities as upon individuals. Necessity dictates its own law, and it is terrible when everything else has failed. When a man's domain is invaded by thieves or murderers, or by violence in any form, he is more than justified in his defence, even to the taking of life; but to protect the innocent under his care, it is an imperative duty to defend them to the last extremity. And when a whole community is invaded by a band of reckless desperadoes, seeking to wrong, defraud and corrupt society, overturn and trample underfoot the laws of civil and social life, and the officers of the law cover before them, and afford no protection, what remedy is left us, but that of "self-preservation" as a community, as was the case in Vicksburg, and may soon be in other places.

Good men patiently endure wrongs and outrages upon their rights and interests for a time; they seek redress by the provisions of the law, so long as the law is promptly administered; but when these remedies fail to give protection, he is bound to choose the least of two evils, and defend himself. And so of communities.

HOUSTON, Dec. 29, 1875.

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.—Mr. Editor.—The following resolution was adopted unanimously and heartily by the quarterly conference of Crockett station, to-day:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the course of Rev. I. G. John, D.D., in the management of the editorial columns of the *Christian Advocate*, and that we esteem the *ADVOCATE* more than ever, and will lend our efforts to increase its circulation.

Your course is approved by all the Methodists, and so far as I know, by all the friends of good order, in this portion of the country. Fraternally—JOHN ADAMS.

THE SPRING SESSION AT RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—Not the 1st of January, but the 15th of February is the beginning of the Spring Session at Randolph Macon. Students entering before that time have to fall into advancing classes at great disadvantages; but on the 15th of February they can enter classes just formed. Board is very cheap—from \$10 to \$15 per month. \$18 will pay all the tuition fees from February to the last of June—end of the session. Those who desire to enter College at the opening of the Spring Session will please correspond with the Proctor, Major W. A. Shepard, at Ashland, Va.—JAS. A. DEXAN, Pres. R. M. C.

INTELLIGENCE from Spain states that a short time since the authorities of Toledo closed a Protestant Church and expelled a pastor and school master. Wherever Catholicism is dominant it is intolerant. The same policy would mark their history in this country if they held the reins of power.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, '76.

The two Christmas articles in this issue were intended for the ADVOCATE of the 25th. As the paper did not appear on that date, we trust they will be considered of sufficient merit by our readers to entitle them to a position in this number.

We see it stated that there are two thousand seven hundred and thirty breweries in the United States. Multiply these by the saloons in our cities, the groceries in our towns, the doggeries on our cross-roads and it will be seen that whiskey has more facilities for its circulation than education and Christianity.

There are some matters we cannot commence too soon. We attended all but one of the Texas Conferences and remarked the fact that the Conference collections failed to meet the wants of the claimants. These claimants are the superannuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of the preachers who have died in the work. You and I want to die in the work, and we may leave wife and children in a helpless condition. What a pang thrills the heart as we think of such a contingency. Our wives and children may, in the Providence of God, be left in a destitute condition. God will not forget them and he will not overlook the fact if the church overlooks them. If we neglect those who now look to the church for help, we forfeit our claim on the sympathy and support of the church in behalf of those we love.

People often write and talk about things they have never examined, and succeed in making a display of their own ignorance. A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writing from New York furnishes an instance of the fact. He pronounces the Moody and Sankey revival a "religious frenzy which seems to be a great tidal wave which has gathered its force from every camp-meeting in the country;" and seeks to show its absurdity by relishing a conversation he claims to have heard on a ferry boat running from Brooklyn to New York, between one of the Moody and Sankey Christians and a rough. The former was described as a lank sanctimonious party, with face, nose, hair and neck-tie distressingly damp. This lank individual is represented as snuffing out a revival song which is ridiculed by the rough, who is rebuked by the sanctimonious individual with a rhapsody of nonsense. It is evident that this correspondent is more familiar with Dickens than with his Bible and has accepted the caricatures of preachers and pious people with which the novelist too often interlarded his pages as genuine specimens of evangelical Christians. The picture is not true in a single feature. Religious people are not remarkable for lankness, nor is impudence one of their peculiarities. They accept gratefully the good things of life and develop as large a share of cheerfulness as the very happiest of sinners. We have closed a visit to several Conferences, have spent weeks in company with preachers and religious people, and can witness them a whole-souled, genial and cheerful as any other body of men can exhibit; and they need neither the exhilaration of earthly pleasures nor the fumes of the wine-cup to produce that condition of mind. Their religion made them happy.

We fear the sort of Christians with which the correspondent of the Courier-Journal has associated are poor specimens. He had better change his company.

Letters Unanswered.

- Dec. 17.—T. B. Buckingham, J. W. Johnson (2), Jno. B. Smith, Thos Whitworth, M. C. Fields, H. B. Stocking, Wm. Price.
Dec. 18.—W. T. Melugin, D. P. Haggard, M. C. Blackburn, J. F. Neal, J. R. Crowder, J. S. Mathis, J. L. Lemons, J. D. Shaw, E. G. Duval, J. K. Lane.
Dec. 20.—T. W. Hines, Jno. B. Smith, R. C. Hendrick, J. R. Cole, W. T. Jones, B. A. Thomasson, M. B. Rankin, S. H. Brown, J. M. Wesson, J. M. Truitt, J. S. Clower, H. B. Swafford.
Dec. 21.—B. T. Kavanaugh, J. W. De-Villias.
Dec. 22.—J. M. Bond, I. N. Reeves, J. H. Tucker, J. P. Mussett, B. H. McDaniel, M. H. Neely, W. A. Sampay, Jno. Adams, D. M. Proctor, E. S. Boyd.
Dec. 23.—F. T. Mitchell, J. W. Whipple, J. E. Muse, Daniel Morse, Thos. Vinson, H. Bishop, W. C. Young.
Dec. 27.—A. C. McDongale, J. J. Davis, E. F. Boone, A. M. Box, R. H. H. Barnett, T. G. A. Tharp, Jno. B. Smith (2), D. P. Cullen, W. T. Melugin, J. R. Randle, D. B. Kealy, W. S. May, S. W. Jones, J. Bader, J. M. Mills, W. F. Compton, G. R. Bryce, J. M. Blanton, T. G. Gillmore, J. B. Wamack, J. M. Truitt, W. R. Lay, E. A. Stocking, W. H. H. Biggs, L. B. Ellis, H. B. Heary.
Dec. 28.—T. W. Glass (2), O. A. Fisher, C. R. Shepard, A. G. Nollan.
Dec. 29.—Wm. Farmer, Wm. Price, H. Bishop, B. H. McDaniel, W. A. Shook, E. F. Boone.
Dec. 30.—J. M. Truitt, W. F. Compton, M. C. Fields, W. S. May.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

Nothing helps a preacher more than a good hearer. Many a good sermon has been spoiled by the averted countenances or wandering eyes of some of the leading members of a congregation. Such hearers are worse than a shower bath on a raw morning in March.

Thoughts, that sparkled when the preacher arranged them in his study, appear tame as they fall from his lips on an unappreciative listener. Doctrines that moved his heart and inspired his intellect as he formulated them over his Bible, lose their freshness as some influential member of the congregation listens to them with a half concealed yawn of weariness. When ear and eye receive each precious truth, and the speaking countenance reflects emotions of the preacher's heart, his zeal is rekindled and his intellect flames out with fresh brightness and force.

Help your preacher with generous looks, when he is preaching. If he blunders and stumbles from embarrassment, help him over the hard place with a prayer or a cheering look; if he says a good thing, let him see you appreciate its pith and point. He hungers for your sympathy. Loud amens are some times regarded as among the peculiarities of old-time Methodism; they were also the peculiarity of the early days of Christianity. Responses came from the congregation when some important truth was stated or precious promise proclaimed, which rolled up from the congregation like the shout of an army in its hour of victory.

English audiences are more responsive than those in America. The loud "hear, hear!" puts fresh springs in the soul of the speaker on the missionary platform, and each fresh outburst of eloquence from his lips is met by a corresponding response from his congregation.

In this country there is a marked difference between a country and a city audience. The farmers come from their business or physical labor with comparatively unwearied minds. They come to hear the sermon. Their minds are open to the reception of the "weighty matters of the law." They follow, with keen appreciation, the carefully prepared defense of some cardinal principle of their faith. They discuss the sermon, on their way home, with their neighbors and talk about it around the fireside at night. If it was a good sermon, if the preacher had liberty, if he preached on some favorite subject or text, if he had brought out a new text and spread its treasures before the people, if he had defended, with ability and force, the customs and usages of the church, the services of the day were the event of the week in that community. The same preacher passing from the country to the city congregation encounters hearers who have come with wearied minds from the toils and burdens of their business. Paper will mature before the week passes, and the merchant's mind on Sunday morning will recur to the resources at command to meet it: Saturdays' mail brought ill or good news, and he finds it hard to draw in his wandering thoughts. It is the worry rather than the work of these tired brain-workers that often sends them to an early grave, and while living overworks brain and heart so completely that the Sabbath finds them weary and listless.

The preacher feels the influence of such surroundings. The averted eye, the absent look, the lack of prompt responses, when he waxes earnest and warm, tell of pre-occupied minds which, possibly, amid their cares and anxieties, still hunger for the Word of Life. But the preacher feels it. The fast lives, the sensational conditions of American life leave their impress on the pulpit. Often the preacher in his efforts to arouse those wearied minds, supposes that he will succeed by adding new beauties to his sermons. He searches for new beauties of thought and labors diligently after more elegant, eloquent, expressions. He toils hard to elevate his style, to gather from philosophy its wonders, from poetry its beauties, with which to interest and charm his hearers. These weary minds do not come to the house of God to listen to learned and elaborate discourses, which will tax their intellectual forces, as they attempt to keep pace with the disquisition. Practical religion, earnest spiritual discourses, are their need. One secret of Moody and Sankey's wonderful power over city congregations arises from the fact that the people, wearied with the learned, philosophic and scientific discussions, which with immense labor these preachers have prepared to meet the high intellectual demands of such intelligent audiences, now turn with eagerness to the simple story of salvation pronounced or sung by these earnest-hearted Evangelists. Bible lessons by lay preachers draw crowds of men and women to the church on week nights while the same has on Sunday a cold and listless audience to hear an eloquent sermon; over which the preacher toiled till eyes are failing and brain worn out.

While the preacher needs the sympathy of good hearers to cheer him in his work, each congregation needs sympathy on the part of the preacher with their actual wants to secure that attention. The power of the pulpit is the

cross. When Christ is lifted up, His presence will draw the people. They will respond to the attractions of Divine love revealed in the Divine Sufferer. Let both people and preacher meet on Calvary and the people will support the pulpit with better than material aid, and the pulpit will lift the people from their cares into that higher spiritual life where the eye of faith ever beholds a better inheritance than those things "which perish with their using."

QUEER OBJECTIONS.

Talking recently with a member of the church about the mission work he frankly expressed his doubts as to its usefulness and gave the following among other reasons: He had seen the Indians of our frontier in their native state and again when they were in contact with civilization, and when missionaries were in contact with them, and was convinced that while the barbarous and uncivilized class was deficient in intelligence they were both better and happier by themselves. We suggested that the bad Indians among those who were semi-civilized were demoralized by contact with bad white men, mean whiskey and rascally traders and agents, and not because of any malign influence from civilization, much less from their contact with Christianity. In many fields the missionary has encountered more difficulty from the evil influences introduced by corrupt and dishonest white men, than from the ignorance or prejudice of the heathen. Drunken and dissolute sailors offered a more stubborn barrier to the progress of the mission work in the islands of the Pacific than all the hostility arising from their love of their ancient faith. To hold the missionary responsible for the unholy influence of these evil men would be as unreasonable as to hold the stars of night responsible for its darkness.

The next objection was original but not logical. "Much talk," he said, "was made on the work among the Fiji Islands, but he saw by the papers recently that the inhabitants were all dying with measles." We thought the old story of the complaint made by a certain sick man, that the doctor's prescription for fever and ague was a failure because the first day that he took it he fell out of the window and broke his leg, was in point. Absurd as it was it was only an exaggeration of the leading objections to the mission work. If we admit that the heathens have souls and that Christ alone can save us from sin, the obligation to "go or send" follows inevitably. If a man fails to see it, it is sufficient evidence of his own spiritual obliquity.

BISHOP PIERCE.—Last week Bishop Pierce concluded his round of Conferences, which commenced with the Indian Mission Conference early in October and closed with the Texas Conference, Dec. 13. He left immediately for his home in Sparta, Ga. It was our privilege to meet the Bishop at four of the Texas Conferences, and feel ourself deeply indebted to him for the patient and earnest interest he manifested respecting the enterprise we were called to represent before each body. It was only an expression of the deep concern he displayed respecting all departments of Christian effort in this great Southwest. Our great educational interests found him a warm friend and wise counselor. Out of the Conference room he continued in labors abundant. He preached his way through Texas. On leaving he bears with him the prayers of both preachers and people that he may be spared the church for as many years as number the days of his venerable sire.

We do not speak with authority, but we expect to have the pleasure of seeing or hearing from the Bishop in our State again before the year closes.

We do speak with authority when we promise our readers a number of letters from his pen during the coming months.

REV. W. R. D. STOCKTON.—Bro. Stockton, at the late session of the Northwest Texas Conference, was appointed Agent of the Waco Female College. He was in attendance at the Texas Conference and in strong and forcible terms urged the claims of the institution he represents. We most earnestly commend both the agent and the institution to the liberality of the Church. Bro. S. will visit the Church in every direction; and both the pulpits of our Church and the co-operation of the preachers should be at his command.

REV. J. M. WESSON was in the city the past week. REV. J. C. RANDLE paid the ADVOCATE office a visit last Thursday.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

The world moves indeed! Eighteen hundred and seventy-six times hath the sun—the blazing, burning orb of day—registered his periods in the calendar of years since the world trembled with the advent of Jehovah in carnate form. Nearly nineteen hundred years have gone into the eternal past since the light of God's love burst through the dark clouds and deep despair that sin had entailed upon the world, and gave to the redemption of mankind a token and a sign that grows in grandeur with the coming of the years, and widens in the sweep of its glory as the cycles of the sun blend themselves with the ages that have gone before. Death had set its seal upon the world; darkness had supplanted every vestige of that Divine light that had shone as "a pillar of fire" in the firmament; and sin, like a "monster of hideous mien," had erected its throne in almost every heart created for the adoration and service of the Most High God. The seed sprung from the loins of Abraham had multiplied indeed, but their fruits were unsavory to the taste of the Divine Ruler. Long He had forbore, often He had forgiven the transgressions of His creatures, and many times delivered them from the dire afflictions they had called upon their own heads; but rebellion against Him was the bent of every heart; and deliverances from dangers only encouraged the waywardness of their feet that followed no paths but those that led to sin. Jehovah looked upon the works of His own hands; upon the transgressions of the creatures that had been honored with the semblance of His own image; and it almost repented God that he had made man. Idols of brass and stone, images of created beings, rose as the objects of worship over the claims of the Living God—and while the world thus stood within the portals of death, there was a tender chord struck in the breast of Him who had called into existence all things from nothing; and instantly the soft strains that rose with all the speaking pathos of Eolian melodies began their ascent from the spheres that rolled in the boundless realms of space. Not a discordant murmur mingled itself in the swell of nature's choir as the star appeared in the East, sending its rays over the gloomy world below and dispelling the darkness that enveloped it like a pall. The plains of Judea lay stretched out in all their gorgeous beauty, with their warbling brooks giving back the soft reflections of the day-star that had arisen to mark the great, culminating climax in God's love for a dying world. Slowly it ascended in the heavens, wider and further it scattered its radiating beams, while the music of the spheres marked with indescribable melody the expansion of its brilliant luster. The flocks that had wandered over the broad landscape or gambled along the hills that bordered the far stretching plains that looked out towards Bethlehem, had been gathered together in their folds. The shepherds who had fed the wild echoes with the music of their reeds and pipes, had grown wearied with their cares and had given into the hands of sleep, that sweet restorer, the re- vivification of their exhausted faculties. Sweet indeed was the silence that fell upon this scene. Grand beyond the conception of mortal mind was the bursting glory that aroused the sleepers and brought them with their gifts to the feet of the infant Savior. The science of salvation was no longer a problem difficult of solution. The approach to the Mercy Seat had been opened up to the bleeding hearts that yearned for the touch of a pitying God. It only awaited the passions of the Lamb, the sufferings of the Son of God, the teachings of the Redeemer, and the agonies that gave the refinement of torture to the concluding scenes on Calvary's classic brow, to complete the new system ordained by the King of All for the salvation of mankind. It is not the tearing of the veils in the temples; the renting of the adamantine rocks in the bosoms of the everlast-

ing hills; and the darkness that enveloped the face of the earth, that we commemorate on this day. It is not the death-wail of God on the cross, the pardon he gave to the thief at his side, the deep darkness of the gloomy tomb over which "Mary, the Mother of Jesus, and the other Mary," held their long watch as the measured tread of the Roman soldiers broke the awful stillness that filled out the gloomy hours of that memorable night that lingered long in its labors to give birth to the bright dawn of the glorious day that should witness the fulfillment of all that had been written touching the appearance, the death, and the departure, of the Son of God. It is not the rigors of Roman law, under which innocence met persecution rather than protection, that we are to review on this day—that stands prominent in its importance under far different memories. It is not the bloody sweat that flowed down the fevered cheek of the incarnate God, as he wrestled with His Father in prayer, asking that the chalice might pass untouched from His lips; not the heavy sleep that fell upon his followers who could not "watch even a little while" with their leader, that we are called upon to commemorate on this, the natal day of "the only begotten of the Most High." It is the luminous light that burns in the firmament of God's eternal glory, the light of the world, the light that has lingered for ages in the darkness of death, that has risen from the gloom of the grave, and glitters against the burnished shields that shine on the breasts of the redeemed in Israel—the magnified light of the speaking star that gilded the plains of Judea eighteen hundred and seventy-six years ago, that we are called upon to admire, to love, and to worship on this day; the greatest, in the calendar of time—the one singled out by God for our observance as the birth-day of all the bliss the soul can inherit in the far off plains, where the risen Savior no longer suffers; but rules and reigns co-equal and co-eternal with His Father.

KILLING KINDNESS

One week after Christmas comes the New Year, and on that day hundreds of ladies, arrayed in dresses that would almost make Solomon's lily to look shabby, will receive the visits of many hundreds of young men. It is the custom of the season—and in many respects a pleasant custom. The making of New Year's calls is something in itself commendable. It is delightful, with the recurrence of the New Year, to renew the associations of the past; and it is thoughtful to wish one's friends health, happiness and prosperity; for these little kindly remembrances smooth down the rough places in the journey of life.

But at many, shall we say a majority, of the houses which will be opened for callers on that auspicious day, the guests will be urged to drink wine when accepting the hospitalities of the table. Few ladies know how hard it is to be wise when beauty and wit challenges man to be foolish. Not a few who scorn the public bar and refuse the genial glass of a friend, fall before the dancing eyes and lovely smile of a kindly woman. Young men who know the danger of drink—who tremble while they drink—are unable to deny the merry challenge of lovely woman.

All women hate drunkenness by instinct, for well they know that it is upon their sex its heaviest blows fall. It is not on the drunkard lying in the gutter, rolling in the filth of a police station, or raving with the dreadful horrors of the treatment, that its most terrible woes fall; it is upon woman and her children that the curse crushes heaviest. That instinct which so often guides her aright when man's reason is at fault prompts her to hate the monster so soon as she knows his presence. But it so happens that but few of the young ladies who will receive their gentlemen friends on New Year's day know what drunkenness is. To their experience, it is a little metaphorical

mystification—a slight delusion as to the axis of vision—a laughable degree of uncertainty as to the door-knob—a temporary weakness in the ankles—or a confusion in the figures of a quadrille—a something to be laughed at—a text for a tease. To them it is this and nothing more. We beg our fair readers not to shrug their white shoulders and turn away with impatience at our warning. They are not removed beyond the happening of a dreadful contingency. Do they know that it means more than mirthful folly? It means a starving family—a murdered wife—a ruined home. It means the red knife of murder; it means the shriek of a trampled woman; it means a whole catalogue of nameless crimes. It means ghoulishly atrocious and horrible child-murder—that curdle the blood to think of.

We can almost hear the beauty of the parlor, with impatience say: "Yes, maybe so to some, but not to our set." "Yes, Mad'm-selle, to your set;" to the devotees of wealth and fashion; to the children of fortune and the church; to the favored of education and refinement.

Of the seven thousand patients who carried their disease and their despair to Binghampton, thirty were clergymen—eloquent expounders of the Gospel; eight were judges—noted for the rectitude of their legal opinions; 197 were lawyers, many of them eminent in their profession; 226 were physicians, some of them noted for their surpassing skill; 340 were merchants, many having high financial standing; 240 were gentlemen of fortune.

The professions to be recruited from the ranks of the young men who are the New Year's callers of '76, are the professions where drunkenness works its most terrible work.

Sleeping dormant in the constitutions of many a brave-hearted, noble-minded young man, whose lips will touch the glass at the bidding of beauty, are the germs of hereditary appetite—appetites which perhaps sent their grandfathers to drunkards' graves; appetites, which, under the influence of correct associations—good influences—and God's holy spirit would remain torpid forever; but which, warmed to life by a single glass, will rage, sting, poison, and destroy, the brightest intellects, the most noble aspirations; and degrade the grandest future.

If the honest, but thoughtless, women who will kiss the glass that friends drink, could see beneath this surface, they would banish this dreadful custom from their houses. The young man, trembling at his own infirmity, resolves to drink but at a few favored places; to touch glasses with none but the most lovely of his lady friends. After the first few glasses, he promises to abstain; but each time he drinks, resistance becomes more difficult, and by nightfall he is a spectacle at which devils would laugh and angels weep. Could the custom be reversed, and the callers at morning appear as they do at sundown, house would be closed as soon as opened; for no woman could enjoy a spectacle so disgusting.

It is true, as a mother once urged in defence of the custom, that "young ladies must furnish entertainment and attraction to their guests." "And it is but natural" as a matron who hated the custom retorted, "that those who are deficient in wit and other charms should make up in 'spirit' what they lack in sense. There are plenty of young men who will prefer the brandy of Miss Fanny to the beauty of Alice or the brains of Lucy. It may be cruel to rob Fanny who has neither beauty nor brilliancy, of brandy—her only allurements. Let her have that bait and such fish as it will catch."

Let it be established as a social law that no lady who has beauty, intelligence and refinement enough so entertain her guests, shall place wine before them; and then thousands of young men will live to make happy homes who are now killed by Kindness.

BRO. J. C. G. R. PATTON says: "We all approve your course in giving the gambling ring of Galveston their dues. Subscribers to the ADVOCATE will increase in number on account thereof."

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, '76.

Correspondence.

THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

First, Last and Always.

Mr. Editor—At the previous session of the East Texas Conference there was an attempted opposition to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in the form of an unfriendly report, but as it was feeble, it was strangled in the birth, and gave way to a rising tide of confident zeal, which has been accumulating and spreading ever since, until, I am happy to say, at the late session, there was universal harmony in the adoption of the report of the committee on books and periodicals, which placed the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in its true position as the ORGAN of Texas Methodism. Not as a member of the ADVOCATE family, having equal claims with others, but in front of any and all others—OURS—and to it, we pledge our faith and sacred honor. This is just what was intended by the action of the late conference. If the five Texas Conferences were thus heartily pledged and would move in harmony with one common aim and purpose, not only to sustain, but to make the ADVOCATE a growing, rising power in Texas, fully abreast with the very best papers in the church, the desired end might be achieved with an ease and a grace, the luxury of which may not be estimated in advance. Shall it be done? Quickly done? Answer, ye three hundred itinerant Methodist preachers—each and all agents of and for the ADVOCATE—and ye hosts of Methodists, who swarm from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, 60,000 in number—sovereigns of the grandest country on the face of the globe, destined at no distant day to be an empire in its resources. It shall be done! Do I hear it as it wells up from a host as decisive of success as are the trumping of an army to the charge? Listen, Mr. Editor! Catch the first premonitory notes of triumph, adjust and tighten the editorial harness, replenish your quiver, and press the battle to the gate of every gambling hell, and spare not wickedness in high places. Your cause is just, and you are backed by a host. Agents sometimes err in the manner of presenting the claims of the ADVOCATE. They group the family of Advocates, and ask which do you prefer? I am the agent of each and all, and you can exercise your preference.

Subscriber—I hardly know which to take. Which do you think the best? Agent—Really, I do not know. You must exercise your own judgment and preference. Sub.—Well, as I am from Tennessee, I'll take the Nashville paper—it is an old friend, etc. Such an agent will never accomplish much for our paper. Suppose an insurance agent to proceed upon this line of policy—he would starve in a land of plenty. What would be thought of agents in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, who would place the TEXAS ADVOCATE on a level, having equal claims with the Nashville, Southern and New Orleans Advocates? Do they do it? Never. Why then may not Texas agents evince the same Christian patriotism in the support of Texas Methodism? It is not that we love other members of the Advocate family less, but ours more. We love other men's wives and children, but must be permitted to love our own more. I have but little sympathy with this class of milk and cider agents, and equally as little with that class of immigrants who settle on Texas soil, cultivate our broad acres, breathe our salubrious atmosphere, live under our bright sky, live on Texas bounty, and under the protection of her laws, find wives for their sons and husbands for their daughters in Texas, and refuse to give a hearty support to her institutions and enterprises, both of church and State. Men who left their affections in their native States had better have staid with them. The State may adopt them, but the alliance will be illegitimate; and what is true of the State is equally true of the church. When a Methodist comes to Texas he ought to have his consent to ally himself to Texas Methodism; her educational enterprises, church organ and everything else in the way of church progress; and if in this he fails as a principle of motive and action, he is in the wrong place; has made a mistake; he is rather an intruder than acquisition.

The Central Organ, of Nashville, has reduced its subscription price from \$2 50 to \$2 00, at which you complain. If any covet-

nant, as between publishers, has been broken without timely notice, it is cause of complaint; otherwise, I must differ with you, Mr. Editor, as to the policy. I should be very glad to see that paper reduced to one dollar, or even half that amount—the lower the better—so as to place it in every Methodist family in the Southern church. When the publishing house becomes strong enough to do it, I trust it will be done. So far from supplanting the other church papers, it would be a harbinger, going before and opening the way, and whetting the appetites of thousands for their own conference organs. As applied to Texas and her ADVOCATE, it is eminently true. The Central organ at Nashville can in no sense supply the place of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Let agents do their duty with a will, and there is no cause of uneasiness in that direction. None of the conferences have asked you to reduce the price of the ADVOCATE, and will not, for the reason they know that it cannot be self-sustaining at a less price. When we swell your list of subscribers to 15,000, then and not sooner will we ask a reduction of the price.

In closing this article, I recommend its heading as a suitable motto to all agents and Texas Methodists: THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, first, last and always. R. S. FINLEY. TYLER, Dec. 8, 1875.

Letter from Kentucky.

Thanksgiving—"Aged" Matrimony—A Colored Detector Detected. (Special Correspondence of the ADVOCATE.) DANVILLE, Dec., 1875.

Thanksgiving is over. The turkeys, as described by an Eastern paper as having been seen on the sunnyside of the house holding the President's proclamation under one foot, while with the other they turned with the most intense interest the leaves of the almanac, have filled their mission and graced the festal board. The residue of the turkey family so fortunate as to escape are calculating, with an anxiety worthy a philosopher, the time to the coming festivities, when they, too, in all probability, will head the "bill of fare." We all feasted, and I trust were truly grateful to the giver of all for His goodness toward. The appointed day was observed, to some extent, throughout the State, but not with that "Puritanical" strictness which is so commendable and which is so characteristic of New England. Of all the churches here (nearly a dozen in number) services were held in only one, and only a small congregation assembled there. I must confess I was somewhat disappointed that the good people of our vicinity did not make their thankfulness more public. I am sure they have enough for which to be grateful, and that they have nothing they did not receive of Him who is kind unto all.

Although the people of Kentucky may be deficient in this, in the line of matrimony, I am sure, they do not fall very far "below par." Besides the marriages which happen, as a matter of course, between the young folks, there was a wedding near here a few weeks ago which brightened the hopes of the depending in a most wonderful manner. A gentleman, already past his "four score years," succeeded in persuading a maiden lady within one of seventy, that it was not good to be alone, even for the short time they had to remain here; they were traveling the same way and might as well accompany each other. He was an old hand at the business, having at different times in his life persuaded three others to the same effect. But this did not alter the magic influence. Our "young-old ladies," bachelors and widowers have adopted the motto: "We live in hope."

Our town, though small among the great cities of the East, and notwithstanding it has neither a railroad nor a steamboat line, is the scene of some of the most remarkable events of the day. During the later part of November, a negro man, of very peculiar and suspicious appearance, made himself known to the town authorities as a "detective," and intimated that he had succeeded in identifying himself with a band of negroes who contemplated replenishing their wardrobes from the clothing stores, and then to visit the jewelers, in order to make themselves more comfortable in this world's goods. He stated he would deliver the whole party into their hands for a small consideration.

The officers were disposed to regard him with suspicion from the first, but concluded it could result in nothing worse than a miserable failure or an embarrassing hoax, and offered him a reward. He pointed out to them the store to be entered and then left on his laudable undertaking. Hardly expecting any one, but acting—to be on the safe

side—the officers stationed a guard of nine young men around the store indicated as the first to be entered. They were not to be disappointed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock four negroes were discovered making their way toward the back part of the building. Some of them had reached the top of the fence behind the store and were preparing to descend to the back door. Some one fired upon them from a window above, knocking one of them off the fence. The stationed party then fired five or six shots, wounding two of the negroes—one of whom has since died. The informant was then arrested and lodged in jail until the matter could be further investigated. From all the evidence that could be possibly obtained, it is almost certain that the whole affair was a manufactured and pre-arranged plan for obtaining the reward that would be offered by the authorities. Yet, with so much skill and ingenuity had he managed his case, that it was found impossible to keep him under arrest for any offence against the statute or common law. Thus, we see the law—the accumulated wisdom of centuries—completely baffled by the designs of an ignorant negro.

The indignation of the whole community, and especially of his own color, when the trap was discovered, was at a pitch that made it anything but healthy for the instigator. He was, therefore, retained in jail for his own safety. It was afterwards ascertained that he had escaped from a neighboring jail—this not being his first experience in rascality—the officers whereof came for their prisoner, and now "quiet reigns in Warsaw." E.

For the ADVOCATE.] All Things Too Low and Little for the Soul, but Religion.

I never met with anything that filled my mind but religion. I have stood and looked at the brow of the steep and high mountain till my mind has thrilled and swelled with admiration, but the mountain had its limits; I could see its top, and its sides, and I wanted something more. I have gazed at the sea in a storm, when its waves rolled and swelled, tumbled headlong, breaking and foaming and roaring in wild and fearful commotion; but the uproar died at my feet, and the elements around me, all but the invincible and noisy winds, were still. I have watched the heavens when marshaling their forces for a storm of thunder; I have seen the clouds thicken and run to and fro, crossing and passing and embracing each other; hurrying to and fro in confused motion, and forming themselves into one grand, black phalanx, menacing both earth and sky. I have seen the lightning flash and heard the thunder. I have seen it flash again brighter and broader; and I have heard it thunder again louder and quicker. The lightning has come nearer, spread wider, fallen faster and thicker; the clouds have rained down fire in streams, and the flames have blazed on the trees and ran along the ground, and the lightning have lightened the earth. Crack has followed crack; the hills have trembled; the habitations of man have shaken. Hailstones and flames of fire and streams and floods and frightened men and women, all have joined to swell the terror of the scenes that fill the soul. But in this case, also, the object was too small. Or, if in the midst of this awful scenery my mind has been filled, it was not the storm that filled it, but the unseen and infinite Jehovah that gave the storm its being.

Connected with God, everything pleases and everything satisfies. The idea of God gives interest to everything, and adds to everything a kind of infinity. The minutest object in creation, viewed in connection with its maker; and the commonest events of time, viewed in connection with Providence, are nobler objects for contemplation, and furnish a richer feast to the mind, than the whole universe of objects and events without a God. And I could never fancy that any way of life could please me—or that any end that I could propose to myself would satisfy me, apart from religion. Every way of life apart from religion seemed too low for man, unworthy of his nature, and unequal to the eager craving of his soul. Give me religion and I am happy; it presents employment and delights to exercise my powers, and fill the longings of my soul for ever and ever. Here I am at home. I walk up and down in a world that is in harmony with my soul. I breathe at large; I feast on the food of heaven, and I live and feast forever. My affections swell to transports; my hopes become realities, and I enjoy the life of heaven on earth. Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, of his abundant mercy, hath begotten us again to a living hope of an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. The black wall of death that hid the eternal world from our view, and shut our

hopes within the dark and troubled limits of mortality, is thrown down. I love the Gospel. Next to the eternal God that gave it, I prize it above all things. It is the bright and glad some emanation of boundless wisdom and love. Without its influence the richest blessings of life would be barren; the noblest sympathies of the soul would be a pang, and the dearest friendship a mocking, vexing and illusive shadow. Without the Gospel, man is a mystery; the world is a house of torture; life a curse; and death a frightful leap we know not whither. Give me the Gospel and the blessings of time are enriched a thousand fold; the high and Godlike sympathies of my nature become springs of joy; friendship is a nourishing plant too delicate for earth, which is to spread its blossoms and to yield its fruits in heaven. Give me the Gospel and man is the offspring of God; the world is one grand scheme of moral discipline; afflictions are the seeds of health and joy; life is the way to immortality, and death the messenger of heaven to take the regenerated spirits of the saints to glory. "Thanks be to God for His unspeakable gift." T. W.

The Advocate Endorsed.

Extract from Report of Committee on Books and Periodicals—East Texas Conference, M. E. Church South, Held at Carthage, Nov. 24-25.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, edited by the Rev. I. G. John, and published by the Advocate Publishing Company, Galveston, Texas, at \$2 50 per annum, is peculiarly our paper. It is published on our soil and by our brethren. It is in sympathy with all our enterprises and comes to our help in time of great need. It is true the press and fixtures do not belong to the Church; it is true the Church does not receive a revenue from its publication—nevertheless, it is our paper. We believe that no Church paper published by us brings in money directly to the Church, nor are they published for that purpose. Any Conference or company would be gratified to know their paper is self-sustaining. We repeat that the paper is our paper. It defends our doctrines, our ministers and our people, and spreads abroad the great plan of salvation. It denounces evil of all kinds and in all places, and is becoming a terror to evil-doers. The eye of Christianity in Texas has turned toward this paper as an instrument in the hand of God for the pulling down of some of the strongholds of Satan. The zeal, boldness, and knowledge of the editor has claimed the attention of the bar and prominent men in our cities and country. From the reports before us, we find that these excellent papers (Galveston and Nashville Advocates) are poorly supported.

Many circuits of large membership have but few subscribers. One circuit has a membership of 901 and only takes 13 copies of the ADVOCATE. We hardly think one family in twenty-five take our own paper. In view of the importance of the subject under consideration we would ask the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, We will recommend, above all others, our own publications. Resolved, When we purchase books we will purchase them from our own publishing house. Resolved, We will try to prevail on our people to buy Methodist books and read the same. Resolved, We (the preachers) will, from the pulpit, show the evil resulting from light and corrupting literature. Resolved, We will try to influence every Methodist family to subscribe for the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and, when able, to take the Nashville Advocate also. Respectfully submitted.—R. W. THOMPSON, Chairman.

BREMONT.—Mr. Editor:—I arrived at this place on the evening of the 8th—got situated in the parsonage on the 10th, and tried (although suffering from a severe cold contracted by exposure while coming over from Centerville) to preach yesterday in Bremont and at Rhoades' Chapel—two or three miles from Bremont. This people, thus far, have shown us much kindness, and I am very well pleased with my surroundings. I began yesterday to advocate THE ADVOCATE. I intend to labor, if possible, more faithfully for you this year than ever. May you increase in circulation and subscribers until every Methodist family in Texas hail your weekly visits as absolutely pleasant and profitable. W. F. COMPTON, Agt

THE Republic of Costa Rica grants religious liberty to all sects and religions. It has a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, and but one Protestant minister in all the land. An appeal has been made to the Methodists of the United States to send missionaries thither. THE holy angels rejoice when they see us victorious. Devils look in, hoping that we may succumb.

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

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find HANCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by 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 25, 1867. SETH S. HANCK—Dear Sir:—Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1866, immediately my family physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief from the medicines he prescribed. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I again returned to my family physician; he was cupped and bled at several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be or what I was 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 only had two attacks afterward. In the month of February, 1867, I commenced to use your Pills with the blessing of Providence, your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 20, 3-1/2 Third St., Philadelphia, Penn. W. M. ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? SETH S. HANCK—Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed \$5, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took agreeably to your directions. He has never had a fit since. It 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 good many years. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on several occasions for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure. Yours, C. H. CITY, Grenada, Yalabusha county, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, June 29, 1867. SETH S. HANCK—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen 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. On several occasions he continued until his mind appeared to be totally deranged, in which condition he would continue for a day or two after the fits had ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without any success. Having seen your advertisement, I purchased two boxes of your Pills, and gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, and is about thirty years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, which was ten years since. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. B. L. DE FRIESE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss.: SETH S. HANCK—Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in relating a case of Epilepsy, cured by your invaluable PILLS. My brother, J. J. Lyon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase likewise. To the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often 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: SETH S. HANCK, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$5; two, \$9; twelve, \$27. *Please mention that you saw this advertisement in THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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OPTIC. Has long attracted the notice of the most eminent physicians, by its great efficacy in curing what were considered incurable cases of disease where the patients have been almost destroyed by SCROFULA, etc., and 1869, VALENTINE MOTT, of the New York University, Professor of Ophthalmology, and CHAPMAN, of Philadelphia, and many other physicians of celebrity, gave over their signatures, letters recommending it, and certifying to its great merits. It has been occasionally advertised, and thousands of families throughout the United States recommend the use of it. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. FRANKLIN STURGEON, who has devoted his attention and skill to its careful preparation during the past twenty-five years, and no bottle put up but is worthy many times its cost to the patient. It is perfectly safe in the most delicate and debilitated, and IN ALL CASES WHERE THE BLOOD IS NOT PURE, IT SHOULD BE USED FREELY. PREPARED ONLY AT SWAIM'S LABORATORY, 313 S. Second St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Descriptive pamphlets furnished gratis on application. decis-2

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JAN. 1, '75. I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.

HAVE the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than seek knowledge under false pretences.

WE laugh heartily to see a whole flock of sheep jump because one did so; might not one imagine that superior beings do the same by us, and for exactly the same reason?

BRITISH rule in India has liberated the Pariahs from bondage. The Gospel in India has given them an equal place with other converts in the church and in the school.

THERE were 2,493 births and 1,873 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 42, and the deaths by 207, the average.

SCOTLAND spent last year fully £7,000,000 sterling for whiskey for her own consumption, which is more than one-half the annual value of the lands and heritages outside of the nine larger burghs in Scotland.

It is in vain to avoid external occasions of temptation, while the liability to fall arises from within; and whenever we are ready to deny Christ, the occasion for doing so will seldom be wanting.—Williams.

The oldest tailor in the world has just died in Paris. He was 100 years old. He was called Father Fippis. He began his trade at nine years of age, and continued it till his hundredth year. He worked for ninety-one years. Three months ago he made a pair of pantaloons for his youngest great-grandchild. It took him a fortnight. "And to think," he said, "that once upon a time I could make a pair in half a day."

FITNESS FOR HEAVEN.—A clergyman riding beside a profane coachman, who discharged volley after volley of oaths, fixing his eyes upon him said: "I cannot imagine what you will do in heaven! There are no horses or coaches or saddles or bridles or public houses in heaven. There will be no one to swear at, or to whom you can use bad language. I cannot think what you will do when you get to heaven." Years after, the same clergyman was called to see a dying man, who told him that he was saved through his rebuke, "I cannot think what you will do in heaven."

FAITHFULNESS.—An Eastern allegory runs thus: "A merchant going abroad for a time, gave respectively to two of his friends two sacks of wheat each, to take care of against his return. Years passed; he came back, and applied for them again. The first took him into his storehouse, and showed them to him; but they were mildewed and worthless. The other led him out into the open country and pointed out field after field of waving corn, the produce of the two sacks given him. Said the merchant: "You have been a faithful friend. Give me two sacks of that wheat; the rest shall be thine."

A DEVONSHIRE correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes: Two lives rarely run so closely parallel as those of Robert and Mary Essery, who had lived for many years at Orchard-hill Farm, near Biddelford. They had been married sixty-five years when the husband fell ill. His wife attended him assiduously, and when he died on Wednesday afternoon she exclaimed, "Thank God he has gone before me!" It was not long, however, for the old lady sank back exhausted, and died within five hours. Both the deceased were verging on ninety years of age.

A young clergyman, at the first wedding he ever had, thought it was a pretty good time to impress upon the couple before him the solemnity of the act. "I hope, Dennis," said he to the coachman, with his license in his hand, "you have well considered this step in life." "I hope so, your reverence," answered Dennis. "It's a very important step you're taking, Mary," said the minister. "Yes, sir, I know it is," replied Mary, whimpering. "Perhaps we had better wait awhile." "Perhaps we had, your reverence," chimed in Dennis. The minister, hardly expecting such a personal application of his exhortation, and seeing the five dollar note vanishing before his eyes, betook himself to a more cheerful aspect of the situation, and said: "Yes, of course; it's solemn and important, you know, but it's a very happy time, after all, when people love each other. Shall we go on with the service?" "Yes, your reverence," they both replied, and they were soon made one in the bonds of matrimony, and that young minister is now very careful how he brings on the solemn view of marriage to timid couples.

How Sue Lost Her Temper, and What Came of it.

"Three pink and two white!" said Fred Somers, tossing some roses over the hedge. They fell at the children's feet, and Blanche knelt to pick them up.

The white are for you to match your name; and the pink for Sue. "And the white are the prettiest, of course!" murmured Sue, looking disapprovingly at the buds Blanche put into her hand; "these are all wormeaten."

"Oh! what a girl! Nothing ever suits you! Now, look as cross as a bear, I would," said Fred, rudely. "Don't!" whispered his little sister Kate—"don't make her worse. The pinks were the prettiest for you, Sue, we thought, because they match your cheeks, and we want you to wear them this afternoon."

"I'm not going to the party!" said Sue, pouting, and drawing her thick eyebrows down; then her mouth began to twitch, and she threw her rosebuds down upon the grass, and walked away towards the house. "What's the matter now?" asked Fred, puzzled, and yet looking ready to laugh. "Oh! Fred, it's such a pity," said Blanche, sorrowfully; "but papa said at breakfast if Sue lost her temper again this morning she would have to stay at home; and she's been trying so hard to be pleasant ever since."

"I wish we had'n't brought the roses," said Kate. Fred jumped over the hedge, and ran after Sue. "Stop a minute!" he cried; "I'm real sorry I was so rude! It wasn't your fault with being put out with me; it was mine."

"I was cross first," said Sue, looking, however, softened and a little comforted.

"Look here Sue, who's going to know it! Don't you say anything and nobody'll be any the wiser. I say, girls," he continued, speaking very fast—"I say, Sue hasn't been cross; it's all her fancy; and don't let any of us say any more about it. Of course, she can go to the party."

"Oh, yes, dear Sue!" cried the little girls, and Blanche began to dance and clap her hands.

"Do you think I would deceive papa?" asked Sue, blushing very red.

"It wouldn't be deceiving, if he doesn't ask you," reasoned Fred. "If he asks you, tell him, of course; but if he don't, you need not say anything about it."

"Well, I'll see," said Sue, looking grave; "where are my roses now?"

The children walked back and picked them up from the ground, and separated; Fred talked loudly of the fun they all would have when they met that afternoon.

When the children's papa came home to dinner, he was very merry. He had had a letter bringing him news. Their mamma, who had been abroad a year for her health, was well, and was coming home very soon—almost any day, the letter said, she might arrive. There was so much to talk about, and to plan, that hardly a word was said of anything else; and they were still talking of it, when the maid came to summon the children to dress for the party.

"Go, my dear little girls," he said—"go, and be very happy. I've got my party here; and he held up the letter. The children ran away, and he was left alone for about an hour; when the door of the library opened softly, and Sue stood by his side.

"Well, Sue?" he asked, pleasantly, for he had forgotten all about the party.

"Papa, do you see these pretty pink roses?"

"Yes, my child, of course I see them; very pretty and very sweet."

"Papa, will you take them? But, wait a minute; I want to tell you something, first. Papa, Fred brought them to me to wear at the party."

"Oh, yes, to be sure—the party. Why is it you are not dressed, Sue?"

"I'm not going. Oh, papa! you said I should not go to the party if I lost my temper; and I did. Papa, I could not bear to tell you, because I hate to be such a cross, disagreeable girl. Oh, papa, can you love me? I'm not sweet and good, like Blanche, but I want to try, and I will try, more and more."

Sue lay on her father's breast, sobbing, and he stroked and kissed her hair; then he took up the roses, put them in his bosom, and told Sue they would have their party together.

Sue was very happy. Never for a moment had she meant to go to the party, in spite of Fred's representations and the children's coaxing; but the struggle had been to tell her father, whose good opinion she prized more than anything in the world, and who, to her great mortification, seemed to have lately made the discovery that his daughter's temper needed watching and control. She had conquered her pride, if she had failed in conquering her temper; and one self conquest

always helps another, as her father had told her.

Besides, not only had she not lost his love (what father loves his children less for their little faults?) but she had gained his respect. This he did not tell her—perhaps he thought it would be better for her not to know it; but it was a great gain for Sue, and had an influence over all her after-life.

Children, is it not a great thought that you have it in your power to win your parent's respect? Do you think it is only grown up people who are to be respected? Oh, no! a little child may be able to compel respect. Be true, be brave; never deceive, never pretend to be what you are not. Give your parents your confidence, which is the best way to deserve theirs, and you will find that one of the happiest things in the world is to be considered by them a friend as well as a child.

It is now stated that the Eucalyptus, or fever tree, is quite as valuable in respect to timber producing qualities as it is in a sanitary respect. In California it has been found to grow very rapidly and to an enormous size, and is now being planted for wood. Trees only four years and a half from the seed are now 22 feet high and 16 inches in circumference; and a single cultivator has raised, during the past, from two and a half pounds of seed, no less than 50,000 trees 8 inches in height.

A BIRD'S NEST.—There is a pretty nest in the museum of Brown University, which shows what wisdom God can give to a little bird.

The nest was hung by strings, so the babies would be rocked to sleep by every breeze. But as they grew heavier the mother bird found that her twig was too weak. So she looked about until she found a stout chord. This she wove around the nest, and then hung it up to a strong limb overhead. This steadied it and made all safe.

Some little swallows once built a nest against a lime kiln. But the wall was so warm that the clay soon cracked and the nest fell down. Immediately they built it over, but again it fell. Not discouraged, they tried it a third time with no better success.

They built a fourth nest, which remained firm, and in it they reared a little brood. They had found and worked up a kind of clay which would stand the heat. They came back the next year and repaired their cottage with the same clay. This they did also the third year. After that they did not return, having probably lived out the term of swallow life.

CAUTIOUSLY avoid talking of domestic affairs either of yourself or of other people. Yours are nothing to them but tedious gossip, theirs nothing to you.

OUR graces are like plants that need watering; watches that need daily winding; lamps that need daily filling; bodies that need daily feeding.

Live to be useful. Live to give light. Live to accomplish the end for which you were made, and quietly and steadily shine on, trying to do good.

Let us carefully observe those good qualities wherein our enemies excel us; and endeavor to excel them by avoiding what is faulty, and imitating what is excellent in them.

Confession of sin is a salutary exercise, if it be the result of genuine repentance.

WILLIE'S FAITH.—Willie spent the summer months at his grandpapa's farm in the country. He loved the quaint, old-fashioned house, with its low ceiling, its tiny window panes, and its old nooks and corners, which made such wonderful hiding-places. But most of all he loved to walk in the grand old woods with his papa, who often left his business in the city to spend a few days at the old place. One day, as they were rambling in the woods, they came to a brook, over which a plank had been thrown so that people could cross to the other side.

Willie's papa crossed over first, and looking back, he saw that his little boy seemed unwilling to follow him; so, stepping back, he took his arm and led him across.

"Were you afraid to trust yourself upon the narrow plank, Willie?" asked his papa.

"I was until you reached out your hand to me and then I wasn't a bit afraid, papa."

"Did you feel sure that I would take you safely to the other side?"

"Yes, papa; quite sure." "That feeling of trust in my protecting care is what we call faith. You know you were asking me the other day what is the meaning of the word 'faith,' which occurred so many times in the Chapter you were reading."

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, '76.

THE LOVED AND LOST. In Memory of my Mother.

Have the loved ones utterly vanished When under the sod they sleep? Have their spirits no power to soften The tears that their mourners weep? Oh, the power of their passing presence Gives voice to inanimate things! And the tear-dimmed eyes are dazzled By the gleam of their shining wings.

Bro. Jno. B. Denton says: "As 'the boys' say, 'I am going to spread myself' for the ADVOCATE this year."

The American Baptist Missionary Union has closed the first six months of its present financial year with expenses in excess of the income.

The English Church Missionary Society have received from one person a contribution of \$50,000 to be expended in Central Africa.

An exchange states that fourteen hundred young Americans are prosecuting their studies at the universities and colleges, music schools and conservatories of Germany.

The last census of the United States shows that there is one church for every 532 persons. The increase of population from 1850 to 1870 was 66 per cent.

PATENTS.

Issued by Patent Office to Citizens of Texas, for the week ending December 16th, 1875.

Furnished the ADVOCATE by J. McC. Perkins & Co., Attorneys and Patent Solicitors Washington, D. C.

170,644. Spectacle-Frames. John W. Stewart, Woodville, assignor of two-thirds his right to James K. Durham and John M. Goolsbee. [Filed July 15 1875.]

170,582. Bale-Ties. Amos N. Powell, Alvarado. [Filed Oct. 23, 1875.]

170,610. Cotton-Presses. W. W. Wagon, Nechesville. [Filed Nov. 3, 1875.]—The follower is raised by the ends of levers pivoted thereto, their other ends being pivoted to points below the center of other levers of the full height of, and pivoted to the bottom of the press.

A Neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like, "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

Stationery, Printing, Book-binding and Lithographing.

A few days since we visited the extensive and well regulated stationery, lithographing, printing and book-binding establishment of Mr. M. Strickland, (late Strickland & Clark.) The proprietor conducted us through his numerous departments, explaining the modus operandi in lithographing, book-binding, etc. On the first floor we found the book and stationery department, which is completely stocked with an elegant assortment of blank-books, artists' materials, and stationery of every description.

This house has received premiums at every fair where specimens of its workmanship have been exhibited. To the rear of the lithographing department is the extensive and well regulated book-binder.

Mr. Strickland deserves credit for the peculiar enterprise and pertinacity in the general get-up of his establishment; and has well-earned patronage by bringing such an establishment as his to our very doors, where our citizens are enabled to have their work done at prices that render it unnecessary to send work away from home for economy's sake.

The experience of Mr. Strickland in the business that engages his entire time, thought, and personal supervision, enables him to fully understand the wants of Texas, and keep in stock just what they need. He carries no superfluous stock. Our friends in the interior when visiting Galveston should call on Mr. S. Either he or some one of his courteous clerks will gladly show them through the establishment, and explain the peculiarities and mysteries of the respective departments.

PASSING EVENTS.

A special form of prayer for the Prince of Wales, during his absence in India, is used in the Church of England. Prayer, like other things, may be weakened by being diluted.—The London Missionary Society is publishing a paper in Madagascar in the language of that people. The newspaper, like all other great agencies, is being pressed into the mission work. Several Mormons recently sailed for New Zealand to form a settlement. Error as well as truth succeeds when it becomes aggressive.... The Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, N. Y., recently dedicated a new hall which cost sixty thousand dollars.

Messrs. Lane & Bodley, of Cincinnati, whose machinery card we are publishing, inform us that they have reduced their prices upon machinery, and that they now are receiving numerous orders. It is to be hoped that the stagnation of the manufacturing interests will soon pass away, and that the increasing number of inquires is an indication of a permanent improvement.

An Establishment to be Patronized.—Among the extensive and heavily stocked grocery establishments in Galveston, that of Messrs. LeGierse & Co., stands prominent. It occupies one of the best business stands in the city. The enterprising proprietors have been discreet and exhibited a great degree of good taste in the selection of their enormous and varied stock of groceries—all from the most substantial houses in the East, and guaranteed to be of the best quality.

Golden Hours, for January, has thrust its bright face into our office, and wished us a Happy New Year. We hardly recognized our favorite in its new and elegant attire! The new dress of the Golden Hours is complete in every detail. The illustrations are numerous and excellent, and the reading matter not to be surpassed.

The Marquis of Lorne, who married the fourth daughter of the Queen of England, is a lay preacher. He frequently preaches in school-houses and public halls and the poor people hear him gladly. His preaching is not remarkable for its eloquence. He has seemingly no aspiration in that direction but shows an earnest desire to lead men to the Cross.

There are 1640 schools for girls in India and about 17,000 girls attend them. Under their influence the prejudices of heathenism are fast disappearing and the women, ever influential, even where degraded, will become a chief agency among those employed for the evangelization of that land.

CURRENT ITEMS.

The London Review of the grain trade Dec. 20 showed a decline of one earling per bushel.... On the 18th Dec., Earl of Derby was formally installed rector of the University of Edinburgh. In his inaugural he, denied England, by the Suez Canal purchase, was aiming to establish a protectorate over Egypt. Her sole object was to obtain additional security and uninterrupted access to India.... The training ship Goliath, burned at Gravesend, England, Dec. 22, and twenty boys perished in the flames.... The Prince of Wales landed at Calcutta Dec. 23d, and had a magnificent reception.... The resignation of Valmueda, as Captain-General of Cuba, greatly embarrasses the Spanish government.

The outrages committed in burning farms, plundering the farmers and dispersing their daughters, is urged as the justification of these extreme measures.... There was an earthquake in Porto Rico Dec. 28th and 29th, which almost destroyed the town of Arribo. Two churches and only six houses remain, and they are so badly damaged as to be untenable.... On the 23d of Dec. Wm. M. Tweed, is reported to have reached Havana on a schooner. Several New Yorkers who knew him by sight, report they have met him. Had he stolen a bit of mackerel he would have stayed in Sing Sing.... On the 17th the laborers of Montreal numbering 2,000, surrounded the City Hall, and in spite of the efforts of the police, attacked and cleared out a beer and bread wagon. Several arrests were made, and by the vigilance of the police further disturbances prevented.... Owing to the hostility of the negroes, nearly all the inland settlements have been abandoned.

The report of the Secretary of Treasury shows receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1875, \$22,000,000 less expenditures, \$24,633,324.84; reduction of the national debt, \$4,330,844; amount of debt, July 1, 1875, less cash in the treasury, \$2,128,658,736.32.... The Land Office reports, 2,459,091 acres, less land disposed of last year than the year before, and the receipts \$890,422.23 less. Entire lands surveyed, 680,253,094 acres; still unsurveyed, 1,155,471,672 acres.... A terrible explosion occurred near Berksley, Yorkston, England, the 6th, in which 140 lives were lost.... The same day the steamer Deutschland, from Bremen to New York, went ashore near the mouth of the Thames, with a loss of 70 out of 116 passengers, and 87 out of a crew of 103.... A comparative trial of dynamite, gun cotton and gun powder was recently made at a railroad tunnel works in England, showing that dynamite is a much more powerful explosive than either of the others.... A Federal Judge, in Mississippi, has excluded from the jury box all who cannot read, write or compute interest. It sent the colored citizens out of the jury by squads.... The conservative majority in Mississippi was nearly 400,000.... The Democrats of Missouri propose to reduce the annual expense of the State Printing from \$100,000 to \$16,000.... Gen. Schenck, late minister at the Court of St. James, after belittling his position by publishing a treatise on the art of playing "poker," has disgraced it by accepting a bribe of \$20,000, in order to take quicksilver mines, by which his indebtedness was secured, and the mine has since proved but little less than a fraud.... Vice President Wilson died poor.... After a true bill of indictment had been found against Gen. Babcock, the President's private Secretary and intimate friend, ex-Senator Henderson was discharged as prosecuting counsel for his plain dealing with the facts in the case.... General Sherman thinks the army can manage the Indian question. He thinks reservations should be made smaller, should be cut up into tracts for families, and that the Indians should be compelled to work and send their children to school.

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic soles and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin, and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocaine, a compound of Cocaine Oil, etc., unrivaled as a dressing for the Hair, is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off and promoting its healthy growth.

Cardinal McCloskey having returned from Rome states that he was unable to find that Protestantism was gaining friends among the Roman population. The city is now circled by Protestants. Churches are open every Sunday and people listen to the words of their preachers. A membership from the population is being gathered into the houses and a number of priests have abandoned the Papacy and are now preaching from an open Bible to listening congregations. Something is being done.

Queen Victoria, when at Windsor, assembles all the children connected with the castle one hour every Sunday and personally gives them religious instruction. Many who would esteem themselves honored by a smile from the Queen would consider themselves degraded by imitating her example and tending a class in Sunday-school.

GENERAL NEWS.

TEXAS.—Mr. McCormack, U. S. Commissioner at San Antonio, died suddenly after eating a hearty supper Dec. 14.... Contractors on the railroad between Fort Worth and Dallas have increased their force. Fort Worth is reported to be improving rapidly.... On the 15th Ed. Colbath, at San Antonio, was convicted of murder in the first degree, but recommended to the mercy of the Governor.... On the 16th a south bound train ran into the passenger train at Cypress, on the Central road, demolishing the Austin sleeper and telescoping the sleeper from Dennison. Every car on the passenger train injured, but no one seriously hurt.... The News correspondent at San Antonio reports the telegram from Fort Clark to the effect that on the 17th Mexicans crossed the river below San Felipe and stole 800 head of cattle and 50 horses from Strickland & Slaughter. Citizens are raising companies and threaten to cross the river. Citizens have called on the military authorities at Fort Clark.... A fire broke out at Wills Point, a thriving town in Northern Texas, on the 17th destroying several of the leading business houses and their stocks of goods.... On the 17th two young men, said to be of respectable parentage in Fort Worth were quarreling in a grocery, when the deputy marshal intervened and endeavored to take their pistols from them when he was shot by one of them in the abdomen.... The gin house of Ira Desill, nine miles from Jewett, with 40 bales of cotton, burned the 16th Cause, match dropped in the seed cot.... On the night of the 17th Fredrick Brown in Corpus Christi, while playing on an accordion with his back to the window, was shot through the head and instantly killed. No clue ascertained.

The Bomber.—On the 12th during an election for municipal officers, in Matamoros, there was some lighting, in which three men and a boy were killed and several wounded; among the wounded were Morgan the government candidate for Mayor, and Feurtze the Cortina candidate for the same office. The latter was elected.... Cattle stealing inactive.

WASHINGTON.—The point at issue between the United States and Spain is reported to be as follows: The United States claims that in future all American citizens in Cuba accused of violation of laws, shall be tried by the courts, and not by military tribunals, with all the rights in such cases as were secured by the seventh article of the treaty of 1795; and that all sentences where American citizens have hitherto been tried by military tribunals, shall be annulled.... In Congressional halls, the two parties are skirmishing for advantageous position. In Louisiana matters, Pinchard seems left out in the cold; Bayard said he believed in his son MeEnery was the legal Governor of Louisiana and had been kept from his place by Federal bayonets.... On the 10th Morton introduced resolutions, alleging fraud, violence and intimidation in Mississippi affairs, and asked for a committee of five Senators to be appointed by the chair, to make inquiry into facts and report. He also presented resolutions asserting that the people of the United States constituted a nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity; that it is not a compact between States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the constitution, and not by any outside thing of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished, except by amendment of the constitution. That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the constitution as the rights and powers of the national government, and that local domestic government by the States within the limits of the constitution is an essential part of our free republican system. Also, a resolution pronouncing the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the union, inconsistent with ideas of nationality, and in conflict with the constitution, and is to be considered extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion. This is designed to draw the line of battle between the two great parties. On the 16th the debate on the Mississippi question displayed much feeling. Morton, Bayard and Thurman participating. The galleries more than once responded to Bayard's language with warm applause.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CRIME.—On the 14th, an attorney in New York by the name of Stenger was arrested, charged with having failed to turn over \$2573 collected, which it is said caused the failure of a bank.... On the 14th, while the Universalist Church in Princetown, Massachusetts, was in session, an attempt was made to burn the church. A panic followed, but the flames were extinguished.... On the 15th, the building of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co., which occupied a whole block on Bridgewater, Connecticut, was burned to the ground. When the walls fell, a dozen spectators were knocked down, half of whom were taken from the ruins wounded or dead. Two hundred skilled mechanics were thrown out of employment.... A deficiency of \$30,000 has been discovered in the account of David Bledsall, the deceased treasurer of Dartmouth College. His family placed their property at the disposal of the College.... On the 16th, Ellen Holloway, a beautiful young lady of Brooklyn, living with her mother, committed suicide by shooting herself through the temple. It is supposed that grief on account of the absence of her father, who went to Europe on account of financial trouble was the cause.... Newfoundland papers received at New York the 16th, states that the sloop Hope Well, with eight passengers on board, was wrecked, and all lost but one. The poor fellow got on a rock and remained there till the next day, when he was washed ashore, rescued by a passing steamer, which he had attracted by waving a handkerchief. He was nearly exhausted. On the same day the schooner Water Witch, went ashore in the vicinity of St. Francis, where the shore is almost perpendicular, and of a height of nearly six hundred feet. The vessel was driven against the cliff, and those on board got out on a ledge and clung to it till morning, when it was found that only thirteen out of twenty-four persons were saved. They were hauled up one at a time by a hundred cable line to the top of the cliff by the people living in the vicinity who were attracted to the spot by the cries of the crew. Four of the lost were females.... C. D. Tilley and Gov. E. Ratcliffe fought a duel at Sand Bar Ferry, South

Carolina. Tilley was shot in the groin the first fire. He demanded a second fire, but his seconds refused, on account of his wound. Tilley has since died.... On the morning of the 17th, the steamer W. S. Pike was burned at the foot of Canal Street, New Orleans. She had landed the night before with a cargo of 97 bales of cotton; 208 hogsheads of sugar; 594 barrels of molasses; all of which was lost, but about 160 bales of cotton discharged. Boat and cargo valued at \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000. Several persons badly burned and several deck hands, who jumped overboard, were drowned.... Wick Thompson (colored) on the 17th, was hanged, in Augusta, Ga., for the murderer of Captain Hunter.... The boiler of an engine, drawing a passenger train on the Georgia Railroad, near Barnett, exploded, killing the fireman and wounding the engineer.... On the 12th, a young lawyer, at Kising Sun, Indiana, fatally shot Dr. J. C. Wilson, an old and respectable citizen, who had forbidden Jett's attention to his daughter.... On the morning of the 18th, United States Express car, on the St. Louis, Kansas and Northern train at St. Louis, was entered between Ferguson station and Kinnings streets, some 14 miles from the city, and the Messenger, Chas. Kincaid, was thrown into a large packet-car and locked up, and the safe was robbed of from \$10,000 to 20,000 in money and bonds.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A dispatch received in London from Bremer-hafen states that at the explosion on the 11th on the quay of the Mosel, 57 were killed and three wounded and eight missing. It is said the explosion was caused by a box containing explosive material so constructed as to ignite in mid-air. A passenger named Thompson owned the case of dynamite. He confesses to have constructed it after a certain time. The police have examined his workshop and found some of the packing material but no explosives.... Eighty soldiers of the Tenth Regiment and 120 auxiliaries attacked 8000 Malays in a stockade, the Malays were driven out, with a number killed. Fight occurred within five miles of Pinat.

FRANCE.—On the 12th the ballot for Senators by the Assembly was continued, resulting in the election of Delavergne, Jacquem, Berthoult, Royu, Camou, Osou de Lafayette, Rumely, Turon and Fobert. Royu was a candidate of the Left. The others of the Left Center.... The French Geographical Society has elected Gen. Andrew A. Humphrey corresponding member.

GERMANY.—The Archbishop of Cologne left that city and is not expected to return. It is understood he delegated his powers to a subordinate ecclesiastic.... The Reichstag rejected the new taxes and increased the army estimates proposed by the Government.... Thomson has died from wounds inflicted on himself after the terrible explosion. The total number of killed and wounded is now estimated at over two hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The first report on Eads improvement of the Southwest pass of Mississippi river sent to Congress the 14th. It consists of jetties built on both sides of the channel. It has not as yet affected the depth of the water. It stood the storm of September.... On the 15th, over 800 men surrounded the City Hall, Montreal, and called for the Mayor. He appeared and in a brief address assured them that he would do all in his power to provide them with work. The men were discontented, and said they would not wait long. A commune has been formed and trouble is apprehended.... Nearly all the savings banks of Boston have reduced their rate of interest to five per cent, to take effect after Jan. 1st.... The State Grange of Massachusetts passed a resolution in favor of taxing church property and saving banks deposits.... On the 15th the Tax-payers Convention of South Carolina met and passed resolutions recounting the grievances and corrupt administration since 1865, and recommended the continuation of tax-unions throughout the State.... On the 17th another crowd of laborers numbering between 1,000 and 1,500 surrounded the City Hall, Montreal, clamoring for bread. They were advised to wait another day. If immediate relief is not given, a riot will likely result.... We see it stated in the telegrams that Commodore Vanderbilt has given the Vanderbilt University an additional \$100,000, making in all \$700,000.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE FOR 1876.—In no other way can so much of the best work of the best minds of the time be obtained so cheaply or conveniently, as through this standard eclectic weekly. In 1876 it enters upon its 33rd year, having met with continued and increasing success, and being now, since its absorption of "Every Saturday," practically without a rival in its field. The Living Age has always stood "at the head of its class" as one of the best and the cheapest of the eclectic and in the multiplicity of quarters, monthlies and weeklies, it has become almost a necessity to every person or family of intelligence and taste; for it, alone, furnishes such a compendium of whatever is of immediate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to render it an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money. The subscription price (82 a year,) is cheap for the amount of reading furnished; or for those desiring the cream of both home and foreign literature, the publishers make a still cheaper offer, viz: to send (postage prepaid on both periodicals) the Living Age and either one of the American \$4 monthlies, or weeklies, a year for \$10 50.

FRED C. MEYER, the popular retail grocer, No. 180 Market street, opposite the Parlor Book Store, has just received the finest Deheca and London layer Raisins in quarter, half and full boxes; also, figs, currents, citrons, lemon-peel, since-ripened, genuine English plum-pudding, and a fresh stock of fancy groceries suitable for the holidays. Give him a call.

REV. J. VAUGHAN, an English missionary in Calcutta, states that the converts in India under the various Protestant missionaries number over 200,000, of whom two-thirds are the increase of the last twenty years. There is but little hostility among educated natives to Christianity but a growing sentiment of respect and veneration towards the name of the Savior of mankind.

WE apologize for the quality of paper on which the ADVOCATE is this week printed. We had a shipment en route from the mills—but it failed to reach Galveston in time.

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Christian Advocate

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1876.

NUMBER 49.

JOB PRINTING!

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 8, '76.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[All notices under this head must be paid for in advance. In no case will an announcement be inserted for less than Ten Dollars.]

County Judge.—We are authorized to announce EDWARD T. AUSTIN, Esq., as a candidate for County Judge of Galveston County, at the election in February ensuing.

Justice of the Peace.—We are authorized to announce BRADFORD HANCOCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3, Galveston County.

Sheriff.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Galveston County.
JOE A. OWENS.

JOINT BOARD PUBLICATION.

THE ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following joint board of publication:

- West Texas Conference.**
JOHN W. DEVLIN,.....O. A. FISHER
J. G. WALKER.
- North Texas Conference.**
S. J. HAWKINGS,.....W. G. HAINSLIP
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J. M. WESSON.

IF THOU COULDEST KNOW.

I think if thou couldst know,
O soul that will complain,
What lies concealed below,
Our burden and our pain;
How just our anguish trials
Nearer those longed for things
We seek for now in vain.—
I think thou wouldst rejoice, and not complain.
I think if thou couldst see,
With thy dim mortal sight,
How meaningless dark to thee
Are shadows hiding light;
Truth's efforts crossed and vexed,
Life's purpose all perplexed.—
If thou couldst trust, poor soul,
I think that they would seem all clear, and
wise, and bright.
And yet thou canst not know,
And yet thou canst not see;
Wisdom and sight are slow
In poor humanity.
If thou couldst trust, poor soul,
In Him that rules the whole,
Thou wouldst find peace and rest;
Wisdom and sight are all, but trust is best.
—*Adelaide Procter.*

MARRIED.

- BUTLER—BOBBY.**—At the residence of the bride, Nov. 20, 1875, Mr. G. W. Butler and Mrs. Fannie Bobby—all of Coryell county, Texas.
- BEDDLE—CARY.**—By Rev. H. S. P. Ashby, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. F. M. Cary, Mr. A. W. Beddle and Miss Mollie Cary—all of Coryell county, Texas.
- SANDERS—ELLIOTT.**—By Rev. B. H. McDaniel, Dec. 22, 1875, at the residence of Mr. J. T. Jones, of Martin's Prairie, Mr. J. P. Sanders and Miss Adelle Elliott—all of Grimes county, Texas.
- BALDWIN—JUDGE.**—By Rev. A. M. Ross, Dec. 21, 1875, at the residence of Mr. R. S. Goddard, Uncle of the bride, Dr. Benjamin H. Baldwin, of Harrison county, Texas, and Miss Mary C. Judge, daughter of Dr. Wm. Judge of Florida.
- HALL—SCOTT.**—By Rev. A. M. Ross, Dec. 22, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Frank Hall and Miss Mary E. Scott—both of Harrison county, Texas.
- WATSON—STACY.**—By Rev. S. L. Brady, assisted by Rev. T. W. Glass, Dec. 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. D. Watson, late of Jonesboro, Moon county, North Carolina, and Miss Gertrude Stacy, of Lavaca county, Texas.
- N. B.**—North Carolina Advocate please copy.
- FERRY—NORRIS.**—By Rev. J. T. Williamson, Dec. 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Ferry and Miss Katie Norris—all of Brantley county, Texas.
- CAPORN—BLACK.**—By Rev. T. M. Melugin, Dec. 12, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John D. Caporn, of Tennessee, and Miss Mattie J. Black, of McLennan county, Texas.
- SMITH—BRIDGERS.**—By Rev. Thos. M. Smith, Dec. 29, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Adeline Bridgers, of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county, Rev. J. Clark Smith, presiding elder of Jefferson District, North Texas Conference, and Miss Mattie Bridgers.
- BOLANDER—CROOMS.**—By Rev. W. A. McNally, Dec. 23, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John T. Bolander and Louisa J. Crooms.

School Catalogues, Circulars, Letter Heads, Note Head, Bill Heads, Cards, Posters, etc., printed at the ADVOCATE JOB OFFICE—cheapest Printing House in Texas. — Strand.

The Outlook.

THERE are about sixty Congregational Churches in California. THERE is a great religious awakening in Quebec, Canada.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC cathedral of the Holy Cross was dedicated at Boston December 8th.

EIGHT Jews and Jewesses recently received Christian baptism in London.

A GENERAL PROTESTANT congregation has been organized under encouraging auspices in the city of Mexico.

THE late James S. Seymour, of Auburn, left \$150,000 in bequests to religious and charitable associations.

ONE hundred and thirty-four conversions during the first three weeks of labor followed the efforts of Moody and Sankey in Philadelphia.

A MEXICAN Baptist mission society has been organized in Monterey, Mexico. It numbers sixty members.

THE revival at Shelbyville, Indiana, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, has resulted in the conversion of 150 persons.

THE second anniversary of the Reformed Episcopal Church has been celebrated. It now reports congregations in Ottawa, Toronto, British Columbia and New Brunswick; and in the United States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and Colorado. It was organized with 8 clergymen and 20 laymen. It now has 52 clergymen and 50 congregations.

IN 1875, in New York City, nearly \$900,000 were given out of the public funds to charitable institutions. Of this amount the Roman Catholics received nearly one-half. The papers tell us they are already booked for a like proportion for 1876. There are demagogues in New York, and the Catholics know how to manipulate them. The Protestants are either asleep or stupid—as they are in other places.

OUR telegrams tell us that in Toledo, Spain, the authorities have closed a Protestant church and expelled the pastor and school teacher. This is what Catholicism does when it has the secular power under its control. The ADVOCATE would be suppressed, could Papacy so direct the secular arm that the freedom of the press would be subject to its dictates. We are glad that we do not live in a Catholic country.

THE negotiations of Russia in connection with the Turkish troubles contemplate perfect equality between Christians and Turks. The world is moving on to the universal acceptance of the idea that no one—priest or prince—has the right to interfere with the exercise of private judgment in all matters of conscience on the part of each individual. God will judge each man by himself.

A CORRESPONDENT who recently visited Basel, Switzerland, the city of Erasmus—the scholarly contemporary of Luther—reports that the Methodist Church there, under the pastorate of Rev. C. Achara, has a membership of 350, and an average congregation of 400. The gospel is seeking its ancient haunts.

IN the Episcopal diocese of Northern New Jersey there is a clergymen's retiring fund, amounting to \$700. Any minister may become a member by payment of \$10, or raising that sum from his congregation. When the preacher reaches the age of sixty he begins to draw an income from this fund. We commend a similar arrangement to all the conferences.

THE persecution of Protestants on the Island Uvica, one of the Loyalty group in the South Pacific, reported last summer, has been ended. The English government called attention to the fact, and the French authorities promptly interfered to protect the persecuted members of the London Society. The two Romish priests who instigated the massacre have been removed, and the Protestant natives, secure in their religious rights, have built a house of worship. The priests will one day learn that freedom of conscience is the prerogative of every man.

Our Magazines.

(From Work and Play for January.)

LADY JANUARY.—You mean to keep warm, Lady January, and have wrapped yourself up very snugly. Everything in its season, to be sure; but do you know that all the furs that ever kept out Arctic cold will not take the place of warm blood in active circulation? You must eat wholesome nourishing food; you must not be afraid of stirring briskly about every day in the open air; you must ventilate your sitting-room and chamber, and make sure of pure air to breathe, if you wish to have rosy cheeks and bright eyes and warm fingers and toes. But let us tell you another thing; if you do not carry a warm heart under your furs; if you do not have pity on the poor who are wretchedly clad this cold month; if you shut yourself up in heated houses and take no thought of the misery that is increased by selfish neglect, you will not be admired or loved, even if you do lead in the procession of the year. We have heard some hard things of you, my dear lady; but we shall not believe them. You are sent, as all of us are, on a mission of loving kindness, and your cold manners are not the sign of ice at your heart. We know you wish to fill these long winter evenings with home-delights and the short days with study and care for the suffering. Only, good lady, don't be a coquette; of all things, we dislike that affection of summer called a January thaw.

MR. BEECHER favors the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools; and so do the Catholics and infidels. Mr. Spurgeon, of London, opposes this policy. One thing is clear: if we have public schools, the Bible will go out of them. The Catholics will not yield their opposition, and the politicians will admit their claim. Having banished the Bible from the schools, the Catholics will then denounce them as Godless schools. Is it the Bible or popular education that is in the way of the Catholic Church?—or both?

THE Baptist missionary in Greece, Mr. Zoigas, has been making a Bible tour through several districts of that country, and, with much opposition, has at the same time met much encouragement. He visited fifty towns and villages, and conversed with priests, teachers and other classes of persons. He sold 250 Bibles and Testaments, and 500 other books and tracts. The "Word of God is not bound." For a time priestly bigotry may keep it from the people, but it will open its way to the hands and hearts of the people.

THE New York Tribune confesses astonishment at the extent of the operations of the Northern Methodist Publishing House, at New York. At the recent book fair the display of books it made was larger than that of any other house except Harper & Brothers. Our Northern brethren know the power of the press, and employ it efficiently.

IT is seriously proposed to add another to the four national religions subsidized by the State in France, and to endow the religion of Mohammed as the Catholic, Lutheran, Reform and Jewish religions are endowed. If the Mohammedans pay taxes, the demand is just. The State should sustain all equally, or leave them all alone. This suits the gospel plan. "My kingdom," said Christ, "is not of this world."

TWENTY-TWO years ago the Methodists of Chicago purchased 380 acres of land and swamp on the Lake Shore, twelve miles north of the city. It cost \$25,000. Now there is a city of 6000 inhabitants, with all the improvements of a city, and a university with property estimated in value at a million and a half of dollars. If Texas Methodism is wide awake a quarter of a century will witness like results in connection with our own institution.

NORTHERN papers, both secular and religious, are commenting in severe terms on the troubles in the various colleges in that section owing to the lawlessness and violence on the part of the students. The New York Christian Advocate speaks of it as the desire of many of the young men to act more like brigands than gentlemen. In some institutions we are told the young men abuse the freshmen—hazing the youngsters is their favorite pastime; in others violence and disorder mark their course towards their teachers; while other points report "base outrages against peace and property of the citizens in the respective towns." The papers which record these offenses very often sneer at the chivalry of the South. We see no such reports respecting Southern institutions. We call special attention to these facts for the benefit of those parents and guardians who pass living institutions of learning in their own section to support those of the North. If their advantages, in other respects, were superior, there might be some justification of their course; but when Southern colleges provide teachers of equal culture and experience, adopt a curriculum of equal or superior grade; use similar or more carefully chosen text-books; have all the modern improvements and appliances, and, according to the testimony of Northern papers, are far superior in point of morals and good manners, their course is unquestionably unwise. Will the friends of education and of Southern institutions circulate these facts?

Our Magazines.

(From Work and Play for January.)

LADY JANUARY.—You mean to keep warm, Lady January, and have wrapped yourself up very snugly. Everything in its season, to be sure; but do you know that all the furs that ever kept out Arctic cold will not take the place of warm blood in active circulation? You must eat wholesome nourishing food; you must not be afraid of stirring briskly about every day in the open air; you must ventilate your sitting-room and chamber, and make sure of pure air to breathe, if you wish to have rosy cheeks and bright eyes and warm fingers and toes. But let us tell you another thing; if you do not carry a warm heart under your furs; if you do not have pity on the poor who are wretchedly clad this cold month; if you shut yourself up in heated houses and take no thought of the misery that is increased by selfish neglect, you will not be admired or loved, even if you do lead in the procession of the year. We have heard some hard things of you, my dear lady; but we shall not believe them. You are sent, as all of us are, on a mission of loving kindness, and your cold manners are not the sign of ice at your heart. We know you wish to fill these long winter evenings with home-delights and the short days with study and care for the suffering. Only, good lady, don't be a coquette; of all things, we dislike that affection of summer called a January thaw.

WE have received the first number of the Christian Patriot, published 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1 per annum. T. H. Pollock, Editor. He says in his introduction:

"Considering the great variety of literature now issuing from the press it may appear to some that the whole field is so completely occupied that there remains no work for other hands to do; that the present financial condition of the country renders any new enterprise unsafe; and the great mortality of late in the family publications is a sufficient indication that an attempt to establish a new magazine must prove a failure. The fact is admitted that many publications have gone down through the severity of the financial storm, and, whilst those of the least value may not always go down first, yet, it is believed that others still might be spared without injury to public morals."

"Whether the present enterprise shall prove to be unsafe, or be an entire failure, can be known only after a trial; but its success or failure will not determine the question: Is there legitimate work yet to be undertaken?"

"Whatever becomes of the present enterprise will not change the obvious fact that 'the harvest is great, but the laborers are few'; and if our humble effort should meet the most unexampled favor, and achieve the most unprecedented success, there would still be found ample scope for other hands to be employed in the same field."

"The tide of evil is too strong to admit of a reduction of the opposing forces; there should rather be greater exertions in recruiting the ranks."

(From the Illustrated Household, January.)

THE GROWTH OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.—One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the unmistakable growth in influence of the independent element in journalism. The growth of independent journalism marks the sure and steady increase in strength of that powerful, but uncertain factor in politics—the so-called silent voter—than whom no more imposing and dreaded figure has appeared "to fright the souls" of professional politicians, since the formation of the government. To the weight in character, no less than the weight of numerical strength of the same silent vote, the country now confidently turns, believing in its efficacy, in its power to cure the manifold evils which infest political life, by its supposed ability to put at the helm of affairs, strong men who will fearlessly and without favor apply simple honesty, and common sense to the transaction of public business. Whether this belief is well founded remains to be seen.

But in what does this independent element in journalism consist? Certainly not in the cheap device of so labeling a periodical, much

Our Magazines.

(From Work and Play for January.)

less in loud-mouthed self-laudations on the part of any particular journal, protesting its independence. A truly independent journal is the devoted, unflinching, yet impersonal organ of Truth, Justice and Right. As the prophets of old were the support and source of spiritual strength to the monarch—who personified the nation—so the truly independent press of to-day is a fountain of intelligence, and of moral help, whence the modern monarch—the people in propria persona—drink daily nourishing draughts which tend to refresh and invigorate them to the efficient exercise of both public and private duties; and further, to uplift them into higher and better spheres of thought and action.

It is clear then that independent journalism implies the emphatic doing of something, and that something of the very first importance: nothing less than the discovery and application of Truth, Justice and Right, in all and throughout all the complicated details, events and other multifarious matters which rightly come within its province and that merely printing the legion, "This is an independent journal," by no means disposes of the question, and of itself, utterly fails to carry conviction to the mind of its readers. For this is very much as though a man should go about the street, placarded in bold Roman letters, "My name is so and so, and I am first-class."

We all know the old saying about self-praise. In the eyes of discreet people, it is not only no recommendation; it is a positive offense, and one which is not so easily forgiven, because contempt enters largely into the feeling of disgust; and charity rarely or never is admitted into the heart when the bitter spirit of scorn holds possession.

From the fact of its former state of abjectivity—to coin a word suited perhaps to suggest at once the gross externalism and the mean unmanly condition, (with a few brilliant exceptions), of the Press of days now happily passed—Independence, in the best sense of the word, is the highest expression of all that is truest and all that is excellent in journalism. In a word, it is its virtue. Therefore when a journal labels itself "independent" and fails to be so in reality, it lays itself open to a charge of vain self-praise; never a handsome or gracious thing for one to indulge in, and certainly much below the dignity which should characterize the profession of journalism.

THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, the Convention called for the purpose of making nominations of officers and arranging other items of business, convened in this city. Very properly, its deliberation was opened with prayer, and the blessings of an All-wise God invoked upon its labors. There is something that is promising indeed in thus beginning the work of governing a State. There is a virtue and power in prayer that extends farther and accomplishes more than all the statesmanship and genius of mankind can ever hope to attain. There is something that indeed fills up the hopeful Christian heart of the land with the loftiest emotions of gratitude, when the leaders of a great State rise with the people and advance to the Mercy Seat to draw that profound wisdom indispensable in conducting the affairs of State successfully.

The Convention is harmonious in its deliberations, and seems to be impressed with all those ideas that express the patriotism of a people. We shall pray for the success of its labors, for the guidance of its standard bearers by the hand of God, and that the State, under the results of its counsels, may continue to advance in prosperity and in all those interests that insure the happiness of a free people.

We have been able to spend only a short time each day in listening to the deliberations of this body, but our attendance has been sufficient to impress us with the fact that we were in the presence of our representative men. We feel proud of our State as we mark in all their acts and words that air of intelligence and earnest purpose befitting men to whom such important interests are committed.

Literary Notes.

WE are indebted to Dr. Cunningham, our new Sunday-school Secretary, for specimen numbers of our Sunday-school literature for January. We are glad to see that he has adopted the International Series. Having urged this policy at our late General Conference, we most cordially endorse its acceptance by our Secretary at this time. By this act our church works in harmony with the leading denominations of the Protestant world, and yet preserves in its treatment of the lessons all its own denominational distinctions. The "Bible is the religion of the Protestants," and all portions open broad and fertile fields for investigation and instruction. The Secretary intimates the difficulties under which he labored in getting out this month's work, but if he develops his plans in accordance with the promise the work before us presents, our Sunday-school literature will meet the practical wants of the church. The "Table of Contents" gives evidence that the Secretary will be supported by an able corps of contributors. The Visitor appears in a nice new dress, as did many of our little people last Sunday morning and on New Year's day. We like this. We must make our Sunday-school work attractive. Our little people at home were delighted with *Our Little People* sent out by our Secretary. If his present work is a faithful prophecy fulfilled in the improvements promised us, our Sunday-school periodicals will grow in favor with parents, teachers and scholars.

WESTERN CAVALIERS.—Doctor Redford sends us a new book. He is certainly happy in the name he has given the new production. There is a genuine chivalry demanded to render complete the character and life of the Soldier of the Cross. The author has a genuine admiration for the heroes of Western Methodism which renders his self-constituted task of preserving the memorials of those noble lives a "labor of love." Names which are as familiar as household words to the Methodists of the great Southwest appear on every page. They wore their spurs in the midst of those adventurous spirits who have led the van of civilization along our western borders. They were in harmony with the bold and chivalrous spirits who drove back the savage—swept away the forests and brought a wilderness under the sway of civilization. Their boldness was chastened by Christian love which made them seek with a Savior's tenderness the lost ones in this wilderness. Dr. Redford is aiding the church in rendering a fitting meed of praise to the merits of those departed worthies.

APPROCLAMATION has been issued by the Chinese Foreign Office, defining the rights of Christians under existing treaties. From these it appears that foreigners may occupy houses and chapels anywhere in the celestial kingdom without molestation. Contributions are not to be levied upon them, and the term "barbarian" no longer has any legal significance when applied to a foreigner. This decision will remove many barriers out of the path of missionary effort. It not only indicates the influences civilized and Christian nations are exerting on the government of the Celestial Empire, but is an evidence to the change going on in the minds of the people. The way of the "Son of Man" is being splendidly prepared among all nations.

THE late session of the Presbyterian Synod of the Pacific received a report of the work of the "Pacific coast auxiliary of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions" among the degraded Chinese women brought to California. An industrial school was started last April, in which sixty-five women and thirty-four children have been taught. A prayer-meeting for the women has been organized. "And the poor have the gospel preached unto them."

Waco, Dec. 20.—Mr. Editor.—I never preach a sermon without concluding with a speech for the ADVOCATE. THE ADVOCATE is a necessity and must be supported. I, by the grace of God, intend to send it to every house in the bounds of my work. May God bless the ADVOCATE.—J. M. TRUITT.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 8, '76
The Sunday-School

A teacher should greet each scholar personally on taking his place in the class.

Every scholar should have a Bible in the class. The lesson leaf is no substitute for the Bible.

At Retzeburg, Germany, a nobleman-governor of the province, too-teaches one Sunday-school class while his man-servant teaches another.

Dr. McAulane, of London, says in the London Sunday-school Chronicle: "If a shepherd were to be utterly heedless about the lambs" where, in a little while, would be his sheep?

Dr. Maning, of Somersetshire, affirms that he is the superintendent of the oldest Sunday-school in the world. It was established in 1784, and in it he has a teacher nearly ninety-five years old.

When Mr. Moody was in England a two days' convention was held. In answer to the question, "How many scholars would you have in a class?" he showed his good sense by saying, "That would entirely depend on how many good teachers I had."

Mr. Petty suggests that teachers during the preparation of the lesson ask themselves these five questions: 1. Can I explain every word and phrase in this lesson?

Household.

EAT only three times daily and never between meals-not a nut or an apple. Drink nothing while eating.

ONE hearty meal of meat per day is sufficient. The other two should be spare.

AVOID late suppers, pork, spices, and pepper, rich pastry, and imperfectly cooked beans.

WHEAT, oat and barley meal, with beans, peas, lean meats, fish, and wild game, are the best articles of food.

FRUITS are cooling to the blood, and specially adapted to warm weather.

EAT slowly, masticate your food well, and eat nothing for three hours before retiring.

LET the time spent at the table be happy. Encourage pleasant, cheerful conversation; joke, but do not argue.

STEAMED APPLES, Pare and halve good, sour apples, remove the core and place them in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water; when tender serve with sugar and cream, and imagine they are peaches.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS.-Two eggs well beaten, with a cupful of sugar and lump of butter the size of an egg; to this add one pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of soda, one quart of flour and two tablespoonfuls of cream tarar; bake in muffin rings on top of the range, or in gem pans in quick oven.

To preserve the juices of mince pies while baking: When the pies are ready to bake, prepare a thin piece of cotton cloth, one inch wide, and long enough to reach around the rim of the pie. Wet the cloth and put it around the pie in such a way that it will lap a little on the plate beneath, and a little on the crust above, covering the part where the upper and lower crust come together.

A HINT for the laundry: The Pictorial World says: In Belgium and Holland linen is prepared beautifully because the washer women use borax instead of soda, as a washing powder. One large handful of borax is used to ten gallons of water, and the saving of soap is said to be one-half. For laces and cambrics quantity is used. Borax does not injure the clothes, and softens the hardest water. A teaspoonful added to an ordinary kettle of hard-water, and allowed to boil, will effectually soften the water.

Omnibus.

He scatters enjoyment who can enjoy much.

THINK truly, and thy thought shall be a fruitful seed.

HONOR and profit are not always found on the same shelf.

If a man would create something he must first be something himself.

If you would have friends, prove yourself worthy of them.

WHETHER a man is in a good or bad humor depends much on his own choice.

MAKE yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there will be one more rascal less in the world.

ALWAYS act your true self, then you will attract those to you who will probably be friends that will last.

If you oblige one man by giving him an honor, you disoblige three or four persons who think that they have exactly similar claims.

The only solo ever sung in heaven was when Abel went up, the first redeemed by blood; ever since, the songs of redemption have been choruses.

The envious man desires some good which another possesses; the jealous man would often content to be without the good so that the other did not possess it.

The friend who shows me the mirror of myself, who conceals no defect, gives me friendly warning, and heartily scolds when I have not fulfilled my duty-he is my friend, however little he may appear so.

The Lord made room for you in heaven; cannot you make room for him in your heart? The nations don't want him, many of the churches are locked and barred against him. There is no room for him in our inns.

How many spend their whole lives drifting! It is so much easier floating with the tide than rowing against it-to go down the stream of popular opinion than in opposition to it!

A down country farmer who put in a half acre with turnips last summer, says they didn't bring him a cent. He should try onions next year. They always bring a scent.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE-A correspondent of the Monde has been visiting M. Moltk's estate at Crescau, near Schweidnitz, in Silesia, and gives us an account of the great tactician's day.

The Marshal is always the first stirring in his house in the morning, quitting his little iron bedstead, almost the only furniture of his bed-room, at five o'clock. He then, by the aid of a spirit-lamp, warms up some coffee which has been left ready for him overnight, and goes out for a long walk.

At ten o'clock the Marshal goes up into his library; and, whilst discussing his frugal breakfast of a plate of bouillon, or a glass of wine and a slice of bread and butter, he reads his newspapers and his letters. This finished, he gets to work on military matters, and draws out plans, etc., until noon; when he sleeps to dinner-time (two o'clock).

The afternoon is spent in writing letters and walking, and at ten o'clock Von Moltke goes to bed.

The Marshal keeps Sunday most rigidly; not a stroke of work is done, but he goes to church at the head of his household, and occupies the rest of the day in religious reading.

Von Moltke has a sincere reverence and affection for his wife, who died on the Christmas day of 1868. He himself designed the plan of her tomb, which is situated on an eminence at the end of the park, embowered in cypresses, with a figure of Christ, and the inscription, "Love is the fulfillment of the law."

He always carries the key about with him, and on his arrival in the country his first visit is to this mausoleum, while rarely an evening passes without his spending a few moments at the tomb.

THE UNKNOWN GUEST.-Philopomon, the greatest soldier of his age in Greece, was noted for his plain style of dress. One day he was invited to dine at a senator's house.

The mistress of the family had never seen him, and only knew of him as the great general. She expected he would arrive in rich apparel and in great state; but he walked by himself to the house and found the senator was not at home.

The mistress of the family, without asking his name, and looking at his plain clothes, took him to be a servant, and said to him that as she was very busy in preparing dinner, would he go into the kitchen and help the cooks. Philopomon at once threw off his cloak, went into the kitchen, and began to chop wood.

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Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 8, '76.

We have been gratified by the courtesies extended the ADVOCATE office from a number of delegates to the Convention—among them, Chew, of the Houston Age, and Crooks, of the Sherman Courier.

THE agent who sent us the names of Dr. D. J. Ransome, Wortham, and Mr. J. M. Wilson, Birdston, neglected to sign his name. Please forward immediately.

REV. AMOS KENDALL. — Our Methodist Churches in Galveston, for several Sundays past, have been favored with the ministrations of this able and earnest preacher from the Mississippi Conference. He has made his home, whilst in our midst, with his kinsman, Bro C. W. Hurley, of St. Johns Church. We had the privilege of listening to him twice in St. James. His sermon, last Sunday night, was clear, strong and evangelical and made a deep impression on the large audience who heard him. He left on Tuesday for his home and work in Mississippi.

REV. W. SHAPARD, D.D.—Dr. Shapard, who was transferred by Bishop Marvin from the Alabama to the Texas Conference, and appointed by Bishop Pierce to St. Johns station, Galveston, reached our city with his family last week. Our duty at St. James deprived us of the pleasure of hearing him last Sunday, but we hear his sermon at 11 A. M. and at night spoken in the warmest terms of praise both by his members and a number of the congregation. On Tuesday night last his Church gave him a reception which made him feel at home among his people. We give him a cordial welcome to his important field.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Galveston has been holding meetings in the different churches, seeking by this means to arouse the Christians of all the Evangelical organizations to the importance of the special mission of the association. Last Sunday, week, they met in St. James Church.

The special object of the association, as stated by the President, is to provide the young men who come among us such aids and attractions of a religious and moral character as will guard them against the pernicious influences unhappily incident to city life. A room has been fitted up on Market street, furnished with papers, magazines and a library, where they are welcomed at any hour of the day or evening. If they are members of any church, they will be furnished with such information as will enable them to secure the pastoral attention of its minister and be put in prompt association with its members. If they are seeking business, aid will be furnished them. If they are penniless, it is the purpose of the association, as far as its means will permit, to supply their pressing wants. Religious exercises will be held at proper times. The aim of the association will be to make the place so attractive that young men who come among us will not have cause to complain that, while the bar-rooms or gambling halls are open, and their bright lights and gilded attractions invite them into their unwholesome precincts, invitations to virtuous paths and a religious life are not equally cordial and importunate.

We call the attention of all seeking our city to the movement of this association; you will find their rooms open. Keep out of the saloons; they lead straight to ruin. Keep out of the gambling halls; they are only a few stages off from that place after which they are named. Don't go to the theatre; it leads no man to a better life; it has led many a man to ruin. Seek the Y. M. C. A.; a brother's welcome will be yours; quiet, security, moral and religious association, Christian sympathy, and Christian aid will be rendered you "without money and without price."

GIVE HIM A WELCOME.

It would not have cost you anything to have shaken hands with that retiring, modest young man who came into your church last Sunday. He hesitated before he entered; was not sure of his reception; felt encouraged when the usher showed him a seat; it was near the door. At home his father sits in the "amen corner," and he had felt at home on one of the front seats. At home he knew everybody. The "pillars of the church" were the friends of his father. The preachers made his father's house their home. A prophet's room was an institution there, and he felt there was a near relationship between himself and the pastor. That back seat is a long way from the pulpit, and he now feels himself in the outskirts. He is put away out among the outsiders. He does not feel at home there; but, then, he was not invited among the brethren. He lingered about the door. Men and women passed by. Among them was the man who took up the collection. His father held the same office at home. He looks at him as an old friend, but there was no signal of recognition in return. He knew every steward of the church in his native town. This man looks at him indifferently. The Sunday-school superintendent comes down the aisle. He had looked in as they were closing the Sunday-school, and this man led the exercises. He heard him make some announcement. At home he was a member of the Bible-class. It seems strange that he should have felt so strangely in the Sunday-school; but, then, they treated him like a stranger. The superintendent does not know him. The young man feels lonely—perhaps he is homesick. He does not think that every Sunday strange faces are seen at that church door, and that stewards and superintendents are accustomed to such scenes. He only feels his loneliness. Nobody knew him. If some one should have seen in that shrinking form the yearnings of his heart for sympathy, and had given him a cordial shake of the hand, and the simple word "Glad to see you here; come again," it might have brought him back to the church again. Possibly such an act of kindness would have kept him from the theatre the next week when, with a lonely heart, he walked through the gas-lit street and met a cordial invitation to go in and enjoy himself.

That step has been the first, in the history of many a young man, on the pathway to perdition. It will cost you nothing to shake hands with a stranger. It may save a soul in its hour of peril.

WANTED.—Copies of the ADVOCATE published the 2d, 3d and 4th weeks in December 1871. They have been lost from the file. Any one having a file containing said copies will render us a service by supplying them.

PERSONAL.—Mr. P. Weirlein, proprietor of the celebrated Louisiana piano establishment, called at the ADVOCATE office the past week. Mr. W. Thinks it is more than probable he will, at an early day, establish a branch house in Texas. He would certainly be a valuable addition to the live and thorough business men of the State.

J. S. STEPHENSON, Esq., senior proprietor of the Guadalupe Times, paid the ADVOCATE office a visit during the week. Mr. S. is in attendance on the proceedings of the Democratic Convention.

We are requested to state that the address of Rev. T. W. Hines is Corsicana, instead of Waxachachie as heretofore.

A GOOD PAPER.—The commercial Gazette, published by Ricker & Thomas, St. Louis, is certainly a standard and leading journal in the section where it is published. Established 1866, its progress has been upon an "upward grade" to the present. It commenced 1876 with increased facilities and added features of utility and elegance. Subscribe for it.

REMEMBER THE premiums.

TO THE PURE IN HEART.

We desire to enter a strong protest against parties and party-giving. This may seem odd, but in this day and generation no downright upright Christian man or woman can fail of being odd. Parties in Galveston are of a semi-public character. Mrs. Potiphar and Madam Croesus seldom give a fashionable party to their five hundred dear friends. The pleasures and pains of party giving are delegated to groups of young men who form clubs for the express purpose of exercising their heels at a period of life when their heads are sadly in need of culture. The "High-heeled Club," the "Nimble-footed Coterie," and the "Jamup Association," usually give several of these entertainments or parties in a winter season.

Against parties per se, speaking after the manner of lawyers, we have nothing to say. Parties may be good, and doubtless often serve a pleasant and useful purpose; but the parties we are describing are a rank sin and social abomination. Something or other there is a prevailing impression among polite people that society signifies a general bobbing around; that when people come together for pleasure (as it is proper they should) the same effect is to be produced as when a magnet is placed under a paper of iron filings—a general commotion. Politeness, learning, wit and grace are all located in the legs, and he who cannot dance—that is, bow and smirk, slide to the right and bend to the left, jump up and drop down, advance forward and retreat backward—has no qualifications for polite intercourse. A party represents just so much sliding, bowing, bending, and whirling—conversation and wit there are none.

Admit, if you please, that good men and women danced, and that the record is approvingly made in holy Scripture; grant, if you will, that our grandfathers caught buxom young girls in their arms and danced on the green sward to the music of the village fiddlers sitting in the shade of an oak tree. Are sane men therefore to array themselves in swallow-tailed coats, part their hair in the middle, tie a piece of paste-board in their button-holes, and have their toes crushed by angels in pin-backs, and their ribs punched by other swallow-tailed arials. Dancing on the village green and dancing in Armory Hall are very different things. That innocent gaiety which accompanied the dance of the olden time, is now swaddled in broad-cloth and strangled with a rose-lud. Now they dance in one great hysteria of fashion.

In the olden time, people went to parties for the enjoyment of conversation and wit. Now, they go for a display of dress that is vulgar and an exhibition of person that is not modest. A party must now be theatrical in its appurtenances—there must be scene-painters, florists and decorators employed. The nasty paraphernalia of the property-room must be arranged; and when all is ready, young men take white vests from their trunks and go as a social duty, without the remotest idea of enjoyment. Often have we thought when we looked upon the resigned faces, that these young men regarded themselves as creatures of destiny, brought into the world for the express purpose of ornamenting so many ball-rooms and suffering so many quadrilles!

No intelligent person will care to participate in a diversion so senseless, and no Christian will dare to do so. We know there are Christians, so-called, that cannot stand without weariness while the doxology is being sung, but who can keep their legs in a continual jingle until daylight.

With what words shall we speak of the waltz? How shall we describe that which may be seen any night of the week at the Armory, at Turner Hall, and even in many private parlors. Young girls just blushing into womanhood arrayed in dresses which enhance without concealing the beauty of their charms, are caught close in the arms of strange young men—young men upon whose breast a wanton's head has been pillowed, perhaps, not an

hour before. Strained close to their persons, and with eager eyes gazing down upon their beauty, they whirl and whirl in the voluptuous waltz! As they whirl faster and faster, and are clasped closer and closer, their dresses stream fuller and higher, until the eager crowd of beholders are as familiar with the embroidery on their most sacred garments, as they are with the color and size of their gloves! Could modest maidens hear the comments passed upon them they would faint in confusion, and nevermore permit a stranger's arm to encircle their waists. Yet this is done while Christian fathers look on and Christian mothers approve of the Saturnalia.

We can almost hear some matron quote that two-edged text, "to the pure in heart, all things are pure." And so they may be. But where are the pure in heart? Surely we will not find them among the young men who throng the corridors and stair-cases of Armory Hall. There is a time to dance—the wise man asserts it, and Holy Scripture assents to it. When the soul has been walking in darkness and God lets shine the light of His countenance, He may well exclaim with the Psalmist, thou hast changed my "mourning into dancing." The soul, emancipated from the slavery of sin—the prodigal returning from his hushes—the sinner saved—the child of hell made an heir of heaven—may well leap and dance, shout and sing in chorus with a glad church:

"Amazing grace! how sweet the sound, That saved a wretch like me— I once was lost, but now I'm found; Was blind, but now I see."

This he may do without sin, but no soul capable of doing it will ever desire to whirl in the waltz with the hot breath of half-dressed beauty throbbing through every vein and awakening every passion.

THE SOUL.

The Soul! What a world of grandeur gathers around this one small word. What strange feelings, mingled with awe and reverence, cluster about the human heart when the weight of that simple word is placed in the mind's balance, and its true meaning sought to be obtained! We pause upon the brink of the great infinity; we look out into the incomprehensible and uncompassable space that lies beyond the end of time, and vainly endeavor to measure the length and breadth of the universe and its unending, unattainable limits. The heart beats with a quicker throb as the thought breathes its perfumed breath into our souls that all this vast kingdom, this illimitable space, and gorgeous universe, is to become the home of our spirit's eternal rest. How grand is the conception; how incomparably higher than the mind can reach, is that beautiful compassion that moved the Almighty thus to prepare for those who have sought redemption in the atoning blood of His Son.

How we tremble in the presence of the majestic power that called into existence the "Heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth," and gave them all to the enjoyment of man. Who can stand face to face with the deep communings of the soul as it goes on its tinted wings to view the gorgeous glories of the celestial city, where God reigns; and not feel that there is an element of divinity in his nature, that there is a "world of bliss beyond" that is worth all the tears, the toils and trials of this life to win? How insignificant our mortality becomes when the glories of our immortal part are considered. How vain are the joys of this earth when compared with those beautiful pleasures that are to prevail throughout all eternity in that mansion above where the smile of God shall light up its deep gloom, which is perpetually echoing the "Shouts of Great Joy" as they are uttered by those who surround the throne. Far off in the golden glamour that fills heaven, angel throngs are forever moving, angel bands forever singing their Psalms of praise, and angel hosts repeating anew the story of "their risen Savior's mission while the gloomy earth He trod." Hard by the "river of life," near the "fount of sweet waters" that flow from the throne of God, ransomed souls rest themselves as they pass

the "shining portals," and lave their pinions, before spreading them in their joyous flight over the "land of the blest." There indeed the end of pain is found; there the beginning of bliss is discovered.

The Soul! What is it? where is it? and to what does it belong? How often do these thoughts find a lodgment in our brain? How often do we pause to consider how we should guard this priceless treasure in order to secure its setting in the crown our Savior wears?

THE GAMBLERS.

CHALLENGE.—Will Mayor Fulton ask City Attorney Willie this question: "Is there any power at my commands as ex-officio chief of police, to enforce the city ordinances against gambling?"

QUERY.—When we had published a number of articles against the gambling dens of Galveston, in a few only of which Mayor Fulton was mentioned, that gentleman came boldly to the front in his celebrated "card." Putting himself by this act, in front of the devil's ranks, in a warfare on morals and in defense of vice, he has received since the great volume of our attack—for to strike one of his agents is equivalent to a blow given the devil. Now, what we wish to ask is this: Is it not about time for Mayor F. to come out in another card?

CITY HOSPITAL.—For every city to provide facilities and conveniences for the sick and distressed is more than commendable. Not to do so would be a crime. But we respectfully ask that a just discrimination be made between sick and distressed people and chronic inebriates. In this city there are a number who alternate in their choice of head-quarters between the city prison and the city hospital. They seek themselves with a vile compound that, for the want of a worse name, is called whisky, and by continued application, bring on a sickness, get a permit, go to the hospital; are resuscitated (remaining there, however, as long as permitted.) When discharged, the programme is repeated. If not in prison as "drunk and down," they are on the hospital sick list. We object to drunken vagrants being thus supported at the city's expense. Economic Mayor, see to it; and have all vagrants sent from the city. Remember, too, that gamblers come under this head!

TWO POINTS.—The Galveston News, during the past week, recorded the fact, that a man was thrown (bleeding) down the stairs of what is supposed to be a gambling hell on Market street; and that there was no interference on the part of the police. There are two points in this worthy attention. First—The News says "supposed gambling hell," when not a reporter on that paper but knows it was a gambling hell in fact—and there was no supposition in the case. There are reporters on the News who would most gladly expose the "gambling ring" of this city—if the proprietors of that journal would permit them. Ergo: there must be some very potent influence brought to bear upon the proprietors aforesaid. Second—No policeman was there! Is this what Mayor Fulton calls enforcing the ordinance—as per his and Judge Willie's tortured construction thereof. That visitor to the hell had evidently been "raising a disturbance;" and a policeman should have been on hand to arrest him—provided the proprietor of the gambling hell should express such a desire.

PACHYDERMATOUS.—A Richmond (Va.) contemporary says pertinently if our arraignment of Mayor Fulton for gross misinterpretation of law, and for having virtually turned the control of the city over to thieves and gamblers, does not "draw the red" that the Mayor's skin must surpass in thickness that of a Rhinoceros. We have said some things calculated to affect either an honest or conscientious man. We have appealed to Mayor Fulton: in the name of outraged law and decency; in the cause of virtue, morality and religion; in behalf of his own growing children, and of the oath he took

to perform a duty he does not perform; in the name of official dignity that he prostitutes, a social influence that he has been accused of bartering. We have appealed to him in the name of the God he is defying! The sole effect has been to draw from him a puerile "CARD"—conceived in fallacy, and based upon the qualified opinion of an adroit lawyer in answer to questions cunningly propounded; and in which he of attempted to atone for absence logic by wholesale denunciation and personal vituperation. Every point attempted to be made in his celebrated "card" has been answered fully; and he has been presented to this community and State, "so true to life" as he is, that it is a matter of surprise generally expressed that he yet walks the streets of Galveston, head erect, and unquailing eye as he gazes into the faces of honest men. This is strange, but true. It is unnecessary, therefore, to inform our Virginia friend that the knotty, granulated and impenetrable skin of the whole Rhinoceros family sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the pachydermatous qualities of this gentleman.

GOOD WORDS.

FROM Bro. John S. Gillett, San Marcos, Jan. 1: "I am working for the paper; and am sure of success!"

FROM Bro. W. W. Horner: "I will send you some subscribers as soon as I can. I intend to work for the paper this year more earnestly than I have ever done."

FROM Bro. L. F. Collins, Hamilton county: "I think I can do a good work for the ADVOCATE. I want to put it in every family."

FROM Bro. L. H. Buchanan:—"Strike the gambling and whiskey dens harder, Brother John! Make them squeal louder. You have never hit a better blow."

FROM Bro. M. A. Black, De Witt county: "I expect, during the next quarter (the first quarter of 1876), to want the ADVOCATE in every Methodist family on the Clinton circuit."

Bro. A. M. Box sends us two marriage notices, with the very pertinent remark: "I am glad to say they (the newly married) have subscribed for the ADVOCATE to commence house-keeping with. Now, isn't that a step in the right direction?"

FROM Bro. C. Caldwell, El Paso, December 19—"Our mails are so irregular that we have just received several numbers of the ADVOCATE containing your article in answer to Mayor Fulton's feeble efforts to defend the vices you have so courageously attacked. You have the best of the argument—from a legal standpoint; and I feel quite sure that your efforts to root out this and other-like evils will meet the approval of all Christians—and the 'heathen as well.'"

FROM Bro. A. D. Gaskill, Weatherford: "What has become of that particular member of my family—the ADVOCATE? Have not seen a copy in four weeks. * * * I went give up the ADVOCATE if I can help it. Now that it has so fearlessly attacked sin in high places, battled so triumphantly for the right and dealt such death-blows to the wrong, I feel less than ever like giving it up. I shall still try for subscribers."

SCHULENBURG, Dec. 20.—Mr. Editor:—I admire the manner in which you have of late attacked the crime of gambling in your city. You may feel assured that you have the sympathy and prayers of all good men in your efforts. Go on, and may God bless you in the persistent efforts you are making to uproot an evil so destructive in its nature and damnable in its character.—T. W. GLASS.

HENDERSON, DEC. 21.—Mr. Editor:—"I not only indorse the ADVOCATE, but I also wish to be instrumental in introducing it into a portion of country in which it has too long been a stranger. You may expect, however, only a few subscribers from my work—it being a mission, and but few land-holders in it. But I shall not forget our ADVOCATE. God bless the paper and its editor."—H. B. HENRY.

FROM Brother A. M. Box, Scottville, December 31: "This makes four new subscribers I have sent you since my return from Conference four weeks ago. I think I am making a pretty good start don't you? And, by the help of God, I mean to continue to work for you. I tell my people to take our own TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE first, and then as many more as they please. I love all our Church papers, but if I could take but one of them, I would say, give me the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE every time."

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 8, '76

EVANS & CO., TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

Our stock of TEAS is complete, embracing every grade and quality. We make a reduced list of 25 lbs to consumers purchasing pounds and upward on all TEAS under sec. 7, 8, and 10c. 75 lb on all TEAS at sec. and upward.

OUR ADVERTISING AGENTS.

- W. L. BARKEE, GENERAL AGENT. Cincinnati, O.: E. N. Freshman, 190 W. Fourth Street. New York City: Geo. P. Howell & Co., 41 Park Row. Boston, Mass.: S. M. Peetling & Co., 1 S. State Street. Chicago, Ill.: H. H. Chandler & Co., 59 Madison Street. St. Louis, Mo.: Advertising and Publishing Company, 13, 15, N. Third Street. New Orleans, La.: Thomas McIntyre, 12 Commercial Place. Pittsburgh, Pa.: J. Weaver & Co., 116 Smithfield Street. Philadelphia, Pa.: N. W. Ayer & Son, 735 Sanson Street.

Unanswered Letters. Dec. 30.—J. C. C. Black, C. E. Lamb, W. W. Horner, J. W. DeVilbiss, T. A. Binford, G. W. Swafford, Jno. H. McLean, H. B. Henry, J. C. Hackabele, L. D. Holsonbake, R. W. Kennon, W. Vaughan, J. Fred. Cox. Jan. 3.—Margaret Shegog, L. F. Collins, W. T. Thornberry, W. A. Sampey, Nat. Gemina, M. Donnegan, J. J. Honeycut, J. Burford, J. M. Langston, A. D. Gaskill, T. M. Smith, L. C. Crouse. Jan. 4.—W. D. Shea. Jan. 5.—Lacy Boone, Wm. Price, J. S. Clower, C. E. Lamb, J. M. Truitt, L. P. Lively, J. M. Pugh. Jan. 6.—Jno. W. DeVilbiss, T. W. Hines, Jno. S. Gillett, D. Morgan.

Asthma and Catarrh—See Dr. Langgels advertisement, oct 18 1875.

THE jewelry emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro., is thronged with patrons from morning till night. This popular jewelry establishment is on the Northwest corner of Market and Tremont streets. A full corps of intelligent and accommodating gentlemen are constantly on hand to attend to the wants of those visiting this house. The proprietors have just received new additions to the stock of their silver ware department. Their watch and jewelry department are completely stocked with the latest and more desirable goods in this line. Repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry are the special features of this house, as this department is in charge of workmen of many years experience in the most prominent watch manufacturing in Europe.

RICE AND BAULARD.—Among the enterprising and substantial business houses which the Island City has to be proud of, this well known establishment, presided over by these able named gentlemen, stands prominently forward. A few days since we had the pleasure of visiting this house, and found our expectations fully realized—as regards their supply and variety of stock. Messrs. Rice and Baulard have been long and favorably known in this city and throughout the State. They possess that peculiar pertinacity, energy and liberality, which characterizes thorough business men. In all their dealings with patrons they give satisfaction—both in quality of goods and in their scale of prices. In recent visit to this establishment we found several gentlemen admiring some elegant specimens of wax and artists materials, lately brought on to this city from Europe and the East by Mr. Baulard. Complete sets of wax material packed in magnificent rosewood and black walnut boxes, brought forth the highest encomiums from those who were present. The boxes contain all the necessary apparatus and materials for the manufacture of wax flowers, fruit, etc., also an elegantly bound volume, giving all the necessary instructions in this beautiful art. Delegates to the convention should visit this establishment before departing for their homes.

THE premium list is again left out of the ADVOCATE. Remember, however, the two special premiums for first quarter; and that we shall offer some valuable articles on the general list.

It is a glorious thing to see a spark in the ocean, and all the power of that ocean unable to extinguish it.

PATENTS.

Issued by Patent Office to Citizens of Texas, for the week ending December 16th, 1875.

Furnished the ADVOCATE by J. McC. Perkins & Co., Attorneys and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

170,708. Adding-Machine. D. L. R. Butt, Pilot Point. Filed Nov. 30, 1874.

170,661. Rotary Spade Cultivator. D. W. Brodnax, Sr., Rockdale. Filed Sept. 20, 1875.

Brief.—Revolving spader attached to the rear of the vehicle, and devices for lifting and holding down the same.

CLEBURNE, Dec. 21.—Mr. Editor—God is still reviving His work here. Sunday at 7 P. M. I preached from the parable of the prodigal son, and seven prodigals came seeking their Father at the mercy seat and found Him in the conversion of their souls. Forty or fifty others gave me their hands, thereby indicating that they had come to themselves and had resolved to retrace their steps. They did arise, come to their Father, and confessed their sins. The fatted calf was killed and there was rejoicing at the feast of love. We closed the services about 12 M. I found a man in waiting at the door, who told me he had come for me to go 14 miles in the country to see a dying man. I went and found him almost gone, but crying piteously for mercy. We wept, and prayed, and sang for him, and glory be to God, He saved another prodigal just hovering o'er the brink of woe. Oh! what rejoicing was this. The Holy Ghost came down, and almost every one (of which there were some eight or ten present) shouted aloud for joy. I came back home through the rain, praising God. We went out to church in the rain and found a few of the faithful, and had a good meeting; and still we pray.—R. H. BURNETT.

BRO. J. S. CLOWER has this to say in regard to a subscriber forwarded from Cedar Bayou: "Capt. R *** subscribes because of your uncompromising attacks upon gamblers. I have all the time sympathized with you—and now rejoice in your victory." How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Cocaine will repair the waste. The Cocaine is a perfect Hair Dressing—a promoter of the growth of the Hair, a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength.

WINTER FASHIONS. Our lady readers should immediately avail themselves of this favorable opportunity for procuring the celebrated Butterick's Fashions for the winter of 1875-6. By addressing Ira Godfrey, Jr., 153 Market street, Galveston, you will receive by return mail an illustrated catalogue containing hundreds of the latest patterns, comprising every kind of garment worn by ladies, misses, girls, little children and infants. We commend this little book to our lady friends, as it will prove both invaluable and instructive. Every dress-maker, and all those who prefer making their own garments, should immediately apply to Mr. G. for one of these books.

SPECIAL attention is called to the card of Messrs. J. S. Brown & Co., which appears elsewhere in our paper. They being importers of English and German, and carrying a large stock of American Hardware, are in a position to offer extra inducements as to prices, assortments of goods, and varieties of manufactures. In addition to their immense stock of Hardware they also carry a full line of Saddlery, Tin-ware, Woodenware, Wagon and Buggy material, as well as a large stock of Blacksmith's Goods, Iron, Steel, Coal, etc.

We heartily indorse the above firm as reliable, honest business men, and are confident that any orders addressed to their care will have careful and prompt attention; and should our friends from the interior be in want of any articles in the above-mentioned lines, they will find that by investigating the establishment of J. S. Brown & Co. they need not send out of the State for their wants, as they can be fully satisfied at home through the above house.

Why should the gloom deepen as we near the sun? And why should the unthinking speak of the down-slope in life? Why walk backward all our days, with our faces down hill and gloomily speak of the down-slope to the grave? But yet how true it is that most of us do so.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those enterprising dry goods men, Messrs. A. & S. Levy, proprietors of the popular resort, No. 121 Market street, have determined to see all their goods (left over from last year) sold out within two months to enable them to make room for the large and varied stock of new goods arriving by nearly every steamer. These gentlemen are offering their beautiful assortment of dry goods, fancy goods, notions, carpets, matings, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at cost. They are offering special inducements to strangers.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of J. E. Mason in another column.

Photographers are a cool sort of people. They expect you to sit quiet and allow them to get a-head of you

The most momentous question a woman is ever called upon to decide is whether the faults of the man she loves will drag her down, or whether she is competent to be his earthly redeemer.

DITSON & Co., our constant advertisers, commence the new year with a large accession of valuable music. They have purchased the entire stock of Lee & Walker in Philadelphia, and will continue the business there under a new title. The stock thus purchased comprises a quarter of a mile (500,000 pieces) of sheet-music, 10,000 Music Book Plates, belonging to 250 different books, 125 pianos and organs, &c., &c. As the original stock of O. D. & Co. includes about twice the quantity above named, it will be seen that they have literally "music for the million." See advertisement.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.—It strikes us that among the most liberal offers ever made by any publisher in America is that of the publisher of THE ECHO, to be found in our advertising columns. He offers to send THE ECHO on trial for four weeks on receipt of twenty cents currency. THE ECHO is a magazine, published weekly, devoted to literature of the fine arts, which, as regards typographical excellence and rare beauty of its illustrations, must be accorded a front rank among our exchanges. In addition, every subscriber receives, at the time he pays his subscription, a magnificent volume containing nearly one hundred large pictures, illustrative of American scenery, entitled AMERICA ILLUSTRATED. Subscription \$4. J. David Williams, Publisher, 42 Broad Street, New York.

WEIGHTY. The reasons for adding marble dust, alum, starch, flour, etc., to baking powders, are to make them weighty, and thus add to profit. It would be well for housekeepers to know that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is free from these adulterants, hence the purest and most economical. As two teaspoonfuls go as far as three teaspoonfuls of the heavy kinds, and as baking powders are used by the teaspoonful and not by weight, the saving in this direction is no small item.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder and his True Flavoring Extracts are beyond all question the best and most perfect of anything in the market. To insure certainty buy Dr. Price's Powder only in cans.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT THE TREE IS INCLINED."—Ali Schind one of the Rajahs of India, was noted for the uprightness of his dealings, and his nice sense of honor, even toward the lowest of his subjects. One day while out hunting with his courtiers he became hungry and ordered some of the game they had taken to be dressed for an immediate repast. This requirement had been anticipated by his attendants, and they had brought with them bread, sauces, plates, and all they needed—all except salt, which had been forgotten. There was however a village near by, and a boy was hastily dispatched to procure some. The Rajah, hearing the order given, called after the lad to inquire whether he had taken money to pay for the salt. At this his attendants expressed some surprise, wondering that so great a man should trouble himself about such trifles and adding, that those who had the happiness of living under his dominion had no right to murmur if he should claim at their hands gifts of much greater value than a handful of salt. "Justice," replied the Rajah, "is of as much importance in little as in great matters; and the fact of my conferring benefits on my subjects at one time gives me no right to oppress them in the smallest particular at another. All the wrongs and oppressions under which mankind groan began in little things, and if we would prevent great sins or great calamities, we must strive against the beginnings of evil." Let our young readers mark this, and if they desire to become good and great men, let them in childhood form habits of integrity, virtue, and piety.

Anxiety about future support and comfort in this world is needless hurtful and wicked, for present obedience to God will insure all needed good.

BURGESS' Business College,

112 STRAND, GALVESTON, BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TREMON' STREETS.

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.

OFFICE GEORGE S. HENDER & CO., Cor. Strand and Center Street, Galveston. Office Instruction has been highly satisfactory.

OFFICE STEELE, WOOD & CO., 65 and 70 Tremont Street, Galveston. I do 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 a valuable institution to commerce as to individuals, because you teach what business men do greatly use.

OFFICE LEON & H. BLUM, Corner Strand and Twenty-second Street, Galveston. 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 send him after having seen the results of your instruction in others. I did so 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.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, GALVESTON. I am gratified to say that my nephew, Hamilton Canby, 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 patronize 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.

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR, STEELE, WOOD & CO., H. S. HENDER & CO., J. A. WILLIS & BROS., HOBBS & POST, R. E. GEORGE, LEON & H. BLUM.

NOTICE. To the Preachers of the West Texas Conference.

DEAR BROTHERS:—I find that the other Conferences in Texas have resolved that each preacher shall raise Ten Currency Dollars for the Southwestern University. The West Texas Conference did not pass such resolutions, because the subject was not presented in that shape. I hope, however, that we shall not be behind in any good work. And I therefore earnestly request you, my brethren, each to raise ten dollars for our University. We are trying to build a house for our recent; and it is important that we have money soon. Will you collect this amount as soon as possible, and remit it to me at San Antonio, Texas, either by Postoffice Money Order, or in Registered Letter. JOHN W. DEVLIN, Agent, Southwestern University.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FORTY-NINTH YEAR! 1876 NOW READY 1876 THE WESTERN FARMER'S ALMANAC!

ESTABLISHED IN 1827. SO deservedly popular, and long regarded by its 100,000 patrons in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys as a standard authority, is now ready for the trade. Among other new and important features, especially to the farmer and scientist, will be the specific statement of the theories of Prof. JOHN H. TICE, of St. Louis, whose predictions of the Atmospheric changes, violent storms and earthquakes have attracted such universal attention from their marvelous accuracy. Prof. TICE has also made FORECASTS OF THE WEATHER for the year 1876, of inestimable value to the agriculturist—enabling him to anticipate weather-changes with almost absolute certainty to the season, and giving a new field of observation and study, and to the general reader as a matter of curiosity and wonder. Original articles by prominent writers on stock-raising, agriculture, horticulture, the dairy, etc., besides a vast amount of general information and useful and interesting reading matter.

Agents Wanted Everywhere for THE ECHO, a brilliant weekly magazine, with vigorous leaders and pungent paragraphs and spicy reviews of current events and personal items. Each number is magnificently illustrated in the very highest style of art. Every number contains the best tales, essays, sketches, short stories that read themselves and almost laugh aloud. A feature of THE ECHO to be found in no other publication at present in this country is the space devoted almost every week to illustrated accounts of current travels and adventures. The travels which will appear in this form during the forthcoming year would, in book form, cost many dollars, and yet this is but one feature of the paper!

Premium. But what, combined with its own merits, especially contributes to the success of THE ECHO is the splendid Premium, America Illustrated, given away to every yearly subscriber. America Illustrated is a splendidly illustrated volume, recently bound in cloth, gilt edges—a volume which enables the people to become acquainted with the sublime beauty and magnificence that distinguish the landmarks of this country above all other. This volume, under ordinary circumstances, would retail in the book and fine art stores for \$5. From \$200 to \$2000 a month can be made by canvassing at this season of the year.

TERMS \$4 A YEAR, invariably in advance, which includes postage. Cash, Draft, Letter and AMERICAN LETTERS, PREPAID. Remittance must be made by check, draft, or money order.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GIFT IN THE WORLD. THE ECHO, also copy Agent's Illustrated Circular, etc., postage prepaid, forwarded for 10 cents.

BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE: Four weekly issues of THE ECHO, with a complete set of sample pages of AMERICA ILLUSTRATED, also a circular stating our cash commissions to Agents, and giving full particulars of our position for obtaining subscribers—all these will be forwarded, all postage prepaid, on receipt of Twenty Cents currency, or seven threepenny postage stamps. In the case of the paper, a check for the whole paper, or a portion thereof, would cost every money dollar. Besides the above, the beautiful Chromo-Lithograph Dorothea and her Lover will be sent.

"THE ECHO" for four weeks, Illustrated Circular, Ac., Postage Prepaid, for 20 Cents. AMERICA ILLUSTRATED & "THE ECHO" for One Year, \$4.

A Subscription to the above is the Cheapest, the most Useful, and most Appropriate Present that can be made. Address J. DAVID WILLIAMS, Publisher, (Box 2177,) 42 Broad St., New York.

A Great Offer! We will during the HOLIDAYS, dispose of our PIANOS and ORGANS at first-class makers, including WATERS' of lower prices than ever before offered. New Pianos, \$225, and Organs, \$75 and upward, cash. Warranted for 6 years. Second-hand Instruments of extremely low prices for cash. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Water rooms 481 Broadway, N. Y. GEORGE WATERS & SON.

HAVING ONE OF THE LARGEST Stocks in the South, We offer extra inducements to the interior buyer in the following line of goods: HARDWARE, TINWARE, SADDLERY, WOODENWARE, WAGON AND BUGGY TIMBER, IRON AND STEEL.

J.S. BROWN & CO. STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD, RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., AT THEIR OLD STAND 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

HEARTH AND HOME AND "THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC." The largest, cheapest and best Illustrated Newspaper, the weekly edition of THE ONLY Daily Illustrated Paper in the World, AND THE MODEL HOME PAPER OF AMERICA. Twelve large pages; beautifully illustrated; a magnificent two-page steel reproduction of a celebrated picture; serial and short stories; fashions; news; travels, etc. In every number ONLY \$2 50 PER YEAR. Costly and useful premiums given gratis. The largest cash commission to agents of any paper. Write for specimen. THE GRAPHIC COMPANY, 52-54 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Roses 700 superb varieties. ROSES. Half a million Greenhouse Plants, 25¢ Mailing Plants a specialty. Illustrated Catalogue Free. E. V. TEAS & Co. Richmond, Ind.

GREENVILLE DOWELL, SUROEON. ROOM NO. 10, GIRARDIN HOUSE, Cor. Market and 24th Streets, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Patients taken and boarded during treatment.

W.M. Y. McALLISTER, 728 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, dec 11 1875. Note Heads printed at 25 per 1000. Shaw & Baylock, Galveston

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. School Books.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERIES: McGuffey's, Independent, Holmes' Readers and Spellers, Davis' First, Second, Robinson's, Arithmetic, Montpelier's, Matur's, Mitchell's Geographies and a complete stock of GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also a full line of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY. On the above I can give SPECIAL TERMS. Everything used in a School Room can be found at this establishment. Send for Price List, or call in person. J. E. MASON, Galveston, Texas.

\$2,500 TO AGENTS

BESIDES A PREMIUM TO EACH SUBSCRIBER AND THE LARGEST COMMISSION TO AGENTS EVER OFFERED.

Agents Wanted Everywhere for THE ECHO, a brilliant weekly magazine, with vigorous leaders and pungent paragraphs and spicy reviews of current events and personal items. Each number is magnificently illustrated in the very highest style of art. Every number contains the best tales, essays, sketches, short stories that read themselves and almost laugh aloud. A feature of THE ECHO to be found in no other publication at present in this country is the space devoted almost every week to illustrated accounts of current travels and adventures. The travels which will appear in this form during the forthcoming year would, in book form, cost many dollars, and yet this is but one feature of the paper!

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JAN. 8, 76.

Correspondence.

An Appeal.

To the Members of the M. E. Church South, in the bounds of the West Texas Conference.

At the last session of our Conference held in San Antonio, October 20-25, I was appointed agent of Coronel Institute. This institution of learning—the property of our Church—is located at San Marcos, which is acknowledged to be the most eligible site for a school in our Conference Territory. It is now in the full tide of prosperity and commends itself to the Church and to all who desire the educational prosperity of our section of the State.

To Our Texas Ministers.

Dear Brethren:—Being anxious to promote the cause of home education and to render every possible facility to our itinerant ministers to educate their daughters, and knowing how some of them are pressed for means to effect this object, which to every Methodist minister is only second to the salvation of his child, "Andrew Female College" has determined, in addition to the tuition in the literary department, to give any minister who will procure the attendance of ten young ladies at the college, the board of his daughter or ward, or of the eleventh pupil, whoever she may be. This is not offered as a charity, but will be held as a matter of debt on the part of the college. If one minister cannot procure so many, any two may combine. Thus a burden may be taken off the heart of some servant of the Church who is now carrying an intolerable load.

F. T. MITCHELL, agent.

DALLAS, DEC. 21.—Rev. I. G. John, Dear Brother—I am glad you can be at home with the ADVOCATE every day. I think I can always see and feel when you are absent. "We miss you at home," for your pen is as familiar as your face. I feel that the ADVOCATE is entering upon a new career. Let us have an united effort this year to put the paper upon such footing as to be able to take its editor out of all other work and apply him entirely to the editorial service. That is enough for any one man. You have done more than double duty for years. You will wear out on that line prematurely. Your life is too valuable to be sacrificed in this way.

PEORIA.—Mr. Editor:—Farewell to Chatfield. Two happy years have passed since we met. The tie that binds us is linked with eternity. When sick ye visited us and more than once ministered to our necessities; nor were you satisfied with that—many luxuries were provided. Happy should be the minister whose lot has been cast among you. From you we turn to another field of labor where the faces are strange. For them we must labor; for them we must pray, and you will certainly love those for whom you labor and pray. I went with my husband on the second Sabbath to two of his appointments. The people we had never seen before, but the hearty shake of the hand, the warm welcome, and the cordial "go home with me after the sermon," all told us we were loved for our mission. May we prove faithful to the trust committed to us.—ITINERANT'S WIFE.

Never Despair.

Despair of none. There is something good in the most unpromising characters, and if we are persevering in our efforts we may still be instrumental in bringing them to God. Nay, more; it often proves that those who give you the least promise are most abundant in performances. Many a time has it happened that those from whom we expected nothing but reproaches and curses, have been among the first to be converted; and those who were the most outrageous in their opposition to goodness have become the most devout and zealous Christians. There could hardly ever be a more hopeless character to look at than Paul. He was as full of bitterness and rage against the cause of Christ as he could hold. He breathed out threatenings and curses like a fury, and persecuted and harassed the churches with all the eagerness and rage of a demon. To look at him as he stood by the murder of Stephen, or as he was journeying on his expedition of impiety and blood to Damascus, you might have deemed his conversion impossible. And yet, strange to tell, it was not many days before that persecutor was on his knees praying for mercy through that very Jesus whom he had cruelly persecuted. When Christ was on earth his most affectionate and devoted followers were not from among the most promising class of people. There were great multitudes at that time who were very forward to talk about the Messiah, and who were very rich in professions and promises; but when the Messiah appeared they hid their faces from him and plotted his destruction. There were others whose cases were considered hopeless—numbers of orphans and prodigals—who were regarded as lost beyond the possibility of recovery. But from this class the Redeemer received some of his most faithful and affectionate followers. The Savior referred to this in his parable of the two sons. One of them, when he was bid to go work in his father's vineyard, said: "I go, sir," but went not; the other, when he was commanded to go, said, "I will not," but he afterwards repented and went. "And I say unto you," added the Redeemer, "that even the publicans and the harlots go before you and show you the way into the Kingdom of God. For John came to you in the way of righteousness, and you believed him not; but the publicans and harlots believed him. Yet you who saw this did not afterwards repent and follow him."

The most unprofitable wilds are not always the worst spots for cultivation. Those very things which seem to make against the cultivation of a piece of ground would often yield us encouragement if they were properly understood. If we had fixed our eyes on the forests of this continent a few years ago, we should probably have thought the cultivation of the then wild forests a thing impossible. And yet, beneath the shadow of those dark forests there lay a fertile soil which needed only to be cleared and rightly managed in order to be rendered as productive as the most fruitful land on earth. And when once the huge trees were cut down and the stumps and bushes cleared away, there arose a scene of beauty and fertility which might almost bear comparison with the Garden of Paradise. It is no uncommonly thus with moral wastes. The drunkard was for a long time thought to be almost beyond the reach of reformation, but later efforts and experiments have proved the contrary. Thousands of those degraded and unhappy creatures have, of late, been delivered from their guilt and wretchedness; restored to piety and peace; made good husbands and good parents; happy men and women; and benefactors and reformers of their fellows.

We should despair of none. Those very appearances in the characters of sinners which most discourage us would often, if we understood the matter perfectly, be found to be hopeful and encouraging symptoms. One man is bold and headstrong in evil, but we ought not on that account to despair of his conversion. His boldness and recklessness are no part of his crimes, but only manifestations of natural temperament, and instead of hindering his conversion they may actually assist him in renouncing the company and the wicked customs of his associates—in combating the temptations of the devil, and the sneers and opposition of his enemies. And when once he is fairly enlisted in the army of Christ the same courage and forwardness which now alarm you will render him a terror to the powers of hell, and a distinguished champion in the cause of truth and piety. There is another who carries every sin in which he indulges to the wildest extremes—he is moderate in nothing. Another is as quick as thought in replying to your advices and reproofs, and by his ready wit he almost baffles you. One is full of gaiety and mirth; another fruitful

in sinful inventions and expedients, and is always restless unless engaged in some strange exploit of iniquity. But shall we despair of these men? By no means. Speak to them; appeal to their consciences; expostulate with them kindly; be serious and persevering; prove yourselves their sincere friends, and pray for them, and it will not be long before you find some of them converted to God. And when once they are truly changed, they will prove a blessing to you, a blessing to the church, and to the world. "Go forth bearing precious seed. Sow thy seed in the morning, and in the evening withhold not thine hand—for thou knowest not which shall prosper."

WEATHERFORD.—Mr. Editor:—I thought I would give you a few jottings from Weatherford. Let me say by way of a preface to my letter that I have not met, in all my travels, where more business is done than there is in Weatherford, considering the size of the town. The merchants here are very busy and it is surprising to see the amount of goods sold. Huge masses of cotton lie around the doors of the business houses of Carson & Lewis and Ross, Eddleman & Co. These firms seem to be taking the lead in the cotton business. There are at this place two large flouring mills—one owned by Carson & Lewis; the other by Mr. Carter. Both these mills are doing a large business, and are invaluable acquisitions to the town. The Times is published here—it is a readable and racy sheet. The people ought to be proud of such a paper. It is edited by Mr. Roach, formerly of Tennessee. Such a paper will succeed. The bar is well and ably represented at Weatherford. The presiding Judge resides here, as also does the District Attorney. The Weatherford High-school is certainly a most excellent one. It is presided over by Prof. Hart of Kentucky. Prof. Buckland is connected with the institution. Both these men are able teachers and they certainly can make any institution a success. The latter gentleman taught for a long time in one of the leading colleges in Tennessee with great acceptability, and since he left he has been chosen to the presidency of a college there, but he declined to return. He is said to be studious and bids fair to become one of the ablest teachers in the land. Weatherford is fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Hart and Buckland. The board of directors ought by all means retain such men even if they have to pay them very high salaries. Our town is well blessed with church facilities. All the leading denominations are well represented here. The Rev. Dr. Gaskill is pastor of the Methodist church, the Rev. Mr. Grigsby of the Cumberland church, the Rev. Mr. Weaver of the Baptist church, and the Rev. Clarke of the Christian church. I hear many good things said of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE wherever I go. May God bless its editor.—OXFORD

MARSHALL, Dec. 20.—Mr. Editor:—I should like to know why you are stopping my paper. If you want to draw a dollar and a quarter from me, just stop the ADVOCATE, and I tell you it will come. My efforts to circulate the paper are fruitless. I wish you and I were rich—we'd send them the ADVOCATE gratis, wouldn't we? They don't know its value. If we could stick it under their noses about twelve months they would forever after send you a little money order annually; your heart would beat freely and their minds and hearts would expand. This cash is for the past year. If you please, send the paper on. I'll try to get a few subscribers if I have to go to see them twice a week about it.—LACY BOONE.

THORNTON MISSION.—Mr. Editor:—Bro. T. W. Hines held his first quarterly meeting for the district near Thornton. It began on Saturday and ended on the following Friday night. We had a gracious out-pouring of the Holy Spirit. Brothers Hines and Wamack preached with unusual zeal and God has blessed their labors here. There were eight adults added to the church, several professed faith in Christ, and twenty five children were baptized. Oh! that God may still bless Thornton Mission. This is one of the strongholds of Campbellism, but Brother Hines has rolled some stones that they cannot remove and it is giving them some uneasiness. Oh! that God may bless his church so abundantly that the world may see the beauty of Godliness. We have a very promising people and country out of which to build a circuit of the first-class.

We wish to say to the readers of the ADVOCATE, especially business men who wish a location, to give our town a notice. It is high and healthy, and has a fine section of country to sustain it. The land is rich prairie and produces well. Our town is now just beginning to build

and will be a flourishing place ere long. We invite all who love the church and the cause of God to come and settle in our town or in our midst. We have no grog shops or gambling halls, nor do we want any. We have a Good Temple lodge that has spread its wings over many of our people. We contemplate building a Methodist church in Thornton. We are weak but we invite our friends to help us—we invite the lovers of the church to help us. We again ask God to continue to bless Thornton Mission until the itinerants may be glad to hear that any one is sent to our Mission.—THOS. VINSON.

STEPHENVILLE, DEC. 21.—Mr. Editor:—I am at my post—came the next week after conference adjourned. Since I arrived here we have secured a parsonage for the Stephenville circuit, situated in the town of Stephenville. I am now living in it. I think the prospects are very good for a glorious work on this circuit this year. I find several copies of the ADVOCATE come to this office. I hope to double—yes, treble—the number ere long. Rest assured all true Methodists commend and sustain you in your temperance move. So, by the help of God and the prayers of the church down with the monster.—J. R. RANDLE, P. C.

THORNTON, DEC. 19.—Mr. Editor:—My first quarter is passed and I have not obtained a single subscriber for the ADVOCATE, but shall promise of several soon. I shall push its claims until it is in every Methodist family on my work, and if they will not take their church paper they shall hear it thundered in their ears every time I meet them. They ought to do it and they must do it to fulfill their vows, for each and every member has engaged to support the institutions of the church, and the ADVOCATE is a very important institution of the church. The Lord was with us in our quarterly meeting. Four professed faith in Christ, eight united with the church, and about twenty-five infants were baptized. God be praised for the good work. Send me the ADVOCATE, I need its help and encouragement.—J. B. WAMACK.

DALLAS.—Mr. Editor:—I am safely and comfortably quartered in the parsonage at Dallas with my family. I found a magnificent dinner on the table when I arrived, and a bountiful supply of provision on hand. Every want had been anticipated and generously provided for, and I had nothing to do but to move in and go to living in good style. This is a new phase in my ministerial experience, and you have no idea how comfortable it made me feel to meet with such reception; and what resolutions I formed at once to give this people my best services. I am pleased with the outlook; and hope, by the blessing of God, to do a good year's work.—M. H. NEELY.

HOW MONKEYS ARE CAPTURED.—Monkeys are pretty common; yet, as all the families are remarkably cunning, has it ever occurred to the reader how they are taken? The ape family resembles man. Their voices are human. They love liquor and fall. In Darfour and Senor the natives make a fermented beer, of which the monkeys are passionately fond. As soon as the monkey sees and tastes it he utters loud cries of joy that soon attracts his comrades. Then an orgie begins, and then in a short time they show all degrees of intoxication. Then the negroes appear. The few who come too late to get fuddled escape. The drinkers are too far gone to distrust them, but apparently take them for larger species of their own genus. The negroes take some, and these begin to weep and cover them with maulin kisses. When a negro takes one by the hand, to lead it off, the nearest monkey will cling to that one, who thus finds support and endeavor to go on also. Another will grasp at him, and so on, until the negro leads a staggering line of ten or a dozen tipsy monkeys. When finally brought to the village they are securely caged and gradually sobered down; but for two or three days a gradually diminishing supply of liquor is given them so as to reconcile them by degrees to their state of captivity.

A WARNING TO BOYS.—A little boy, eleven years of age, in Iowa, a few days since led a horse to water, and tied the halter strap around his arm. The horse took fright, ran away and dragged and kicked the little boy until he died. It is never safe to place one's self in a position where, if even a very improbable accident occur, serious results are almost certain. Don't tie yourself to a horse or a cow; don't stand in front of a reaper or mower; don't leave the traces until the last, in taking horses from the wagon; don't trust too much to the quiet disposition of an animal.

THEY also serve who stand and wait.

MISCELLANEOUS. TEXAS GRANGE MANUFACTURING CO. Kellyville, Marion County, Texas. MANUFACTURER OF G. A. KELLY'S CELEBRATED WOOD AND IRON BEAM TURNING FLOWS, SHOW-ELS, S. D. STEIN, POINTS, DIXON AND MAGNOLIA SWEEPS—Both Iron and Steel. ALSO COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, STOVE AND COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, WASH KETTLES, TEA KETTLES, AND IRONS, WAFFLE-IRONS, ETC. ETC.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE. FARMERS OF TEXAS. One enterprising man in your midst who planted his new cabbage seed had forty thousand that made large and solid heads; another grew Onions that weighed a pound each, the first ones, from my buyers black seed; you will find extracts from their letters in my catalogue. With seed equally good why cannot you do as well? My large illustrated seed catalogue, containing a vast variety of Vegetable and Flower seed, sent free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Merchant, Marblehead, Mass.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, Troy, New York. Manufacture a superior quality of BELL'S Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. mail 17.

FITS!

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find HANCE'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. SETH S. HANCE—Dear Sir:—Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1866. Immediately my family physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief. I had two attacks afterward. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I again returned to my family physician; he was generally attended without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, 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 considered that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1867, I commenced taking your Pills, and in a few days I had two attacks afterward. With the blessing of Providence, your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of this distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are similarly afflicted may have the benefit of them. My son wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 336 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Penn. WM. ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? SETH S. HANCE—Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed \$5, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took agreeably to your directions. He has never had a fit since. It was through my persuasion that my son tried your Pills. His case was a very bad one; he had his fits nearly all his life, or at least a good many 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. I have always recommended 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, Yalabusta County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MOSTON, TEXAS, June 29, 1867. SETH S. HANCE—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals from two to four weeks, and sometimes several in a week, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they continued until his mind appeared to be deranged, in which condition he would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by my resident physicians, but without any success. Having seen your advertisement, I concluded I would try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, and gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, and is about thirty years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, which was ten years since. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. B. L. DE FREESE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss.: SETH S. HANCE—Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms, or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this distressing disease. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase likewise. His fits were so severe that he was unable to do any thing but lie in bed, and he had them very often 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, W. P. LIGON. Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 105 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$5; twelve, \$25. Please mention that you saw this advertisement in THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, 73111

MEDICAL. TEXAS Medical College AND HOSPITAL, GALVESTON, TEXAS. The regular course of Lectures will begin Monday, Nov. 15, 1875, and close the 15th of March following. Six Lectures daily. CLINICAL PRACTICE, the last in the Hospital, by each member of the Faculty. FACULTY: GREENVILLE DOWELL, M. D., Professor of Surgery. J. H. HANSEN, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine. J. M. CALLAWAY, M. D., Professor Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. SAM. R. E. BROUGH, M. D., Professor Chemistry and Toxicology. The Chair of Anatomy will be filled by Concor Barril. WM. PENNY, M. D., Professor Institutes of Medicine. HAMILTON A. WEST, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics. J. S. NICHOLS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. FEES: Matriculation, \$5.00; Professors' fees, \$10.00; Dissection, \$15.00; Graduation, \$20.00; Demonstrator's, \$10.00. The candidate for graduation shall attend two courses of lectures, the last in this college. Four years practice equivalent to one course of lectures. Board can be prepared as cheap as in any city. For further information, address: W. D. PENNY, M. D., Dean, Galveston, Texas.

PREABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. ARRIVAL OF Dr. James Byrne Kelly, European Physician AND SURGEON. CELEBRATED SPECIALIST FROM London and New York. DR. J. B. KELLY. Bees to inform the public that he has commenced the practice of his profession in Rooms No. 2 and 3, Cor. Market and Twenty-second Streets. Private Residence, Corner Mechanic and Center Streets, for the treatment of all diseases of the Blood and Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Hysteria, etc.; all diseases of the Brain, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Insanity, etc.; Contagious and Skin diseases; Nervous and Physical Debility, Stricture, Loss of Hair, Scald Head, Glandular swellings, Rheumatism and Gout. DR. J. B. KELLY, having for a number of years made the above the subject of his special study, and moreover, by long and careful practice, modified the treatment of that disease, and by such eminent men as Doctor Ricord, Latham, Valdeau, Vidal, Wilson and others, as applied by them in cold and humid climates, so as to exactly suit the altered state of the constitution of persons who have been acclimated in tropical and semi-tropical countries, feels perfect confidence of the permanent and effectual cure of any of the above diseases of however long standing or inveterate they may be, with a certainty of not only eradicating the disease, but concurrently restoring the entire constitution to perfect health and vigor. The great peculiarity of DR. J. B. KELLY'S treatment consists in the unscrupulous rejection of all those deleterious mineral drugs, which, while they momentarily remove the symptoms, poison the blood and permanently fix the disease in the constitution, which from the side passages of that unscrupulous horde of empirical charlatans who beset their unsuspecting, but too confiding, Nurses, and for their sordid gold purchase the most dangerous and unendurable existence, and the prospects of an untimely and early grave. Letters by mail enclosing fee of \$5.00, fully attended to. Medical notes and sent to any part of the United States. A Cure Guaranteed in all Cases. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M.

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3 VALUABLE PATENTS GIVEN AWAY. Send for new terms for the new STEAM WASHING or WOMAN'S FRIEND. npt-5-71. J. C. TILGUS, Pittsburg, Pa.

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Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN 8, '76.

Selections.

Only Preaching.

One Sabbath morning I was preaching to my people upon the joys of salvation. In the course of my sermon I attempted to show the likeness and the difference in the gladness of a converted son and that of his mother rejoicing over his conversion—the one weeping for joy in the consciousness of sins forgiven and the indwelling love for Christ; the other, weeping also, and in some sense with an equal joy, that her son who was lost is found, who was dead is alive.

To illustrate this truth I related a tender and strange incident which occurred in my father's family when I was a child.

My younger brother became for a while utterly blind. A white film gathered over the pupil of either eye, shutting out every ray of light. Everything was tried of which we had any knowledge in those days, but all to no effect. The doctor declared that my brother Nattie was hopelessly blind.

One day brother and I sat on the kitchen floor opposite to each other, at play. For want of a better ball, I got an onion, and so we rolled it from one to the other. I would give it a push to him, and he, feeling it would roll it back again. In the course of our sport the onion became bruised, and brother's sensitive eyes feeling its power, he involuntarily rubbed them with his fingers which were wet with onion juice. Instantly the poor child sprang up, screaming with pain, but the next moment, as his mother ran towards him, his agony was turned to joy, and he ran around the room waving his hands and crying aloud, "I see! I see! I see!"

The delicate surgery of the onion had cut off the film, and it had run down with his tears upon his cheeks. His eyes were as bright as stars—as bright as Bartemus' eyes after the miracle. I can see mother standing with brother Nattie in her arms thanking God for the restoration of the sight of her boy, while both were weeping for joy. It is a beautiful vision of my home days, the more precious now as both parent and child have "gone in through the gates into the city."

Well, as I have said. I told this story to my people as illustrative of the two-fold joy of a converted son and his mother.

After church, at my house, I sat with my little girl—my Blue Eyes—in my lap. She had heard my sermon and evidently was much interested in the account of my brother's restoration.

Looking up in tomy face with that child-like look that no one may describe, she exclaimed—"That story about Uncle Nattie—was that a true story?" "Why, yes," I replied, "of course it was."

"Oh, it was; I thought you was only preaching."

The next Sabbath, as I went to my church, I thought of the sermon which Blue Eyes preached, with her father's lap for a pulpit, and in my soul I prayed that I might so tell the gospel story that none would say at the close, "Only preaching."

And yet that child's declaration is somehow expressive of the unvoiced sentiment of congregations. They give the preacher full credit for sincerity of purpose, and know that he speaks the truth, and yet the whole thing is to them a matter of course, the fulfillment of a contract, the decent observance of a proper performance.

At the close of the most thrilling representations of the stage the thought returns—only a play, only acting. So, when a sermon is ended, in which truths of an eternal import have been presented with all holy energy, the retiring audience mingle with their talk of health, weather, music, and the like, expressions of pleasure and praise in regard to the sermon. "How his voice rang out," says one, "when at the close he repeated his text, 'Ye must be born again!' How expressive his gestures!" "Yes," says another, "and what solemnity!" A third responds, "I do think he is a splendid preacher!" Quite likely that each one of these enthusiastic eulogists is at that moment a total stranger to the holy mystery of the new birth without which there is no salvation. But the minister was only "preaching." Only the Holy Ghost can break this strange spell.—Baptist Union.

He had a very promising boy between the shoulder blades, and his wife, who was young and beautiful, and could play on the harp, but had not nursed much in the hospitals, put a mustard plaster on it. A lawyer subsequently explained to him that they didn't grant divorces for such causes.

The Influence of Music.

A spider was in the habit of descending by its thread on to the piano of the French composer, Gretry, as soon as the latter began to play, until one day he was accidentally crushed. Horses are sometimes agreeably excited by the tone of a trumpet, but dogs disagreeably. They usually prefer a simple melody. Cats are also frequently quite enraptured by a plaintive song.

A violinist noticed that a dog near him was especially affected by a certain tune; he howled fearfully, and seemed greatly distressed. The longer the tune was continued, the more did the dog suffer. At last he was seized with fearful convulsions, and the music not ceasing, he finally breathed his last.

In Paris a musical experiment was tried on two elephants, an orchestra performing above their cage. The female elephant was especially fascinated. They were visibly excited with dance music so as to bite and grasp the bars of the cage, but were calmed down again with plaintive melodies.

Dr. Chomet, when sitting under the shade of a great tree near Naples, heard a rustling among the dry leaves that made him shudder. It proved to be caused by a number of small, greenish-gray lizards, so common in Italy, evidently attracted by the tune he was humming. This occurred several times, and the lizards were so fascinated by the tones of his voice that they even allowed the singer to touch them.

In Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea one of the crew found that the porpoises and whales might be attracted by whistling so as to come within reach of his harpoon. According to him they could never resist the fascination of music.

It is said that persons who are deaf, or who stop up their ears, still feel the effect of music in a kind of fluttering at the pit of the stomach or a contraction of the throat—certain tones producing this result more than others. Gretry noticed that his pulse was quickened according to the time of the music he heard. The celebrated singer, Malibran, on hearing for the first time one of Beethoven's symphonies, was thrown into convulsions and had to be carried from the room.

The Duke of Wellington always slept on an iron camp-bedstead eighteen inches wide. "When a man wants to turn over," he said, "it is time for him to turn out." The Emperor Nicholas did the same; Mr. Owens says: The principle is well enough, but I think the detail is wrong. Sleep itself is far too important to be made uncomfortable. My old friend Rossiter fixed his alarm so that, at the fore-ordained moment, the bed-clothes were dragged from the bed, and Rossiter lay shivering. I have myself somewhere the drawings and specifications for a patent (which I never applied for) which arranges a set of cams and wheel-work under the bedstead, which, at the moment appointed, lift the pillow—and six feet, and deliver the sleeper on his feet on the now horizontal foot board. He is not apt to sleep long after that. Rossiter found another contrivance which worked better. The alarming clock struck a match which lighted the lamp which boiled the water for Rossiter's shaving. If Rossiter laid in bed too long the water would boil over upon his razor, and clean shirt, and the prayer-book his mother gave him, and Cole-ridge's autograph, and his open pocket-book, and all the other precious things he could put in a basin when he went to bed; so he had to get up before that moment came.—Old and New.

Waste Basket.

Bonds of iniquity—Vagabonds. The sweets of politics—Candied dates.

Rough board for women—The wash-board.

The duck of a lover makes a goose of a husband.

Darwin says that all men were once plants. There are still a great many small potatoes.

When greenbacks are replaced by hard money, newspaper reporters may find it more difficult to take "notes."

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

A man can get married for \$5, but it will cost half he is worth to get divorced. This shows how much more reasonable ministers are than lawyers in their charges.

Shakespeare said: "There is a tide in the affairs of men," but it seems to be pretty much all tied-back in the affairs of women.

"Neuralgia" is the charming name of a charming girl in Wales. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle and was captivated by its sweetness. So some young man is bound to suffer neuralgia of the heart.

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Each pupil is expected to attend such Sunday-school and such Church service on Sunday forenoon as the parent or guardian may choose.

We earnestly commend the College to the fostering care, the confidence, and patronage of all who have daughters or wards to educate.

V. L. WILLIAMS, M. D., Secretary Board of Trustees dec25-1m

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CAPT. J. W. McNEELY, A. M., J. H. STONE, President Board Trustees. dec25-1m

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Blacksmithing of all kinds.

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Will sell Wagons less than can be purchased elsewhere in the State

dec23-3m

S. L. ALLEN,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. No drayage on consignments by rail.

dec14-6m

E. MATHER & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS.

Also doing a Storage Business in Cotton Merchandise and Produce, at MATHER'S FIRE-PROOF BLDG.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash advances on Cotton, Wool and Hides

dec25-3m

HENRY HENRICKS & CO.,

GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

Agents for the most popular brands of

FAMILY FLOUR,

Houston, Texas.

dec23-3m

ROBT. S. KIRK & CO.,

93.....Main Street.....93

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

—Dealers in—

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Tin, Wooden and Willow Ware, and general House Furnishing Goods, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work made to order. China and Brass, Deep Pumps, Pipes, etc. Gutting, Roofing, etc., done at short notice.

dec26-6m

A. WHITAKER,

SEED DEALER

—AND—

GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Houston, Texas.

Special attention paid to consignments of Fruits, Grain, Choice Seeds, etc. Family

dec25-3m

HOUSTON CEMENT, PIPE

AND

ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

JAS. A. COURTNEY, Proprietor,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Pipes for Sewers, Drain Pipes for Gardens, Cisterns, etc.; Stone Pavements, Vases, and every variety of pattern for gardens, Lawns and Cemeteries; Chimney Flues, 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.

sep 4-6m

Ward, Dewey & Co.,

Lessees of

TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARY,

HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

Having added to our various Factories and shops the latest Improvements in Machinery, we are now prepared and beg leave to offer to the public—

White and Colored WOOLEN KERSEYS, OSNABURGS, SANTANTA SHEETINGS, BIG TREE SHEETINGS,

COTTONADES, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNES.

Furniture of Every Description, SUCH AS

Bedsteads, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wash stands, etc.

Also—Safes, Mattresses, Pillows, Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Drays.

Hand-made Boots and Shoes a Specialty.

ALL GOODS MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

For further particulars, address WARD, DEWEY & CO., 13marly

MACHINERY.

BR O K S

IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



We now make out the largest size—ten foot. Every press warranted up to two Bars.

PRICE.—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete, Currency, \$400 00.

For 10 foot, with Cotton Box, Currency, \$420 00.

We have sold over FIVE HUNDRED of the HOOKS' 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.

Driving Horse Engine or Gin-Horse Running-Gear, Simmons' Belt-Driven Cotton Press.

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas.

22 74-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANE & BODLEY, John and Water Sts., Cincinnati.

Manufacturers of Plantation Machinery

For Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, etc. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, 1876-17.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS, OR MONEY AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Showing the secrets of success, the causes of failure and how to avoid them. How to begin, how to grow, how to buy and how to sell. A Book for Business Men, Workingmen, Merchants, Farmers, Young Men and everybody who wants to make money in any kind of business. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 201 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Chicago, Ill. dec25-4t

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and secrets for Ladies and Gents. Sent free for two stamps. Address, National Medical Institute, St. Joseph, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED on our splendid combination of 150 Fast Selling Books Also on our Magnificent Family Bibles and Complete Bible Encyclopedias, with 3000 Superb Illustrations. Particulars free.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. dec25-3at

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains 1,412 fine historical engravings and 4,225 pages—only \$2.50. Prof. by facts, and our splendid illustrated circulars, that it outsells any other book sent free. Write at once; or if in haste to work, send \$1.00 for full outfit for it and another fine book gratis, to genuine address, LIVINGSTONE PUBLISHERS, ST. LOUIS, MO. aug14-1y

LYMAN'S Historical Chart.

This Book Presents a complete Outline History of the World, in a series of beautifully colored plates, bringing before the eye the contemporary History of all Nations in each century. Novel, vivid, picturesque. Flies personally in the hand the time, order and sequence of events. The grandest aid to the memory ever invented. It is "History made easy." Will sell to every family

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JAN. 8, 76. Texas Matters.

The State Democratic Convention works harmoniously.

It is thought the coming vote of Texas will amount to 200,000.

On the 31st ult. the Marshal and Early block at Waco, was burned. Origin of fire unknown.

A COTTON factory to be worked by convicts is talked of at Palestine.

The Will Point Vidette reports cotton still coming in freely at that point.

The Jefferson Jimpleute has been presented with a turnip which weighed seven pounds.

The Sherman Register reports long trains of immigrant wagons passing through that place, heading towards the rich lands in the West.

The heavy rains of last week and the week before in Northern and Western Texas have damaged the railroads considerably.

An experiment, made by Colonel Steward of Falls county, last year, proves that bottom lands will raise good wheat.

The Waco Examiner says 30,000 bales have been received at that point, and 10,000 more expected.

The cotton crop in Lampasas county turned out better than was anticipated. Mr. Borders raised twelve bales on twelve acres.

A CONSTRUCTION company made up of leading citizens at Ft. Worth, has been organized to complete the Texas Pacific road from Eagle Ford to that point without delay.

ONE hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton were burned at Wills Point some two weeks ago. And on December the 24th, the seven finest business houses were burned.

NEARLY all the pork in Burleson county sold at four cents a pound on foot, and a large portion will be sent out of the county to find a market.

The Grangers of Texas are moving towards an Industrial Exhibition. All such movements will tend to the development of our material resources.

A DROVE of hogs, numbering three hundred, from San Saba county recently passed through Comanche. A country is doing well when it raises more bread and meat than the producers can consume.

MR. W.S. SPARKS, of McLennan county, reports to the Examiner that he clipped from one sheep, of only one year old, twenty-four pounds of good clear wool.

HOWE'S Circus is said to have taken out of Anderson county between \$6000 and \$7000. It took more than double that amount from the two coast cities, and people are neither wiser, better or richer because of its visit.

BUSINESS is said to be coming back to Indianola. Houses are being repaired and new ones built. The Presbyterian Church has been repaired by subscription from all denominations, and a Sunday school irrespective of sect started.

A NEW settler writes to a friend respecting Guadalupe county: "The land is varied from poor, stony land to fine sandy loam. The timber on upland is post-oak, black-jack and mesquit; in the bottom—elm, walnut, pecan, etc. The finest farming land is along the streams; staples, corn and cotton."

The North Texan says that recently there were twenty wagons, thirteen bales of cotton, eleven horses, nine yoke of cattle, five or six head of sheep, and thirty-nine candidates in town. Produce and politics are both good in their place.

The San Saba News says the Burnet silver mines will be at work as soon as pumps are received to clear the shafts of water. The mine is four miles from Mason. A shaft one hundred feet deep has been sunk and the ore taken out is said, by mining men, to be very rich.

The arrival of John Deckey, aged ninety years and his wife aged eighty and accompanied by twenty-one children and grand children, is reported at Sherman. They will settle in Cooke county. The aged patriarch brings with him funds enough to enable him to give all his children a home.

A SPECIAL telegram from Corpus Christi recently states that about a month ago thirty head of mules and horses were stolen from Capt. King's pasture and crossed into Mexico near Laredo. They were seized by the Mexican Customhouse officers, condemned as smuggled property, and the lot sold for one hundred and seventy dollars, some of the customhouse guards being among the purchasers, who sold them promptly at a large profit. They made the sale, though notified the stock had been stolen.

Passing Events.

The Peruvian Government is in financial trouble.

Soldiers have been frozen to death this winter in the North of Spain.

The Oriental is the name of a Chinese paper published in California.

They only need \$1,587,000 to complete the Centennial Exhibition buildings.

There have been 600 applications for space in the Italian department of the American Centennial.

CHICAGO has at this time 408 miles of water pipe of a mean diameter of 8.61 inches. This is but little less than that of New York.

A SWEET potato plantation, in Atlanta (Ga.) of 700 acres is expected to yield 40,000 bushels of these popular tubers this year.

It is said that Mr. Moody speaks at the rate of two hundred and twenty words per minute, or about one-third faster than the average public speakers.

The constitution of Rhode Island still demands a property qualification from all the foreign born citizens who claim to vote in that small corner of a state.

A LARGE gas main exploded on Federal street, Boston, near the bridge, on Dec. 22d, tearing up the street for two hundred feet, and killing several persons.

UNDER the license law of Minnesota, there has already been collected from liquor dealers large fees which under the provisions of the same law will be employed in building and supporting a State Asylum for inebriates.

FIVE States have already provided by constitutional law against sectarian instruction in their public schools. The States are, South Carolina, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska and Nevada.

THE Emperor of Brazil, who will visit the United States next year, will travel through the country as a private gentleman. His daughter, the Princess Isabel, will act as Regent in his absence.

St. Louis is going to out-do San Francisco in building big hotels. One is projected which will cover four acres of ground, contains two thousand rooms, with an interior court at about 150 by 250 feet, with a fountain in the center.

The corn crop, of the United States, is the largest ever raised; the hog crop last year, and the present, have been unusually large and now the conundrum is why is pork so high?

NEWS from Japan states that the political crisis is over, and that the Mikado and his government have triumphed over all who wanted to involve the country in a war or revolution. A proclamation has been issued stating the age of feudalism is past forever.

CASTILAR believes that the internal strifes of the Alfonsist party are endangering, more than anything else, the existence of monarchy, and is confident that the Republic must inevitably arrive in Spain, and that at no very distant day.

THE speaker of the House of Commons, England, receives a salary of about \$30,000, and a house in which to live, and a pension when he goes out of office. The other members receive no compensation beyond the honor of serving their country.

A BERLIN dispatch says, information has been received that the disorders of Northern Khokan will soon be made the occasion by Russia, for the annexation of the remainder of that country to that over-grown empire.

WORK has found at Montreal for fifteen hundred men on the city improvements at Montreal, at seven cents an hour; and it is snowing and freezing every day, and people around town wishing them a happy Christmas. No wonder the poor fellows were desperate.

WHEN Minister Foster at Mexico asked the Mexican government that United States soldiers be permitted to pursue Mexican bandits into Mexican territory, he was refused. He then stated plainly if the Mexican government did not compel order on the Rio Grande, the United States would.

THE Mongolians are about to test their right to become citizens of the United States—Chock Wong, one of the proprietors of a Chinese newspaper has given notice of his intention to take out naturalization papers in the United States District Court.

A HEAVY land swindle is said to have been uncovered in Missouri. It is said that deeds to over 12,000,000 acres of land have been forged, and disposed of at the value of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars. The land operated on is owned principally by non-residents, and as the records were destroyed by the war, the ring has had ample facilities for rascality, and deeds have been sold all over the United States and England.

News Items.

WASHINGTON.

It is rumored that European intervention in Cuban affairs is being projected, and that our government will protest against such action.

On the 30th a New Texas Pacific bill was the talk.

It is reported that the President will call early attention to the condition of affairs on our Mexican border.

The Treasury Department has had word of having raids on its precincts. Facts not stated.

A provision in the Mexican Constitution prohibits that government from entertaining any proposition to alienate any part of her territory. This settles all efforts to settle our border troubles by securing a slice of her border territory.

CAUSALITIES AND CRIME. THE Minneola was snagged and sunk Dec. 27th, forty miles above Memphis. No lives lost.

ANOTHER boy reported to be Charley Ross proves to be a fraud.

A LARGE number of business houses in Jasper, Fla., have been burned.

SEVERAL persons were killed by the train on the Vermont and Central Railroad running off the track.

MARY DAVIS whose evidence convicted Frenbaugh and her son of murdering an aged cripple in Utica, N. Y., confesses she swore falsely. She and her grandmother, Mrs. Frenenburg, committed the murder.

MRS. RACHEL GORDEN and three of her children aged 8, 10 and 12 were burned in their dwelling ten miles above Rising Sun, Indiana.

JOSEPH BOOK, city treasurer of Buffalo, N. Y. has decamped, being defaulter to the amount of a quarter of a million.

A TERRIFIC tornado passed in twelve miles of Hickman, Tennessee, Sunday. Twelve dwellings and barns were blown down, fences blown away, five persons killed, and where dense forests stood people can now walk on trunks of the fallen trees for miles along its track. Its roar was heard for miles.

A MAN named Myers and his wife were found in New York city Dec. 30th, in bed insensible and wounded with pistol shots, and their child dead, shot through the eye. Supposed Myers shot his wife and child, and then shot himself.

JOHN E. GRANT, convicted in New York of sending an obscene sheet through the mails, has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine.

A LETTER to the News states that a conflict took place in Clinton, Texas, between the Taylor and Sutton parties, which resulted in the death of three men named Jim Taylor, Winchester and Hendricks.

A TELEGRAM from Baton Rouge La., states that on Christmas at a dinner party thirteen persons were poisoned. Two servants were arrested, but were taken from the officers by the police and have not been heard from since.

THE WHISKEY CASES. THE Chicago Times says the District Attorney has instructions from Washington to allow all parties under indictment for defrauding the government to plead guilty and to insure them immunity from the penitentiary.

JONAS F. BROWN, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has been arrested and his stock worth \$60,000, seized for failing to make returns and pay special tax as rectifier.

EIGHT whiskey establishments were seized last week in Chicago.

FORTY-five hundred gallons of mash was seized at an illicit distillery in Brooklyn Dec. 31.

MISCELLANEOUS. DISPATCHES received at Sioux City Jan. 1st report 400 hostile Sioux camped at old Ponca agency and the settlers fleeing. An attack on the agency is expected.

FATHER BOHEM the oldest Methodist preacher in the world was buried the 31st ult. The funeral sermon took place at Woodrow church, Staten Island.

A MAN at Lochine, Canada, on the 30th of Dec. died of starvation; cries were heard from the room he occupied and on entering, the neighbors found that the family had not tasted food for three days. Nourishment was provided, but the father was beyond recovery.

CHEESE—Full supply; prices easy 70 to 75c for Texas in round lots; Western 70 a 80c.

CORN Meal—Weak and dull. Selling at \$1.90 in job lots. Fresh from elevator \$1.00.

CRACKERS—In fair demand. Soda 5c; cream and ginger 10c.

CASTINGS—Hollow ware, etc.; 5c; and irons, 5c.

COFFEE—MILLS—Per dozen, Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50, with ten per cent. discount.

CHAINS—Price, per pair, 6c, 10c, 3c; 6c, 10, 2, 7c; 6c, 10, 1, 8c; 0, 12c per lb.

The Family Circle.

How a Dog Saved a Ship.

A Yankee sea-captain, when he was in France, got a fine little ratterier which he called Neptune.

He took the little dog to sea with him, and he soon became quite a sailor. They were sailing at one time in the Gulf of Mexico, in a dangerous neighborhood, and had to keep constant watch.

One evening, when the captain went to bed, he told the mate to be sure and call him by three o'clock in the morning, for about that time he expected to be within sight of a light-house which was near a dangerous reef of rocks called the "Double-Headed Shot Keys."

He wanted to look after the ship himself at that dangerous place. After the captain went to bed, the mate went into the cabin for something, and while sitting there, being very tired, he fell asleep. The men on deck having no one to watch them, also fell asleep, one by one, and even the Spanish boy at the wheel was about half asleep.

Meanwhile the wind changed; a stiff breeze sprang up, the sails were filled, and the good ship plowed through the ocean briskly straight toward the Double-Headed Shot Keys. The little Spanish boy, half asleep at the helm, knew not of the danger, neither could he see ahead from where he stood, for the great sails concealed the light-house, but Nep, good sailor that he was, discovered that land was near—he smelled it and he saw the light.

He rushed down to his master's state-room, and barked and jumped up to him as he lay on his berth. "Get down, be still, Nep!" said the sleepy captain. But Nep would not be still; he only barked the louder, "Be still!" said the captain again; and he pushed the dog away. Again the faithful little fellow jumped up, pulled his master's sleeve, and took hold of his arm with his teeth.

Then the captain, thoroughly roused, began to think something must be the matter. He sprang up and Nep ran forward, barking, to the companionway.

The captain's head no sooner came above the deck than he saw what was the matter. Right ahead was the fearful rock and the light-house, and the ship plunging towards it at the rate of nine miles an hour. He seized the helm; the ship struggled, swung around, and when her course was shifted she was so near the rock that in three minutes more she would have struck and been a wreck. The sleeping sailors were roused to their duty, and the astonished mate rose up from his nap on the chest to learn that but for the faithful dog the waves might have already closed over them. Do you wonder that the captain thinks his dog is worth his weight in gold?

The only way for men or dogs to succeed is by faithfulness.

THE GENERAL MARKET. Quotations not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.

AR-Handles—per doz., No. 1, \$2 15 @ 2 75 No. 2, \$1 85; No. 2 [N] \$1 65.

Bacon—Supply in first hands ample market weak and demand light. We quote Clear sides, 14 1/2 @ 14 1/4; clear rib, 14 1/4 @ 14; shoulders, none in market; breakfast bacon 16 @ 17c.

BAGGING—Quiet and steady.—Domestic—heavy, @ 14 1/2 yard; light from store, 14c; India, 11c in bales.

BROWN—Is dull \$1 10 @ 125 per 100 lbs. Job lots, Texas \$0 90c. per 100 pounds by the car load.

BEANS—Prices are steady at 25 @ 26c. for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

BELTING, RUBBER—Sold according to list, with 30 per cent. off.

BUTTER—Stock ample and demand better for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice \$1 2 @ 1 25; fair \$2 @ 2 00; ordinary \$1 2 @ 1 25. Western and Kansas City, choice, nominal; Medium \$1 2 @ 1 25; Ordinary \$1 00; Texas \$1 2 @ 1 25.

BROOMS—\$3 50 @ 4 50 per dozen.

CANDLES—Quiet but steady favorite brands 17 @ 17 1/2.

CANDY Good demand; assorted stick 15 @ 16; fancy 20 @ 25; rock 23 @ 25; cream 25 @ 26; gum-drops 30 @ 35c. maple sugar 25 @ 30c.

COFFEE—Stock in importer's hands 8,000 bags, first hand quotations are firm at Fair 20, Good 20 1/2, Prime 21, Choice 21 1/2 @ 22c. Dealers are selling from store about 3c. advance on these figures for ordinary order lots.

CAN Goods—Per dozen cans: Peas 1 lb, \$2 50 @ 2 60; pine apples, 2 lb, \$2 00 @ 2 25; clams \$2 15; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 90 @ 2 10; 1 lb full weight \$1 10; corn, 1 lb, light weight, 85c; 2 lb, light weight, 1 70 @ 1 80; 2 lb, \$2 25 @ 2 50 tomatoes, 2 lb, \$1 25 @ 1 40.

CHEESE—Western cream 15 @ 15 1/2c; English dairy 15 @ 20c.

CORN—Full supply; prices easy 70 to 75c for Texas in round lots; Western 70 a 80c.

CORN Meal—Weak and dull. Selling at \$1.90 in job lots. Fresh from elevator \$1.00.

CRACKERS—In fair demand. Soda 5c; cream and ginger 10c.

CASTINGS—Hollow ware, etc.; 5c; and irons, 5c.

COFFEE—MILLS—Per dozen, Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50, with ten per cent. discount.

CHAINS—Price, per pair, 6c, 10c, 3c; 6c, 10, 2, 7c; 6c, 10, 1, 8c; 0, 12c per lb.

DRUGS—Acid Citric \$1 20; acetic 16c; tartaric 6c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys \$1 40; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap. 20c; alcohol \$2 40 alum 5c ammonia aqua 3F, 8c; ammonia spirits arum. 45c arsenic common powdered 5c. Bismuth, sub-nitrate, \$2 25. Blue Vitrol 15c. Borax

Where Does It All Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands are diseased so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss.

To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggist and dealers in medicines.

NOTICE. To the Preachers of the East Texas Conference. DEAR BROTHERS—Please give notice of the following appointments:

Canton, Smith county, Jan. 2. Chappell Hill, Jan. 3. Starrville, Jan. 9. Woodville, (at 7 P. M.) Jan. 14. Pleasant Grove, Jan. 15. Ryeport, Jan. 19. Liberty Hill, Jan. 21. Field's Chapel, Jan. 21. Etta, Jan. 24. Larissa, Cherokee county, Jan. 27. Woodville, Jan. 28. Ketchaps, Jan. 27. Neches Station, Jan. 28. Palestine, Jan. 29. Field's Chapel, Jan. 31. Augusta, Feb. 2. Grapeland, Feb. 3. Crockett, Feb. 6.

I will be pleased to meet the Pastors at any and all of these appointments, especially the officers, teachers, pupils and friends of Sabbath-schools. Expect to have books on hand to supply demands; but should persons wish books I have not, please have your orders made out. I have arrangements with Dr. Reedford to furnish all the books needed.

D. M. STOVALL. Sunday-school agent, East Texas Conference. Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

BEACONTS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Newton cir., at Wilson's Chapel, Jan. 1. Wolf Creek cir., Wolf Creek, Jan. 8. Woodville cir., Woodville, Jan. 15. Jasper cir., Spring Hill, Jan. 22. Moscow cir., Cold Springs, Feb. 5. Beaumont cir., Beaumont, Feb. 5. Liberty Hill cir., Liberty Hill, Feb. 12. District Stewards will please meet at Woodville, Jan. 15, 1876. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Gatesville, at Station Creek, Jan. 8, 9. Belton, Dec. 19, 19. Sugar Loaf, at Henson Creek, Jan. 10. Liberty Hill, at Liberty Hill, Jan. 12. Georgetown, at Georgetown, Jan. 15, 16. Cameron, at given's Chapel, Jan. 21. Deer Creek, at Powers' Chapel, Jan. 22, 23. District Stewards will please meet (without fail) at Belton, Dec. 18. W. G. VEAL, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Anderson and Navasota, at Henderson, Jan. 1, 2. Bryan sta., Jan. 8, 9. Bryan cir., at Wesley's Church, Jan. 15, 16. Pleasant Hill and Courtney, at Anniversary, Jan. 22, 23. Zion cir., at Lake Grove, Jan. 29, 30. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Feb. 5, 6. Huntsville sta., Feb. 12, 13. Huntsville cir., at Martha's Chapel, Feb. 19, 20. Wills cir., at Wills, Feb. 26, 27. Cold Springs, at Cold Springs, March 4, 5. Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto, March 25, 26. District Stewards' meeting will be held at Anderson, at 2 P. M. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Tyler sta., Jan. 1, 2. Palestine sta., Jan. 15, 16. Palestine cir., at Pine Grove, Jan. 22, 23. Crockett cir., at Bethel, Jan. 29, 30. Crockett cir., at Salem, Feb. 5, 6. Rusk and Jacksonville, at Rusk, Feb. 12, 13. Athens cir., at Athens, Feb. 19, 20. Trinity mis., Feb. 26, 27. Cherokee cir., at Atol, March 4, 5. Palestine cir., Field's Chapel, March 11, 12. District Stewards' meeting at Palestine, Jan. 15. The district stewards are: Jim Langston, T. R. Bonned, W. R. Miller, J. C. Warty, G. H. Barker, J. H. Hogue, W. S. Alfors, Alex. Black and W. D. Davis. A full attendance is earnestly requested. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

Weather-Ford Dist.—First Round.

Fort Worth sta., Jan. 8, 9. Fort Worth cir., Jan. 15, 16. Alvarado cir., Jan. 22, 23. Mansfield cir., Jan. 29, 30. Springtown, cir., Feb. 12, 13. Cartersville, cir., Feb. 19, 20. Weatherford sta., Feb. 26, 27. Weatherford cir., March 4, 5. Cleburn sta., March 11, 12. Cleburn cir., March 18, 19. Grandbury at Acton cir., March 25, 26. Caddo Grove cir., April 1, 2. District Stewards will please meet at Center Point, at the Alvarado Circuit, Jan. 22, 1876. The following are the District Stewards: W. W. Davis, J. M. Buckner, V. S. Anglen, T. W. Hollinsworth, S. N. Clark, W. O. Menlow, G. C. Shaw, D. W. McDonald, Thomas, J. N. Gray, J. M. Miller and F. Womack. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Austin cir., at Manor, Jan. 8, 9. Bastrop and Hills Prairie, Bastrop, Jan. 15, 16. Bigler cir., at Bigler, Jan. 22, 23. Cedar Creek cir., Jan. 29, 30. Ridgway, Feb. 5, 6. Giddings, Feb. 12, 13. Austin sta., and Sweed mis., Feb. 19, 20. West Point, Feb. 26, 27. District Stewards will meet me at Manor, Jan. 8, 1876. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Henderson and Overton sta., at Overton, Jan. 1, 2. Tyler cir., at Pleasant Retreat, Jan. 8, 9. Troupe cir., at Troupe, Jan. 15, 16. Starrville cir., at Chappell Hill, Jan. 22, 23. Belleville cir., at Kilgore, Jan. 29, 30. Marshall sta., Feb. 5, 6. Halville cir., at Black's, Feb. 12, 13. Harrison cir., at Miller's Chapel, Feb. 19, 20. Elyston Fields cir., at Elyston Fields, Feb. 26, 27. Laris cir., at Laris, March 4, 5. District Stewards are appointed to be and attend at Overton on Monday, the 3d day of Jan., to adjust the business of the district for the ensuing year. The following is a list of their names: J. M. Hall, L. S. Landy, A. G. Tourney, Wm. B. Cooke, A. B. Crow, Josiah E. Reynolds, W. A. Pope, R. W. Hamilton, Benjamin Cole, E. G. Dorrough. R. S. FINLEY, P. E.

WACO DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Waco cir., Jan. 1, 2. Brennon cir., Jan. 8, 9. S. and Creek, Eagle Mills, Jan. 15, 16. Martin, Jan. 22, 23. Waco City mis., East Waco, Jan. 29, 30. Mount Vernon, Pisgah, Feb. 5, 6. Calvert and Hearne, Calvert, Feb. 12, 13. Owensville cir., Owensville, Feb. 19, 20. Wheelock cir., Wheelock, Feb. 26, 27. District Stewards will meet me at Brennon on Friday, Jan. 7. W. G. GONNOR, P. E.

SHERMAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Denton cir., at Georgetown, Jan. 2. Saylor cir., at Canton, Jan. 9. Bonham cir., at Bonham, Jan. 15. Pilot Grove cir., at New Prospect, Jan. 22. Dexter cir., at Dexter, Feb. 6. Pilot Point mis., at Oak Grove, Feb. 13. Gainsville cir., Feb. 20. J. W. CHALK, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Hamilton cir., at Hamilton, Dec. 25, 26. Plum Creek cir., at Ballard's Cove, Jan. 1, 2. Lampasas cir., at Bethlehem Church, Jan. 8, 9. Burket cir., at North Gate, Jan. 15, 16. Rockvale cir., at Rockvale, Jan. 22, 23. Fort Mason and Llano mis., at Llano, Jan. 29, 30. San Saba cir., at San Saba, Feb. 5, 6. Brownwood mis., at Jones Chapel, Feb. 12, 13. District Stewards will please meet me at San Saba on the 13th of February, to estimate the salary and traveling expenses of the presiding elder, and to apportion the collections ordered by the Annual Conference for 1876. P. W. GARVIS, P. E.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Waxahachie sta., Jan. 1, 2. Milford cir., at Houston Creek, Jan. 8, 9. Chappell Hill, Jan. 15. Ennis and Chamber's Creek, at Ennis, Jan. 22, 23. Lancaster cir., at Liberty, Jan. 29, 30. Wesley sta., Feb. 5, 6. Wheatland cir., Feb. 12, 13. Waxahachie cir., at Bethel, Feb. 19, 20. Peoria cir., at Peoria, Feb. 26, 27. Hillsboro and Ash Creek mis., March 4, 5. A. DAVIS, P. E.

PAIRSDISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Buxton cir., Mt. Tabor, Dec. 25. Clarksville cir., White Rock, Jan. 2. Boston cir., Boston, Jan. 9. Texarkana mis., Texarkana, Jan. 15. Clarksville sta., Clarksville, Jan. 22. Sylvan cir., Shady Grove, Jan. 29. Bold City cir., Bravery Pool, Jan. 30. Ladonia cir., Mt. Carmel, Feb. 6. Honey Grove cir., Lane's Academy, Feb. 13. District Stewards will please meet at Paris, on Saturday, Dec. 4. JNO. H. McLEAN, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Kellyville cir., Jan. 1, 2. Dufferin cir., Jan. 8, 9. Pleasant Pleasant cir., Jan. 15, 16. South Lake cir., Jan. 22, 23. Atlanta cir., Jan. 29, 30. Coffeyville cir., Feb. 5, 6. Glimmer cir., Feb. 12, 13. Longview cir., Feb. 19, 20. District Stewards meeting at Jefferson, Dec. 11, at two o'clock. J. C. SMITH, P. E.

GAINSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Decatur cir., Jan. 9. Elizabeth Town mis., Jan. 16. Montague cir., Jan. 23. Beaufort mis., Feb. 6. Maryville cir., Feb. 13. District Stewards meeting at Gainsville, Dec. 11. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Concrete cir., at Concrete, Jan. 1, 2. Sandies cir., at Preston's, Jan. 8, 9. Clinton cir., at Victoria, Jan. 15, 16. Victoria cir., at Victoria, Jan. 22, 23. A. A. KILGOUR, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Meridian cir., Mesquite, Dec. 25, 26. Eden Ruse cir., Andrew's Chapel, Jan. 1, 2. Easton mis., Post-oak Grove, Jan. 8, 9. Easton mis., Allen's Hill, Jan. 15, 16. Fort Griffin mis., De Graffenried, Jan. 22, 23. Palo Pinto cir., Palo Pinto, Jan. 29, 30. Graham mis., Graham's City, Feb. 5, 6. Jacksboro cir., Jacksboro, Feb. 12, 13. Black Springs mis., Bethesda, Feb. 19, 20. District Stewards will please meet me at Stephenville, Dec. 11. J. P. MUISETT, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Sulphur Springs sta., Jan. 1, 2. Greenville sta., Jan. 8, 9. Sulphur Bl