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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25, '76

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1876.

None who has not spent a season in Washington can have an adequate conception of the immorality, recklessness, the garish extravagance that prevades official and social life at the National Capital. We have very recently been rudely forced into a recognition of the fact that we, as a people, have other and subtler relations with the National Government than those of a merely political character; that we are in some way responsible for the private as well as the public morality of those who represent us in the administration of national affairs; that in a representative government the crimes of the executive branches are in a certain sense the crimes of the people; and it may be a healthful, if not a grateful effort, to go a step further in these reflections, and realize that "the people" is not a mere abstraction, but is composed of individuals.

Washington society had just concluded a fashionable season of unprecedented brilliancy, levity and vulgarity. The exhausted giddy rout had not ceased panting through excess of dissipation when the politico-social horror of the Belknap expose appeared above the horizon, like the writing upon the wall in the vision of the Persian King. But, as much as we are compelled to deplore this evidence of the growing laxity of political morality, we must, I think, rejoice at every exposure that assists us in the diagnosis of the terrible leprosy that is spreading so wide and so deep throughout our social and political life. It is a cryptic sin, hooded wickedness, gilt immorality that is the most perilous, and not its mere exposure; whenever we are able to gibbet it in daylight, even in the highest official places, the danger is greatly diminished.

The tendencies of social life in Washington have long been of a character to make the judicious, not to say the pious, grieve, and suggest such antetypes as Babylon and Paris. It was not thus in the earlier simpler days of the Republic. Wealth has brought display, and the prevalence of an easy morality has made the National Capital a winter resort for a species of wealthy pleasure-seekers, who bring in their wake a hungry horde of male and female adventurers, lawless rascals sharked up from every quarter, who, if they do not compose, at least color, what is here called society. Moral worth, character and probity do not seem essential to social advancement, nor do intelligence and what are called the minor virtues. Almost any one who has wealth sufficient for the maintenance of outward appearances can enter society, and those who besides can keep a house and give entertainments, become leaders.

The population here is transient and cosmopolitan, and this also has a pernicious influence on the general morality. A large proportion of those who live in Washington are, in a certain sense, free from moral restraint; they have not the conservative religious influence of domicile, and exhibit in their lives the free and easy instability of morals peculiar to all nomads.

It has occurred to your correspondent that these and other features of social life (to which he may advert in future letters) at the fountain of political power should not be ignored, but known and studied by the very large and powerful class of Christian voters throughout the land, who have, in their power, to purify by their ballots, not only the sources of legislation and administration, but, through these, the society which, to a certain extent, is giving tone and

color to our whole social system. Every one, I think, must rejoice that Washington is not America in the sense that it has been said "Paris is France," but no one who has seen beneath the surface here can avoid the wish that Washington might be still less of America than it is. We are brought, each year, through the multiplied influences of the press, steam, electricity, and other patent or occult forces, in closer contact not only with the political, but also with the social and moral atmosphere of the National Capital. The secular press throughout the country has her correspondents by the hundred, (most of whom are clerks in the various government departments) who keep before the public a sensuous rose-tinted picture of the insidious graceful dissipation at the seat of government. The Presidential and cabinet receptions are dwelt upon with exultant rapture by the average writer of the society gossip, who is equally at home in her word painting of the eyes, hair, complexion and toilets of women, and the manner, mien, hands and feet of statesmen; but who ventures no deeper or farther than hackneyed compliment. Since the opening of the present congressional session the press has teemed with descriptions of these social entertainments; there has been presented a bewildering glamour of diamonds, lace, flowers, fashion, female beauty, and feeble statesmen.

One of the pernicious results of this growing feature of journalism is to familiarize impressible adolescence with false and vulgar ideals in person and aim, the surest antidote for which would be to spend a season in Washington amid its lions and social pleasures, and to learn that those whom the effusive correspondents have held up as demigods and goddesses, are really the commonest of mortals, who without the accidental distinction of official position, would not be first even in their own village.

TEXAS.

A New Departure Again.

Rev. O. M. Addison, in the ADVOCATE of Feb. 12, has given utterance to some strange things, in which he labors to convict me of a violation of my *role* as a Methodist preacher; and says that I "totally overlooked all his arguments." If I understand the controversy between him and myself it is a question of authority. He appeals to a General Conference resolution; I appeal to the Bible. Does Bro. Addison set up a General Conference resolution above the Word of God? Does he believe in the doctrine of General Conference infallibility? Must the "traditions of the elders" set aside the Word of God? Is the General Conference the keeper of Methodist preacher's conscience? Has the General Conference the right to add to an ordinance of God? Does every Methodist preacher when (or before) he crosses the Conference threshold give up forever his right to think, or in other words, to give up his conscience, to keep his mouth forever dumb on all matters of church legislation? This, whether he intended it or not, is the dilemma into which his zeal has led him.

Now I hold that all matters of church legislation are open to criticism and full ventilation. If the church imposes an obligation upon me, I have the right to enquire by what authority she does this. So long as the General Conference can appeal to the Word of God for authority, I am bound to obey; when she departs from that standard I am not bound by her mandates, especially if she enacts anything that conflicts with that Word. And so says the church herself. Hear her: First, in her general rules, which is the platform on which every Methodist comes into the church: "These are the general rules of our societies; all of which we are taught of God to observe, even in his Written Word, which is the only rule, and the sufficient rule, both of our faith and practice." Here is plain authority. Do right in appealing to it. Is it the "only rule and the sufficient rule?" Why then add immer-

sion to it? Why not let *well enough alone*? But hear the church further: Second, 5th article, the Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation. Here I stand on the Rock of God's eternal truth. Now it is not contended even by Bro. Addison that the Holy Scriptures require immersion in baptism. The only authority on which it rests is the "traditions (resolutions) of the elders." "Full well ye set aside the commandments of God that ye may keep your own traditions. But in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." So spake Jesus. But let Bro. Addison himself bear witness; hear him; he says: "My strictures clearly set forth—first, that while our church recognized affusion as the Scriptural and preferable mode of baptism." —Is not that granting all that I contend for? Am I wrong in contending for that which the church recognizes as Scriptural and preferable? As a faithful son of the church, can I do less? Will she expel me because I contend for that which is most agreeable, both to her and to the Holy Scriptures?

Bro. A. again: "The church believes affusion to be the proper mode of baptism." Certainly, if it is the "proper mode," then it is improper to substitute immersion for it. Again, Bro. A.'s appeal to the history of the Rules and the explanations of Dr. S. Coke and Bishop Asbury, does not help him out of his dilemma. They say: "We know well that as much or more may be said in favor of sprinkling as of immersion. From the account given us in the Scriptures of the baptism of John himself?" and the primitive churches in general, we believe, favored the practice of sprinkling." How does that help you out, Bro. A.? But they add: "However, we should meet the tender mind, and in matters essential condescend as far as we conscientiously can to the feelings and sentiments of all." Well, then, a Methodist preacher may have a conscience of his own. If, then, I cannot conscientiously immerse for the want of Divine authority, I may keep out of the water and keep my conscience, too. Thank God for that!

Bro. A. adds: "What a noble utterance! How Methodist! How Scriptural!" Yes, brother. All that; but you took the wrong end of it. You left out both the Scripture and the conscience, and suffered the "tender mind" to swallow up the Bible, conscience, and all! Again, passing over in silence a multitude of his criminalities (for he has constituted himself presiding Bishop, prosecuting attorney, witness, and committee of trial; arraigned me, tried me, convicted me, and virtually cast me out of the synagogue), he brings the 22d Article of Religion against me. But happily for me, that article sustains me in all that I have said and done. That article says: "It is not necessary that rites and ceremonies should, in all places, be the same or exactly alike; for they have always been different, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, and men's measures (manners); that nothing be done against God's Word." So, then, even in this article it is admitted that a church (our church) may ordain a ceremony that is against God's Word. And even if the ceremony be approved by common authority, the Word of God is higher than that. Again, it is here clearly admitted that "ceremonies" not expressly given in the Word of God may be changed, and are proper subjects of church legislation. That certainly throws them open to ventilation and criticism. How are these things to be amended unless they are opened to public discussion? Is it rebellion to call in question the propriety and Scriptural character of a mode of baptism? Did the church shut down upon all investigation of her acts and doings in council when she required me to be subject to her

government? I do not so understand it; and I doubt if one in a thousand so understands it! When a man comes to that, he ceases to be a man and becomes a tool, and he had better go to Rome.

Once more, Bro. A. says: "So Scriptural, so equitable has been this rule, and so well satisfied has been the church with its working, that from first to last she has desired no change." I am astonished at this utterance! Does Bro. Addison read? Is he wholly ignorant of the history of the church in general; of his own church in particular?

"So Scriptural!" Has he not, in all this controversy, admitted that there is no Scriptural authority for immersion? How, then, can it be "so Scriptural?" Again, "How Methodist!" When, from Mr. Wesley down through all our writers, standard writers, to the present day, immersion has been denounced and openly declared to be without Divine authority. Bro. A. would turn Mr. Wesley out of his own church. Mr. Wesley wrote before his death, "There is no positive proof of immersion in the Scriptures, but very probable proof to the contrary." Do I not walk in the steps of Wesley? Again Mr. Wesley says: "There can be but one right mode, and that is affusion." Mr. Watson adds: "Finally, it is most of all improbable that a religion like the Christian, so scrupulously delicate, should have enjoined the immersion of women by men, and in the presence of men." * * * With all the arrangements of modern times, baptism by immersion is not a decent practice."

Bro. Addison, what will you do with Mr. Watson for inveighing against the doctrine and discipline of the church, charging all your immersions with indecency? Does the church require me to do an indecent act in the Holy Name? I cannot! I dare not! The Lord forbid it me. I may add, that all that those two great men have written I have not attempted to quote, and would for the sake of brevity refer to my history of immersion, and to Mr. Wesley's standard works, Vol. 6, p. 13; and to Watson's Institutes, p. p. 647, 660. The fact is, Mr. Wesley found immersion enjoined by the rules of the church of England, and he very slowly receded from under that authority; but, nevertheless, he did recede; and immersion, from having for ages sustained the front rank in the ritual, has been gradually shoved back until it is no longer the rule; but the exception; held there by brackets. Bro. A. laughs at my brackets, and gives a learned exposition of it; but he leaves out the main one which I have in view, viz: "A word in brackets is a sentence, or part of a sentence that is not necessary to make sense." There is no sense in immersion. "Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations." Rom. 14. I. Bro. A. thinks immersion, "show scriptural!" Well, let's see: We will begin with the Old Testament: "For what things were written afore time were written for our learning, that we, through patience and comfort of the scripture, might have hope." Numbers 19, 19: "And the clean person shall sprinkle upon the unclean," (or, if he desire it, shall immerse him in water.) Lev. 8, 7: "Thus shalt thou do unto them to cleanse them, sprinkle water of purifying upon them," (or, if they desire it, shall immerse them in water.) Isa. 44, 3: "For I will pour water upon him that is thirsty," (or, if he desire it, will immerse him in water.) 11 Ch. 52, 13: "So shall he sprinkle many nations," (or, if they desire it, he shall immerse them in water.) Ezek. 36, 25: "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you," (or, if you desire it, will immerse you in water.) Now, Bro. A., how scriptural these bracketed words! Can't a child see the absurdity of such an addition to the Word of God? I say, away with it from the church. It is now the dressed up offspring of a gross abomination which crept into the church in the dark midnight of the world when the Bible was out and superstition reigned, and men and women were persuaded that they must come into the church as

naked as they came into the world; they believed it. They received it rather than go to hell. But the darkness is past and the true light now shineth. Let us walk as children of light and of day. Let every Methodist preacher from this day refuse to immerse on any account whatever, and the next General Conference will expunge the rule from the Discipline.

A Methodist preacher may not set up his private judgment against the order of his church, unless that order is manifestly against the oracles of God. Immersion is against the oracles of God, not by my opinion only, but by the expressed opinion of all our great men from Mr. Wesley down. My advice is simply the application of the decisions of our fathers. Why condemn a thing and then practice it? In doing so, we betray a pitiful inconsistency. Let us preach what we believe, and practice what we preach. Bro. A. cannot be more devoted to the church than I am. Let fifty-four years of public service at her bidding, in Indiana, Illinois, Texas, California, and Oregon, bear witness; and I still love her too well to see that filthy rag hanging to her skirts. No; let me see her without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, before I rest from my labors for her. "Zion, arise! shake thyself from the dust, and put on thy beautiful garments." God bless His church forever. Amen.

O. FISHER.

EXTRACTS FROM MAGAZINES.

Richelieu.

To assert that Richelieu's policy aimed at ultimate freedom would be to assert a fallacy; nevertheless, he did much to bring it about. De Retz has said that "his care for the State did not extend beyond his own life," but that manual of statecraft, the "Testament Politique," which he left behind, would seem to refute that theory. The work he did for France was a grand legacy to posterity; he put a termination to the terrible religious wars which had desolated the country during more than a century, and while granting free toleration to its worship, he forever destroyed Protestantism as a political power; he annexed Lorraine and the greater part of Alsace, and conquered the enemies of France, whether English, Spaniards, or Austrians; he reformed both army and navy, and swept away numberless ancient corruptions and abuses. The days for social advancement, for the rise and encouragement of trade and manufactures had not yet come; that was a work reserved for a future Minister, a great man, but much smaller than he. It had not come because the middle class had not risen to a sufficient consideration in the State, but Richelieu cut down the barriers which barred their progress; he was Colbert's pioneer. He reformed with axe and sword. The forest must be cleared, the wild beasts slaughtered, before the settler can build his hut, and sow his corn, and live in peace. He was a tyrant only to the great; his vengeance seldom descended on less than a noble. He would have all equal before the king, all equally amenable to the law; in that he was the first abolitionist of privilege; he was the first great liberator of his nation. He was merciless, since the men he resolved to crush could be intimidated only by measures of the extremist rigor. But in war his clemency was far in advance of his age; and his victories were never stained by massacre or cruelty.—*Eclectic*.

Showing the Comanches Pictures.

To-day I have been busy showing the "Alphabetical Object Teacher" kaleidoscope and are scopie views. I have been much surprised as well as amused at the effect produced by the exhibition of the latter. As a body the Indians of this country have never been East, and as a consequence have never seen but few white people, are disposed to disbelieve the accounts they receive respecting their numbers, the magnitude of their towns and cities, the extent of the country they occupy. They believe that their own people who have been

East have been duped by some kind of sorcery, or, as they would say, "Medicine." They also think it is impossible to make an imaginary picture. Hence a picture to them is "proof positive" of the existence of an original. Consequently, by exhibiting towns, buildings, rural scenes and soldiers, has had a most convincing effect. This was much lightened by having some mountain scenes from Colorado, familiar to them, and which they recognized at once. This was, in fact, the strongest admissible evidence that the accounts they had received were so far from being exaggerations that the half had not been told them. One middle-aged man, who has always treated these reports with the utmost skepticism, was particularly struck with them. He could not sufficiently express his surprise, but beat upon his mouth in utter astonishment. Sun Boy, who had often told him what he saw in the East, would say to him in Kiowa, "What you think now? You think all lie now? You think all chiefs who have been to Washington fools now?" Again and again would he look them over with his hand upon his mouth, dumb, with amazement. After he had looked at them several times, being a chief, he called in all his warriors and exhibited the pictures to them, talking to them at the time. I could understand but a part, yet would gather such expressions as these: "Look! see what a mighty powerful people they are!"—meaning white people. "We are fools! We don't know anything! We just like wolves running wild on the plains!" Such an effect on the war chiefs and warriors cannot but be very salutary, and must conduce much toward deterring them from going on the war-path against such a "mighty powerful people." I could but wish that a good stereoscope, with suitable pictures, could be exhibited in every Indian camp in the land, and properly explained to the people.—*Ballon's Monthly Magazine*.

Italy now Exists.

The present has its root in the past; a generation, and a century are what preceding generations and centuries have made them: it is unfair not to take into due account the ill as well as the good which they have inherited. When we think of the centuries of slavery and misgovernment which weighed on Italy, and that her sole political training was till but yesterday only that far from moral training, of sects and revolution, we cannot repress a feeling of sincere admiration on seeing the young nation, or rather the arisen nation, securely tread the way in the difficult paths of political life, and we have a right to put faith in her and her future.

Liebig, the illustrious chemist, said to Cavour in 1854, "Don't be disheartened! If in a heap of dead matter there is an organized and living Molecule, it suffices to organize and call into life all the rest. I believe that this little Piedmont at the foot of Alps is a living Molecule which will conquer the forces of death, and impart the movement and warmth of life to all the rest." And such amidst the rest of Italy did Piedmont exactly prove to be, with its king, its men of state, and of war. Twenty years of fears and of hopes, of losses and of successes, of constant struggle, of firm resolves, of sacrifices of every kind, sufficed to realize the dream of many centuries. The baleful influence of dynasties now fallen, the prejudices of ages, the passions of the demagogue, the dislikes of some privileged classes, the strength of the clerical party, the boundless ambitions and jealousies of her neighbours, her inexperience in administration, the disorder of her finances, all these were so many obstacles, and all were overcome. Italy now exists; the most powerful monarchs in the world value her friendship in the interest of their State, and Victor Emanuel receives in his palaces the cordial visits of those very same princes who not long ago dragged Italy behind their car, and entertained for her but contempt.—*British Quarterly Review*.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped in soft paper, and if possible laid in a drawer.

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25 '76

John J. Bagely, the efficient Governor of Michigan, has addressed an unofficial letter of advice to the people of his State.

The history of the United States is not taught in five thousand of six thousand of the schools in the State. It occurs to me that this is not the way to ensure good citizenship in the future.

On Saturday, the 15th day of April next, I urge upon every citizen of this State who owns a piece of God's ground—whether it be large or small, whether in city or country, town or village—to plant a tree that our children and our children's children may know and remember as the tree planted by patriotic hands in the first centennial year of the republic.

While urging a case before the United States Supreme Court in Washington a few days ago, Mr. Albert Pike made a clever reply to an objection of Attorney-General Pierpont.

When the sight is beginning to fail the eyes should be favored as much as possible. This can be done

First—By sitting in such a position as will allow the light to fall upon the page, or sewing obliquely over the shoulder.

Second—By not using the eyes for such purposes by any artificial light, or before sunrise, or after sunset.

Third—By avoiding the special use of the eyes in the morning before breakfast.

Fourth—By a resting them for half a moment or so while reading or sewing, or looking at small objects, or looking at things at a distance, or in the sky; relief is immediately felt in so doing.

Fifth—Never pick any collected matter from the eye-lashes or the corners of the eyes with the finger nails; rather moisten it with the saliva and rub it away with the nail of the finger.

Sixth—Frequently pass the balls of the fingers over the closed eyelids, towards the nose; this carries off any excess of water into the nose itself by means of the little canal which leads it into the nostril from each inner corner of the eye, which canal tends to close up, in consequence of the slightest inflammation, which attends weakness of the eye.

Seventh—Keep the feet always dry and warm, so as to keep any excess of blood from the other end of the body.

Eighth—Use eye-glasses at first, carried in the vest pocket, attached to a guard, for they are instantly adjusted to the eye with very little trouble; whereas, if common spectacles are used, such a process is required to get them ready, that, to save trouble, the eyes are often strained to answer a purpose.

Ninth—Wash the eyes abundantly every morning. If cold water be used let it be flapped against the closed eye with the fingers of the right hand, not striking hard against the ball of the eye.

BROWN PAPER AND HAVANA CIGARS.—It is stated that not a steamer leaves New York for Havana that does not take out from 2,000 to 5,000 reams, or in occasional instances as high as 30,000 reams, of coarse brown wrapping paper.

Benjamin Franklin introduced broom corns into this country. While examining an imported corn which he found a single seed, which he planted in his garden. From that seed the corn was propagated.

Gen. Beaugard writes that "only immigration can give back to the white population of the South a proper and safe control of its public affairs, and enable it to restore agriculture and commerce to their normal condition."

cigars will no doubt consume their "weed" with added zest after learning of what it is probably composed.

DON'T QUARREL WITH YOUR HORSE.—Don't quarrel with your horse—because it's mean to quarrel with a strong creature who could easily kill you if he wished to do so, but who is only anxious to obey your commands, so far as he can comprehend them.

Don't quarrel with your horse—because it is cruel and foolish to attempt to obtain by force what you can much more easily and certainly obtain by kindness.

Lastly, don't quarrel with your horse—because, if you do, you will excite the indignation and contempt of all who understand the nature and proper treatment of horses.

SLEEP produced by narcotics or so called sedatives, says the London Lancet, is poisoned. Their use gives the persons employing them an attack of cerebral congestion, only differing in amount, not in kind, from the condition which naturally issues in death.

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The Glasgow Evening Citizen says an historical figure lately passed away, Lady Louisa Stuart, the last descendant of the Royal family of Scotland, having died at Traquair House, near Peebles, in her 100th year.

Philadelphia has built, during the last three years, nearly 20,000 houses, and now contains 164,000 dwelling houses. It is said that one-third of these may be used during the Centennial for boarding and lodging houses.

A Chinaman in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a wagon. There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company: "Charley half dead; like half money."

A few days ago a woman living at Saugerties, Albany county, N. Y., awoke in the night with a severe headache, and taking a bottle of salts from a stand near by, applied it to her nose occasionally. She soon fell asleep, and on awaking in the morning found that she had retained the bottle in her hand, and that the salts had drawn a blister on her thumb, which had covered the mouth of the bottle.

Hydrophobia in China.—Hydrophobia in China is treated, says the Graphic, in a highly original manner by the Celestial medicals.

During our late civil war the several seceded States used their several State flags. In March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted the so-called "Stars and Bars," composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, the others red, with a blue union containing nine stars arranged in a circle.

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The Grand Theatre at Vienna was crowded. The Emperor Francis, with several members of his family, was in the imperial box. The play, Schiller's "Robbers," had reached its third act, when a cry arose that the stage was on fire.

The emperor has been despoiled of an algette of diamonds. No honest person will object to being searched. You will pass out one by one at each entrance, and be searched by the police stationed at the several doors.

The crowd, deceived by the coolness and the charge, poured out. As each reached the door he was simply told to hurry on, and just as the last rows of the upper gallery were filling out the flames burst through the curtain. But not a life was lost though in less than an hour afterwards the building was in ruins.

All matters of facts which a man did not know before are news to him.—Addison.

Street railroads are unprofitable in most Southern cities. The cars in Macon and Montgomery have ceased running.

Limestone county reports ripe watermelons. This is wonderful for at least the present generation of Texans.

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Gen. Beaugard writes that "only immigration can give back to the white population of the South a proper and safe control of its public affairs, and enable it to restore agriculture and commerce to their normal condition."

To all whom it may concern. A philosopher says: I never yet heard a man or woman much abused that I was not inclined to think the better of them, and transfer any suspicion or dislike to the person who appeared to take a delight in pointing out the defects of a fellow creature.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25, '76

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Correspondence.

The Centennial Year.

BY B. T. KAVANAUGH.

Number VIII.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"I write unto you, young men, because ye are strong." (1 John, II, 14.)

Among the out-growths of the evangelical Christian churches in the United States within the last quarter of a century, that of the Young Men's Christian Association, in many respects, is one of the most pleasing to contemplate.

There is also a German department of the same work conducted separately, of which there are 1055 members, and on which was expended last year \$2385.

There is a Y. M. C. Association in France, consisting of 40 societies, with a membership of 1200. Also a like organization in England, Wales, and Scotland, numbering near 400 organizations.

Considering the brief period of time in which these Associations have had an existence, the progress made is very encouraging.

The ground occupied by this Association does not interfere, in the least, with any church organization. It disclaims the idea of supplanting the church or ministry in any way or of being independent of the churches.

Every young man engaged in such work, if his heart is in it, will be greatly blessed and strengthened in his own Christian character.

The great necessity for an organized effort to do the work contemplated by this Association has been seen and felt by earnest Christians, both in our own and foreign countries.

In 1844, Mr. George Williams, London, conceived the idea of employing the labor of Christian young men to reach and reclaim the young men of the city, and organized the first regular association of the kind we now have.

In 1852 the first Associations were formed in the United States, one in New York and several in the South.

It is the object of the Association to give a prominent and fixed character to these institutions, especially in the large cities where their labors are most needed.

Sabbath-schools are organized and the innocent lambs of the neglected families are gathered up and affectionately instructed in a knowledge of God and His saving grace.

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consistent Christian walk and character. She enjoyed much of the bliss of a pure Christian life in the manifested presence of her Savior, and was often in a state of rapture.

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Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25, '66

ROMANISM, ALIAS POPEERY.

Its Dogmatism and Intolerance.

THIRD PAPER.

Before entering upon the delineation of the representatives of infallible deities of the Romish hierarchy, ycleped the Popes of Rome—as drawn by the candid, graphic and powerful pen of the historian, though a Romanist, as we shall show in subsequent papers—we propose in this paper to consider the corner-stone of Popery, the Apostle Peter; and its mediatrix, the Virgin Mary. The former, upon whom Popery is built, instead of Christ the "chief corner-stone" and "only foundation;" and the latter, the intercessor of Popery at the Mercy Seat, instead of Christ as the "only mediator between God and man."

The church of God is founded upon Christ, the Rock of Ages; or Peter, whose name signifies stone. Popery elects the latter; the true church, the former. No wonder that the rotten superstructure topples to its fall, erected upon Peter. The true church, erected upon Christ the Rock, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against." As to the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven being entrusted exclusively to Peter, the assertion is directly and palpably in the teeth of God's Word, which invests not only the apostles, but the disciples of Jesus with the declarative terms of salvation. But what reck they (the Romanists) of God's word who have had a struggle from generation to generation, and still keep it up, to suppress it or neutralize its force by their interpretations, or make it void by their lying traditions; denying the right of employing the intellects with which God has invested men to ascertain the meaning of His Word, and for the exercise of which He holds every man not an idiot responsible? We come next to Peter's investiture by Popery with infallibility belonging only to God. It could not have selected among the apostles a more hopeless case. An impulsive, impetuous man, he was a powerful preacher; a son of thunder cutting to the hearts of the thousands who thronged his ministry; but, like all men of his temperament, he was continually falling into blunders and sins, for which he was sharply rebuked by the Master and the Apostle Paul to his face, and for which he felt the most bitter pangs of repentance. Immediately subsequent to his prompt and noble confession of Christ as the Son of God, he antagonized His prophetic declaration of His sufferings and death, and was severely rebuked as Satanic in the position he held.

As the time drew near for the fulfillment of the prophecy, and the Savior so announced to the apostles, Peter, with his accustomed vehemence and impetuosity, expressed his willingness to die with Him; but when the hour of trial came, he not only told a lie in denying his knowledge of the Master, but swore to it; and afterwards he was guilty of dissimulation, and was withstood by the Apostle Paul because he was in the wrong. The record is made of these repeated blunders of Peter by the evangelists and the apostles in the Word of God as though Heaven, by revelation, would guard humanity against the apotheosis of an erring, sinful human being, to which it is so prone. And Peter himself, so sensible of his glaring and fatal mistakes, when the people, wondering at the display of miraculous power at the beautiful gate of the temple, were ready to attribute it to his own power and holiness, he disabused their minds of their great mistake. Yet, this fallible man, so declared by the unerring truth of God, is the corner-stone

of Popery and the so-called infallible primate of the pontifical see. The primacy of Popery and that of Jesus Christ is exactly antipodal. The primacy of the Papacy lords it over God's heritage with a rod of terror, wielded by the spirit of a demon. The primate of Christ's Kingdom is the servant of all as declared by Himself.

The first Pope of Rome according to Papal dictum, never saw Rome according to the best lights of history. Popery manufactures history to order. The Virgin Mary, the mother of the humanity of our Savior—and not the "mother of God," the Eternal Son, as blasphemously alleged by the Roman Church—is deified and worshiped as the mediatrix, having intercessory power with God in behalf of sinners. Any delusion of the devil that diverts the mind from Christ as the only mediator between God and man, and substitutes sinful man or woman, affects as surely his purpose in the seduction and ruin of the soul by idolatrous worship. Mary herself, as the mother of Jesus, rejoiced in Him as God her Savior from sin, and magnified the gracious visitation that blessed her and her people and all mankind; a holy ecstasy thrilled her soul as a redeemed sinner, having no place more than any other sinner in God's unmerited favor through Christ. What idolatry to offer prayer to Mary or any other sinner saved by God's grace through Christ His eternal Son. Our Divine Lord, the only name given under Heaven whereby we must be saved, seemed to guard idolatrous man especially against the fatal delusion of regarding the Virgin Mary in any other light than a woman, a representative of her race, which appellation He frequently applied to her.

A HINDOO PROPHECY.

There has been a prophecy dating back among the early centuries of Juggernaut that, when the first stone is unfastened the temple of Juggernaut shall not stand. It would date the downfall of the religion the temple represented. Recently the minds of its devotees have been directed to this prediction by the fall of an immense block of stone from the central dome of the pagoda of the Juggernaut at Poora. The stone is ten feet long, four broad and four in depth, and belongs to the upper cornice of the temple. Owing to the darkness of the interior of the building, the damage is not visible to the eye, but the people are not ignorant of the fact, and recall with alarm the prophecy respecting such an event. The Oorials say it will take fourteen years to repair the damage, during which time no festival or act of worship is allowable, according to their faith, in the building. The holy city will be silent for that time. The building was erected in the twelfth century, and for the last seven hundred years the sound of the trowel has not been heard within its courts. Its vast dome is composed of huge blocks of stone, not cemented together, but made fast by an elaborate system of dovetailing, which causes the loss of one block to endanger the whole building. The influence of this event over the minds of the inhabitants is great; and with the fall of that stone, a strong barrier to the faith of the cross has been removed.

PLEASE understand that all articles of a personal nature must be over a responsible signature; and the editor must not be understood as endorsing any of them. It may not be out of place to say that experience has taught us the great wisdom of the phrase: "a soft answer turneth away wrath." It is especially applicable to newspaper articles.

JONATHAN LIPPS, of Carter county, Tennessee, is in his 99th year, and has been a consistent member of the Baptist Church sixty-seven years.

TOO MANY WHITE FLAGS.

Investigation is now in order. It is making startling revelations in governmental affairs. It is unearthed a mass of corruption the stench of which is terrible to the olfactories of this whole nation. It smells clear across the Atlantic, and makes John Bull snuff the air. It has thrown upon this Republic the odium of a disgrace that makes it a laughing stock to our English neighbors. But it was our only hope, and, therefore, had to be done. Would it not be well for the Church of God to learn a lesson from Congress by following its example in the way of instituting some close and thorough investigations? There are three things which the Methodist Church ought to take hold of just now and handle with gloves off. We mean, in the first place, amusements. That the Discipline prohibits our members from sending their children to dancing-schools or dancing themselves; that it prohibits attendance upon theatres and circuses, has long been an acknowledged fact. When these same members joined the church, they joined with this understanding. And yet, that a great many of our members do patronize such places is no less palpable than that they promised before God and the world not to do it. They do it not only once or twice, but they persist in doing it. Can such members, with propriety and consistency, be called honest and truthful at heart? If they promise publicly to "renounce" these things, and yet publicly engage in them, is not their whole life a living lie? Something, we think, ought to be done with them, and if they will not forbear, they ought to be cut off as dead and cumbersome boughs upon the vine. We ought to do this, or we ought to amend the Discipline, or we ought to give up all claim to consistency as a church. There are too many white flags of compromise being raised over this subject, and we must pull them down if the color-bearer falls with them. In the second place, there ought to be some investigation of the "whisky-ring" that threatens to belt the Methodist Church. This whisky-ring includes two classes: whisky-drinkers and whisky-sellers. In our city churches—and it may be in our rural churches—are men who go into bar-rooms and call for their cocktail or brandy punch with as much cheek and nonchalance as habitual toppers. And there are official members who, not having conscience enough to go into a regular saloon, yet go to the "sample barrels" of wholesale liquor dealers and quench their religious thirst. These men are watched by clerks, who circulate the fact on the streets, and thus throw a disgrace upon the whole church. We have heard clerks speak of this thing in reference to members belonging to a church not a hundred miles from this office. Are we going to raise a white flag over this thing too, and excuse it on the plea of "stomach's sake" and "often infirmities"? Many a man's stomach or infirmity will thus lead him to hell, and the church will have to shoulder some of the responsibility at the judgment day by not handling such members with ungloved hands. But there is some thing else that needs investigation—in the form of whisky-sellers in the church. No preacher would receive a retail liquor dealer into the visible fold of Christ; but some preachers do allow wholesale dealers to remain in that fold. In the balances of God, we would like to know if the one would not kick the beam as soon or sooner than the other? When the "whisky-ring" began to rob the Government of too much money, the Government instituted an investigation; but the whisky-sellers are robbing the church of that which money can not buy—her honor, her purity, her spirituality, her claim to consistency; and yet we hear no investigation talked of, much less begun. In the name of God, then, let us cease to abuse the officers for *ex parte* investigation when we, as a church, are sheltering the same thing under the cloak and livery of heaven. But we see a white flag raised over this thing too: Such men are liberal contributors to the finances of the

church, and therefore it is urged it is better to compromise a little. We are no alarmist, but we do say that there are too many of these white flags being raised in the church, and just a few more will swamp every particle of spiritual life we have.

On the subject of amusements; on the subject of whisky-drinking; on the subject of whisky-selling, the devil has got the church on an exceedingly high mountain, and he is promising her that if she will raise the white flag over these things, he will give to her the young people by scores; he will give to her style, fashion, money, reputation, in abundance. And there are hundreds of hands ready to raise these flags. In many of our city churches we are standing to-day on the "ragged edge" of a compromise which, if yielded to another inch, will consume our ruin. It is a tough question for some of our ministers to deal with. It may necessitate handling some of our oldest officials in the affairs of local churches, but it is better for one member to perish than have that one member inoculate the whole church with gangrene. It pains us to feel compelled to speak so plainly on this subject, but somebody ought to do it, and we suppose we can stand it about as well as any one else.

A FEARFUL PRAYER.

A great deal of sneering has been expended over the crusade against liquorshops made by women who visited these establishments, and when permitted held prayer-meetings in them until they were closed up. We are not exactly satisfied that the movement was the best plan that could be adopted to arrest this gigantic evil, but we are very sure that something should be done; that women have a mission in connection with this reformation, and that while they work it will be an excellent idea if they make it a matter of prayer. A less spasmodic plan of operation may be suggested; but whatever is done, it may well be made a matter of prayer.

We thought so recently, while listening to the sorrows of a devoted wife, whose heart has been almost broken by the desperate and apparently fruitless struggle of her husband against this fatal habit. She had done all in her power to strengthen his resolutions; but all seemed in vain. There was but one power that could save: "I will pray for him still; I will pray that the men who sell liquor may be led to stop such a soul-destroying business." What a desperate hope that expressed! What a tremendous mountain of avarice and selfishness, and inhumanity her prayers must overturn before her husband can be freed from temptation. Yet she saw no other relief. God's grace might reach the matter with the husband's heart; yet she felt in her agony that there was no help, unless God in great mercy to such helpless ones as her husband is in presence of the tempter should take the matter in hand and shut up the saloons.

No likelihood of that! Perhaps not; yet for our part we would feel very uncomfortable if the prayers of broken-hearted wives and mothers, and the cry of the orphan were directed against our business. That prayer will be heard. He who heard the cry of agony from the heart of the widow of Nain, will not be unkind of such an appeal. He may not stop the business, but he may make it a curse to the man who grows rich through its profits. He may sell to the ruin of others, but that wife's prayer will be answered, and if the husband is not saved the retribution which will come on the man who abetted his destruction will be more terrible than the fate of the victim.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error has occurred in the advertisement of the Houston State Fair. We have published as the opening day, *Thursday, May 2d*, when it should have read *Tuesday, May 2d*.

A FAMILY desiring a governess, competent to teach music and other branches, can learn of one by writing to this office.

It is said that seventy-two Arabs in Elgiva are preparing for the Catholic priesthood.

BASE BALL.

Among our Sunday desecrations none are more flagrant, more God-defying, more unblushingly wicked than that which transforms God's holy day into an occasion for a base ball contest. Of itself, and at its proper time, there is no objection to the mere game of ball. It is a health-giving, pleasant recreation. But base ball transformed into a gladiatorial contest, with money wagered on the result, is a body-exhausting and soul-destroying performance. Base ball clubs are the precursors of the prize ring and of the race course. They are at the entrance to a life of gambling. They are at the gateway of hell. On Sunday morning, the street cars—which are owned, partially at least, by professors of religion—are covered with flaunting advertisements calling on all that read to desert the church, to forsake the Bible class, to leave the family circle and witness the Athletics, the Flyaways and the Pastimes defy public opinion and desecrate the Lord's day by their wicked performance. And in the afternoon, these same cars, owned by these same Christian men, make much profit hauling sight-seeking crowds to the scene of contest; and while there, money is wagered, and bad temper cultivated by a performance that has the semblance, but not the reality, of health-giving amusement. This ought not so to be. Christian sentiment is entitled to some respect, and a decent observance of the Lord's day should be enforced. It is almost time that the distinction between liberty and license was better understood. Liberty is one thing; but liberty does not demand that any who please shall be permitted to destroy public morals and lead the young men into the portals of eternal misery. Christianity forms the bed-rock of our civilization, of our Republican government, and of our civil liberty. Its requirements, so far as they extend to the general morals of the community, are to be respected, and woe betide the land in which they are contemptuously treated. The first step of the bloody way which France trod in the revolution of '98 began in Sabbath desecration. The playhouse and dancing halls of Paris formed the entrance of a straight road that led to the Reign of Terror. Let America take warning, and learn to respect the Sabbath. We ask all Christians who own stock in the cars how they reconcile the employment of their capital in the profitable, but wicked work of transporting persons to these Sunday desecrations with their Christian professions?

Y. M. C. A.—Owing to the storm last Sunday, the meeting under the direction of Messrs. Hall and Cree in connection with the Y. M. C. A., of Galveston, did not reach the community so generally as was anticipated. They were continued until Wednesday night with increasing interest. They go from Galveston to Houston to attend the convention there this week. It is to be hoped that this assembly of Christian workers will accomplish much in arousing the churches to increased zeal in the cause of Christ. Lay cooperation is the great want of the church. We hail every token of activity in this direction with joy. We invoke an interest in the prayers of the church in behalf of this meeting.

The preachers of the United States are paid \$12,000,000 per annum, and they earn it.

Unanswered Letters

March 18—T B Buckingham, C H Smith, W A Sampsey, 2; C H Ellis, (paper sent), W M Robbins, W S May, (not as correct; send on the names on conditions named), M H Neely, R B Shapner, W T McIngin, D S Chandler, R N Brown, J F Denton, J H White, W C Blair, H B Henry, J F Henderson, J R Womack, J M Truitt, G S Sandal, F L Allen, J M Piner, H S Ashby, (paper sent at half-rate), H H Sullivan, J S Clower, J L Lemons, F B Rogers, (Mrs. K's, paper sent), J T Williamson, H J McQuary, A F Cox, J K Lane, R H H Burnett, Jno Beverly.

March 20—B T Kavanaugh, 2; M A Black, J H Stone.

March 21—Jno N Wilson, T J Eastler, Mrs B D Orgain, J R D Taylor, M Donnegan, N F Law, M H Neely, J M Truitt, S W Harrison, V Sutherland.

[FOR THE ADVOCATE.]
\$10,000 Less Than \$549.69.

BY ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD
The following paragraph, now going the round of the press, has become public property, and may be commented upon without impropriety: "The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has received \$10,000 from the estate of the late William B. Astor, and also \$549.69 from the estate of Miss Henrietta Parker, who was once a slave."

In this case, as it seems to us, \$10,000 is much less than \$549.69. Very naturally the Treasurer's acknowledgment reminds one of another record: "And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury; and many that were rich cast in much. And there was a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And He called unto Him His disciples, and sayeth unto them, Verily I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury; for all they did cast in of their abundance, but she of her want cast in all that she had, even all her living."

There is a smooth look—and to our human ears an euphonious sound, which, to ears that catch the deeper harmonies, may be altogether cacophonous—about the great man's \$10,000.

The ex-slave's \$549.69 looks not so smooth, and sounds not so musical at first. But looked at and heard again, it is both fairer and sweeter. This poor girl must have given her all; the odd cents, to say nothing of the \$49, indicate this. If it were \$500, we might conclude that she only imitated the example of the ex-money-king, giving a slice of her estate. But the \$549.69 reads as if it were taken from the pass-book of a savings-bank. It was all she had; her last deposit brought the total to the \$549.69. The great man never lacked necessities, comforts, or luxuries. He never knew want of anything he wanted or wished a single day of his life—that is, of things purchasable with money. But the best things are not so purchasable.

The ex-slave's bequest brings a very different history before our eyes. The figures \$549.69 tell of self-denial and cross-bearing. She might have had her money's worth of this world's good things, but, like Mary, she "chose that better part, which shall not be taken from her." She must have given this merely from pure love of Christ. And her gift carries with it a perfume sweet as that which filled the room where Jesus was when a poor woman, who loved much, who broke the alabaster box of very precious ointment and poured it upon His head. And the \$549.69 may do more good than the \$10,000; the prayer of faith and love that went with it must be far more than the difference between these amounts, \$9,450.31. May be the money-king sent prayers after his \$10,000. We do not deny it; but he prayed not as the poor woman did. Had prayers gone from his heart, he would have given at the very least, one might venture to think, \$1,000,000. Had his gift to the society been equal to hers, it would have been—How much is he worth?

No doubt the light of eternity has changed many a rich man's estimate of values. A Scotch story represents a gentleman as saying of a deceased friend, who never knew, while in the flesh, the true use of money: "If old Mrs. — were back again, the first thing she would do, would be to break her will; if they could only get back. But, alas! they do not get back to undo the blunders of blindness. How is it that so few of the very rich know the true value and power of their money? And why do so many, who know its power to do good, and use it to do good, to the best of their ability, have so little of it? These questions we may not answer; but one thing seems tolerably clear, that there is something wrong about our common doctrines of averages and ad valorem subscriptions and gifts. The ad valorem standard may do in the assessment and collection of taxes, for the support of secular government. This itself might be discussed. Some may think it is not quite self-evident. But in the matter of charity, the doctrine of averages, with so much *per capita*, is delusive, and the ad valorem measure of obligation is—to state it mildly—inequitable. For he who has \$10,000 a year can more easily give \$5,000 to help the world to be better, than he can give \$100, who has only \$1,000. Take 10 per cent. as the measure. The first gives \$1,000 and has \$9,000 left; and the second gives \$100 and has \$900 left. The Pauline measure for every man is this: "As the Lord hath prospered him." This is the Divine law. It says not ten or any other per cent. It puts the amount on each conscience. Alas! many consciences are dark and dead. A "penny a week" (a *nickle* a week is the Americanism) was good enough, in its way, when Wesley's members were all alike poor. But to see a rich man drop in his nickle for some great good cause, after a poor widow drops in her nickle, would be a farce, if it were not a shame. When rich men fall down to "averages," with mere ad valorem measures of duty, they fall from grace. Very often, \$549.69 is more than \$10,000.

TERREL, March 20.—*Mr. Editor:*—THE ADVOCATE has been a welcome visitor in my family, at intervals for years. Sometimes (since we take it) I have been almost too poor to take it and part of the time I lived too remote from the postoffice; therefore the ADVOCATE has not been a regular visitor. But of late I settled near Terrel, Kaufman county, Texas, where I expect to stay, and where I can get the paper on Monday morning after its publication, and I hope from this on to be a pre-paying subscriber.—J. M. BALLOW.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25, '76

EVANS & CO., TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

Our stock of TEAS is complete, embracing every grade and quality. We make a reduced lot of 50 lbs. to consumers...

EVANS & CO., 54 & 55 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

CROSS OF CHRIST.

BY JNO. N. WILSON. Matthew, 11 Chap. 29th Verse.

Come to Jesus, hear him call. Come to Jesus, great and small. Come to Jesus, while He's near.

Come to Jesus, as thou art, give him all that stubborn heart. Come to Jesus, He did give himself that you might live.

Come to Jesus, while He pleads, While He groans and still He bleeds. Come to Jesus with thy grief. Remember how He saved the thief.

Jesus will your burden take. Jesus suffered for your sake. Open your heart and let him in, He'll remove that load of sin.

Have your soul by Jesus blest. He will give you perfect rest. In his name this rest is found. Come while you may hear the sound.

Come to Jesus, meekly bow. Claim this Savior, claim him now. While He offers you a heaven. He will plead your sins forgiven.

Come while Jesus passes by. Come while you may venture nigh. Come and all your sins confess. Jesus then your soul will bless.

He is life, the truth, the way. Why will you from Jesus stay? Why remain in guilt and shame When you might this heaven gain.

MARRIED.

HODGES-LOVELL.—By the Rev. J. W. Piner, at the residence of the bride's father, in Lamar county, Texas, on March 14, 1876, Mr. JOHN P. HODGES, of Delta county, Texas, and Miss AMANDA LOVELL.

The Operetta of the Haymakers.

The rendition of this cantata, which has been in elaborate rehearsal for two months, marks an epoch in the musical history of our community. Together with other native American musical dramas of the like grade, the Haymakers has for some time past disputed fairly at the North the patronage hitherto accorded alone to productions of foreign origin.

It is to be regretted that in Galveston the field of native musical culture is scarcely yet upturned. We have been content to borrow our music from across the ocean; and both in the opera and oratorio line have not, until this season, ventured beyond the traditions and practice of the Italian, German and Parisian schools, save in the line of negro minstrelsy; and notably, in the Sabbath-school, native musical talent has gone a-begging, while Offenbach's lewd dramas have crowded theatres, and a stray De Muska has been applauded.

We left there the last of the week, and after a day's visit to Corpus returned to this place. We start from here tomorrow for Rio Grande. We are told that is dangerous, but we are not much afraid. "Finally, brother, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you; and that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men; for all men have faith."

Catarrah is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting and blowing of the nose meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyances; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates.

At any rate Professor Beardslee has set the ball in motion; and since it has been proved that our local amateurs are capable of rendering American music in satisfactory style, let us see to it that the interest awakened to cultivate and develop the beautiful gift of song does not lag.

The attendance was fair on each night, but not so large as to make the people of St. James' Church jubilant, the Cantata being given under its auspices and in aid of its fund.

The Haymakers certainly can claim the quality of originality and freshness. The music good; (sometimes unmeaning to the unaccustomed ear, as what recitation music is not?) but generally excellent, expressive of the idea, and at times rising to beauty, grace and even grandeur, as in the Storm Chorus.

The leading soprano, (Mary,) was evenly and delicately sung; the second, (Anna,) characterized by more expression and force, but hardly with the same purity of tone. The Alto (Farmers' wife,) was true, rich and full. The first Tenor (William,) exceptionally fine in voice and action, but deficient in articulation; (the piece is an English one we believe). The Baritone, (Farmer), good, strong and well sustained. The Bass, (John), was of extraordinary vigor. The Rainbow Storm, Snipkins and Harvest Home choruses were particularly well rendered. Snipkins covered himself with glory. His acting was that of a veteran in the cause. It is only to be regretted that he would not open his mouth and let his voice out. The Trios, Quartets, etc., were all gems. The Dairy Maid charmed more than Snipkins, both by her appearance and song. In short, we can offer no suggestions of improvement to the beautiful Dairy Maid, and in a word the curtains went down on a thorough success of as fine a body of amateurs as ever ventured to introduce a novelty in a venerable art.

Old Age is how honorable. This is true; but how few of us like to look old. Age with its grey hairs is never welcome, and the various arts have been brought in to requisition to hide its ravages. In too many instances agents are used for that purpose which inflict serious injury on the constitution. Especially is this the case with a large majority of the Hair Dyes of the present day. For an elegant preparation that will impart a perfect natural color, without doing the least harm to the hair or health, we recommend that made by Dr. Titt, of New York. It possesses qualities that no other Hair Dyes does, and, as a analysis proves, is as innocent as mountain spring water.

From the Border. SAN DIEGO, March 13. Mr. Editor.—Thinking that you would like to hear from "the Border," I have concluded to write you the AVOCATE, for you know that Mr. Presiding Elder is so modest he will seldom bring his work before the public; and I have taken so much more interest since I have lived in the midst of it, that I have determined to let you at least know of its progress.

We have been living at San Diego for two months; and although indeed on the border yet, it is a very pleasant place, and will be far more so when "Proletarianism" has taken hold upon the inhabitants as we have reason to believe it will shortly do. Here we have a membership of about forty names; and each Sabbath some new face is found among the hearers. The prospects are good of having a church built by the close of this year; the lots have been purchased, and we only need a few hundred dollars more to complete the sum necessary to begin the work.

We have just returned from a visit of twelve days immediately below here. Left home Monday morning, and after traveling about seven miles, discovered a short distance from the road, arach almost concealed by the chaparral, which covers much of this country. We concluded to visit the same, and leave some idea of our religion among the people. We drove up to the largest pond, and after the usual salutations, were invited to enter, which we did at once. (Although I did not forget to inquire if they had the small-pox in the ranch.) We spent several hours visiting from house to house, and were received kindly by all. With every family, we sang and talked, and after leaving many tracts and books among them we departed. Right there we could gather a good congregation, if our missionaries only understood the good old "Hymnal System" as do the American Preachers. But this they have to be taught. We stopped at night in the "Presiosas." And, Bro. John, I wish you could visit this ranch! It is composed of fifteen families, and there are only two persons who are not members of our church, and they are believers; while in this country there is a member of the Protestant church means far more than merely having your name on the class-book. They are live and working members. In class-meeting on Tuesday night they all spoke, from children of eight years upwards. Little children of eight years can sing the tunes of many of the hymns almost as well as the grown persons! If it is a glorious thing to be in an American meeting when they are all happy, and praising God aloud, what must it be surrounded by a large congregation of people lately but little acquainted to idolatry, to hear from every side such exclamations as "Benedictus, Salve, Gloria," and "Amen," "Padre Eterno," "Amen;" and many others equally expressive.

We left there the last of the week, and after a day's visit to Corpus returned to this place. We start from here tomorrow for Rio Grande. We are told that is dangerous, but we are not much afraid. "Finally, brother, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you; and that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men; for all men have faith."

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

MILLINERY. Our lady readers will be pleased to learn that Mme. J. L. Paul Knoll has just received invoices of French millinery, flowers and perfumery. The model establishment presided over by Mme. Knoll is on market street, near 22nd. At this establishment may be found ladies' and misses' hats of the latest and most unique styles, imported and manufactured human hair, etc., etc. Jovyn's kid gloves made a specialty.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness. All sufferers from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brook's Bronchial Troches."

TREASURER'S REPORT. Texas Conference Missionary Board.

Table with columns for District, Don., For. Mex. Includes Galveston District, Austin District, and others.

Table with columns for District, Don., For. Mex. Includes Huntville District, and others.

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NOVEL IDEA \$4.00 for \$2. THE HOUSEKEEPER is a new and valuable monthly magazine...

AGENTS. AGENTS will save time by sending \$2 for which we will forward, prepaid, a "PREMIUM BOX"...

State Sunday-School Conventions. DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. Sherman, March 16, 17, 18. Paris, March 23, 24, 25.

HOWE'S PATENT MOSQUITO-BAR FRAME. Price in Walnut, \$1.00. Address WILL. F. HOWE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Louisiana Cotton Drill. Patented by H. Steckler, Jr., Iberia, La. April 20, '75.

RICHARD FROTSCHER. Manufacturer and Proprietor, NEW ORLEANS.

1876! Texas State Fair!

The Seventh Annual State Fair of Texas will be held in the STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

HOUSTON, COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY SECOND, AND CLOSING SATURDAY, MAY SIXTH.

Enlarged Premiums. Increased Attraction. TEXANS! THIS IS YOUR EXHIBITION.

SITUATION WANTED. BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER. In some First-Class SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.

Patents. American and Foreign. Obtained for inventors at prices as low as those of any reliable agency.

Prayer and Remarkable Answers. A GRAND BOOK FOR AGENTS. One agent writes "I took 40 orders in 3 days."

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25, 76

Correspondence.

TENNESSEE LETTER.

The potency of the press was strikingly illustrated in Macon, Georgia, contrasted with Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee during the Southern lecturing tour of Victoria Woodhull last month.

Religion does not interfere with the discharge of domestic duties. It does not taint a man for acting the part of a good husband, or a good father; but on the contrary, it qualifies him for the discharge of his duties, both towards his wife and children, in the most pleasing and perfect manner.

Religion does not increase domestic cares and troubles; it rather lessens and prevents them. The worst troubles of marriage life, spring from unfaithfulness to marriage obligations; religion would prevent all these.

Those troubles which religion do not prevent, it considerably alleviates. Religion does not altogether prevent affliction; but it prevents many, and it renders those which befall us exceedingly light. It does not prevent the desertion of friends, but it teaches us to live as not to deserve the desertion of friends, and so enables us to bear the injury with a better mind.

Religion does not make our families immortal, but it teaches us to regard the approaches of death as the appointment of God, and to regard them as marks of his love. There is nothing but religion that can afford consolation under the afflictions of life. In vain will men look to the world, to diversions and sinful indulgences for comfort under the ills of life; these things will only aggravate those ills and sink the sufferer deeper in wretchedness.

But your wife is not willing that you should be religious, you say. Then it very probably arises from ignorance of the nature and tendency of true religion; and if you should exhibit its excellence and sweetness in your own experience, it is not at all unlikely that she would embrace it herself. It very seldom happens but that the opposition of a wife to anything good may be overcome by the prudent and affectionate deportment of the husband.

Upon the whole I am very much pleased with your paper. I did not know that Texas could afford such a paper. May God help you, is doubtless the prayer of many hearts. I can't refrain from joining in the loud acclamation of praise for your indefatigable effort to repress the evils of gambling, drinking and dancing. This seems to be the proper sphere of a religious journal. May God help all such to faithfully perform such duty. You are but doing your duty. Hope you have the hands to stand the laudation; some of your confraternity weaken under the pressure of praise. Praise is as cheap as air, but I think you are justly commended for Christian candor in the defense of our holy religion. I am working for the ADVOCATE; don't know what success will crown my effort. My transfer to the Western Texas Conference has been beneficial to my health. I came partly for health from Mississippi Conference. Like your country, enjoyed better health through your extremely mild winter than for two or three winters previous.—H. P. BOWEN.

Dr. Peterman, the great German geographer, expresses himself satisfied that the diamond fields at Zimbabwe, Africa, are identified with the Ophir of the Bible, from which King Solomon is said to have conveyed gold and ivory and precious stones for the construction of the Temple. The place now possesses ruins and buildings of unquestionably remote antiquity.

Excuses.

"I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." This is the most foolish excuse of all. So far from being any thing in marriage to furnish an excuse for neglecting religion, there are many things which should operate as inducements to a religious life.

Religion does not interfere with the discharge of domestic duties. It does not taint a man for acting the part of a good husband, or a good father; but on the contrary, it qualifies him for the discharge of his duties, both towards his wife and children, in the most pleasing and perfect manner.

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A Good Move.

[We cheerfully publish the following. The subject matter will commend itself to every true Methodist. It is a sacred debt.—Editor.]

DEAR BROTHER JOHN—I feel inclined to ask a little space in the ADVOCATE in order to bring a little matter before the brethren, and especially the ministry, that I do not think should be overlooked. I have been waiting for some time for some good brother of more prominence and better skilled in the use of the pen than myself, to make the move; but as yet it has not been made, and I have become tired of waiting, and concluded to make it myself. I recollect very well that when Dr. Summers lost his library by fire the whole country was moved to make up to him such books as the brethren possessed, so that they might as far as possible supply the library he had lost. This was certainly right, and just as it should have been; but Dr. Summers is not the only man that has suffered serious loss and is entitled to consideration; for we have amongst us a brother, worthy and well beloved, who has not only lost his library, but the last vestige of every thing else (save his dear companion,) which was calculated to make his home comfortable and happy; and I propose that we do something for brother R. Alexander, by way of supplying as far as we can the excellent library that he has lost. And as I am willing to show my faith by my works, I will say that I have both Clarke's works, Wesley's works, Watson's Institutes and other good books; and brother Alexander is not only at liberty, but is requested, to come to my library and make his own selections, or inform me by letter what works he would prefer, and I will convey them to him.

And now, brethren, think of this matter as it should be thought of: think of that way-worn and battle-scarred soldier that gave his manhood and his money to the church, and has borne the burden and heat of the day for more than forty-five years; yea, think of that father, that head and front of Methodism in Texas, and "come to the front." Think of him, now in the evening of life, by the ravages of the fearful and merciless cyclone, left homeless and houseless, and without "where to lay his head," and when you think, then act, and let us do something that will make him feel that he still lives in the warm hearts of his brethren.

As I am writing, Brother John, I believe I will say that I think our publishing house could do worse things than to send Brother Alexander a box of our best books, and a good big one at that. What say you Dr. Redford? Yours in the Gospel—W. C. LEWIS.

ROCKWALL, MAR. 2.—Mr. Editor: I once more write to encourage you in your labor. The last number of the ADVOCATE, containing the strictures on the degeneracy of our times as manifested in the field of political strife meets my most hearty approval and endorsement. It has the right ring about it; and I hope the tolling of the bell may be heard reverberating from the Rocky mountains to the Alleghanies. Would that the solemn words could reach the ears and hearts of some high in authority at Washington and elsewhere. Lay on McDuff and you will find plenty of endorsers, and comrades on your battle field. I send here with the name of one who had become disheartened, and who had decided to discontinue. Now, he is enthused in your favor; and to show his appreciation, sends you \$2.50 for a renewal. I also send you substantial endorsement in the shape of ten dollars for four subscribers. A. B. BIRMINGHAM.

How a SUBSCRIBER WAS OBTAINED.—Mr. Editor: When I fail, the ADVOCATE succeeds. A brother had been requested to take the ADVOCATE, but he declined—"not able." But when I read number 26 I went and spent the night with him, and gave him the ADVOCATE to read. I don't know how long he read that night, but I know he looked very well next morning, and was able to give me two dollars and a half, and asked me to send him the ADVOCATE. It made me feel well because he did it so cheerfully, and I am persuaded to believe that our people only need to see our paper to be persuaded to take it. So I wish you to send me a dozen copies to circulate, and I think I will be able to send you many subscribers before the year is out. I pray you to bless the ADVOCATE in its great work.—ISAAC S. ASHBURN.

LAGRANGE, March 7.—Mr. Editor: Your editorial, "Woodhull and Claflin," of March 4 has added immeasurably to the strength of my long continued friendship and esteem for you. If you had never written or spoken a great sentiment, or performed a great deed before, and only this, you deserve a monument in the hearts and affections of all Texas. It was a supreme moment, and under God's Providence, you have been equal to the occasion. Yours fraternally, S. W. MOORE.

OAKLAND, March 9.—Mr. Editor: Don't conclude, because I have not sent you any subscribers lately, that I am neglecting the claims of the ADVOCATE; very far from it. I think more of the ADVOCATE than ever before, for many reasons—the most potent of which is its unceasing and uncompromising war on every character of wickedness in high or low places. I was troubled to see your exposure of those shameless women who came down to Texas (forsooth!) as public teachers. Their presence is a reproach—an insult to the people. As their aim is to spread that foul moral leprosy which has been followed by such deplorable results where every contemptible "ism" seems to take root readily, they would persuade immortal beings, who are accountable to the Great God for their actions, to put aside the noble dictates of reason, religion and enlightened conscience, and be governed by the vile instincts of the lower animals. They would have us believe that this would add to happiness and tend to ameliorate the condition of our race. We object! We Texans don't want any of this "Yankee philosophy" in "our woods." It belongs to the land of "wooden nutmegs," "rawhide gun flints," "Free-loveism." The devil sometimes with all his chicanery overreaches himself; and, in attempting to propagate some new theory of wickedness and depravity, gets hold of instruments so notorious, vile as to bring the whole scheme into contempt. So it will be in this instance. The character of those wretched frauds, who bear the name of women, is too well known in the South

to allow them to accomplish much—even for the master they have so long served. Enough of them. Our second quarterly meeting commenced last Sabbath evening, the first Sabbath in the month. Our presiding elder, Brother Kilbough, was with us, and went through business with dispatch. He did most of the preaching. We had truly a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Several additions to the church at County Line, where our meeting was held. I shall send you more subscribers before long, and continue to work for the ADVOCATE faithfully. I want a few more people to take it. I am well pleased with my paper, having met a pleasant to the people. I hope to have not only a pleasant, but a profitable year for the church. I believe the greatest cause for complaint at present is that more of them don't take the ADVOCATE—as it certainly deserves the patronage of every Methodist as well as every pure-minded, upright citizen in Texas.—J. E. DENTON.

Scientific.

By recent tests it has been demonstrated that a grain weighing 500,000 pounds, and moving at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour, can be stopped within 250 yards.

Copper and brass articles may be coated with time by dipping them into a boiling concentrated solution of sal ammoniac containing finely divided zinc.

French experiments indicate that iron rails of excellent quality show in three years a wear of 0.263 inches, while steel rails show in four years a wear of only 0.157 inches, the table of rail preserving a perfectly regular form.

A receipt for a new kind of cement for plugging hollow teeth is published as follows. Seven parts burnt lime and sixteen parts glacial phosphoric acid are mixed together and pressed into the cavity, which has previously been carefully dried.

Among the art treasures recently brought to light at Pompeii is a silver altar, on which were deposited two silver cups and spoons, the latter of which are precisely similar in form to those now in use.

Professor Nordenskjold has consented to undertake next summer a scientific exploration of the maritime route from the north of Russia to Behring's Straits, for which a donation of 25,000 roubles have been made by the Russian Society for encouraging Commerce and Industry.

A list of ocean cables recently published gives thirty-four between 500 and 3,333 miles long, forty between 100 and 500 miles, and seventy-one less than 100 miles long. This makes 115 cables now in working order.

Silk culture is increasing so rapidly in South America that the Government of Brazil contemplates offering subsidies for the scientific cultivation of the worm. The climate is well adapted for the industry, and the country possesses an abundance of the *Palma Christi*, a plant upon which the worm feeds with avidity.

The Scientific American has an article on powerful explosives, in which nitroglycerine is rated as the most dangerous, gunpowder next, such preparations of nitro-glycerine as dynamite third, and gun-cotton last. The mixtures of nitroglycerine and saw-dust or earth may be safely transported when first made, but soon become hazardous. A method of making pulp compressed gun-cotton, invented by Prof. Abel of England, has been adopted by the German, English and French governments. The metal is saturated with water and compressed into cylinders of various sizes. In that condition it can only be exploded by experts provided with the proper appliances. Fire, heat or friction will not affect it.

NEW CURE FOR PALPITATION.—A cure for palpitation of the heart has been given to the world by a medical correspondent, an account of which we take from the Medical Times of London. As a great many people are subject to the disease, it would be well for them to take a note of what the correspondent advises. "Palpitation, when not depending upon organic disease, may be almost immediately arrested by bending the head downwards, and allowing the arms to hang pendent." The correspondent further adds that "the effect is more rapidly produced by holding the breath for a few seconds, while the body is in this bent position." The above has been tried by a medical friend of ours, who is subject to the disease, and he says the effect is wonderful. As soon as he placed himself in the position described, the palpitation was immediately stopped.

Omniibus.

To persevere in one's duty, and to be silent, is the answer to calumny.

Many excuse themselves from tarrying out in charity under the pretense of up for it.

In vain do they talk of happiness, who never subdued an impulse in obedience to principle.

Imaginary troubles to us are like the dissolving views of a camera—sometimes magnified a hundred-fold.

Surely the best kind of property is affection; and at any rate it is the only kind you can carry to the grave.

Since I have known the Saviour everything is clear; and with him there is nothing I cannot solve.

What most stands in the way of the performance of duty is irresolution, weakness of purpose and indecision.

Waste Basket.

THE MAIDEN'S Prayer—"papa, buy me a new spring suit."

To remove dandruff—go to Arizona and interview the Apaches.

Next to an overdue steamer an overdue note causes most anxiety.

Office-holders do not object to a handsome turn-out; that is, if it is not to turn out of office.

"If you don't believe times are hard," says Flora McFlimsey, "just feel my mitt; it is stuffed with rags instead of cotton."

"Will you have me 'Sarah'?" said a young man to a modest girl. "No, John," said she; "but you may have me, if you will."

The man who would not steal a pin, and yet would walk off with a silk umbrella belonging to another person, lacks consistency.

A man boasting on his pedigree to another said that his father was elevated above the common herd of men. He was hanged.

"Have you taken any remedy?" asked a physician of a sick person whom he had been called to visit. "No," said the patient, "I haven't taken any remedy; but I've taken lots of doctor's stuff."

A Danbury man, wishing to engage several bushels of potatoes on a party in the suburbs asked a neighbor what sort of a man he was. "Well," said the conscientious neighbor, "I don't know much about him, but I suppose he should make a tip-top stranger."

It was a diplomatic husband who protested to his wife: "My dear, if it doesn't make any difference to you, don't say 'brute' and 'dolt.' Use terms milder, if I must have certain lectures let them; at least, be damask certain ones."

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A Recent Invention.

About nine years ago, the problem of constructing a practical Writing Machine was taken up by several ingenious inventors and mechanics. During the time required to perfect such an invention, upwards of fifty machines were constructed, and some of them, even in that early stage of development, proved to be of so great practical utility that they were eagerly sought after by persons who learned to depend upon them in the labor of writing, notwithstanding the seemingly extraordinary prices which were demanded—some of them bringing \$250, and even more. Within the past few months, however, a machine has been constructed simple, durable, and much more economical, combining the best results of long experience in its use.

In size and appearance the TYPE-WRITER resembles the family sewing machine. Writing is done by simply touching keys, which are arranged in four rows of eleven each, and are operated by any finger of either hand. Its simplicity is such that any one who can spell can write upon it. It will write on the commonest wrapping paper as well as the finest letter. It receives ink from a moving ribbon twelve yards in length, so prepared that it can be used for months without being re-inked. It is adapted to the use of Clergymen, Editors, Copyists, Lawyers, Merchants, and all who have large correspondence or other writing. Correspondence, and any composed matter may be done at half the trouble, and in half the time that written matter can be prepared, besides producing a clearly printed copy. It makes a beautiful copy, but that is not its only contribution to the rapidity of its performance; not only can writing be done at the rate of 2000 to 3000 words per hour, but five to twenty copies may be made at the same time.

Every one who has any considerable amount of writing to do, will find that this machine will pay for itself within a month. PRICE \$125. Address

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE AGENCY, 114 Tremont Street, Galveston.

They are recommended by R. G. Dunn & Co., Mercantile Agency, who have purchased upwards of a thousand of these machines, and are using them in their various offices. W. B. Wilcox, of this city, says that he could afford to buy one every year and throw it away. He has used it about six months. Sayles & Bassett, attorneys at law, Brenham, recommend it; also W. H. Thacker, District Clerk of Washington county; O. N. Hollingsworth, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Austin; S. G. Sneed, Austin, and many others in Texas give it their highest indorsement. The above are all practical business men, well known throughout Texas.

The well known establishment of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro., this city, is conceded to be one of the best stocked jewelry emporiums in the Southwest. Those of our readers who have visited Galveston and called at this house can bear witness to the excellent taste and good management of the proprietors in the arrangement and display of the extensive and varied stocks of each department. We call the special attention of our readers to the fact that this house has just received a full line of gent's gold vest chains, ladies' opera and Leontine chains, combination necklaces, (may be worn as necklace or bracelets) sets and half sets of jewelry in coral, amethyst, turquoise, pearl and onyx settings, chains, seal lockets, key-stones, emblems, pens for societies, etc. The stock of silverware to be found in this establishment is of the best manufacture, and comprises tea-sets, coffee urns, butter-dishes, cake-baskets, berry-dishes, card-receivers, castors, bouquet-holders, etc., etc. Messrs. Shaw & Bro. are agents for the celebrated Elgin Watch; also for English, Swiss and American watches of popular manufacture. Visitors to the Island City should give this establishment a call.

COPYING. Parties in the city who have manuscript of whatever character to be copied will find that it can be done at lower rates and in a neater manner at 114 Tremont St. than anywhere else in Galveston—lectures, articles for publication, briefs, deeds and mortgages, and any description of manuscript rapidly and neatly copied. J. L. CUNNINGHAM.

It will be cheering news to many of our gentlemen readers to hear that the Island City can justly boast of a second Moody in the person of Mr. J. B. George, the well known dealer in men's furnishing goods, 65 Market street. Mr. George is fully conversant with the wants of patrons in the shirt line. He is manufacturing all the various styles of shirts, and is thus enabled to guarantee perfect satisfaction. We have examined the various styles of shirts made by Mr. George, and cheerfully pronounce them equal to shirts manufactured in any Eastern or Northern city. Shirts made by Mr. George are elegant in cut and finish, and manufactured of the finest material. We take pleasure in stating that Mr. G. keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all the latest novelties in men's furnishing goods. Orders from the interior promptly and carefully filled, and forwarded by express to any portion of the State.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.—When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Canabii Indica*. He now gives this receipt free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Kansas at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving the name of this paper.

FREE HOMESTEADS

AND THE Best and Cheapest Railroad Lands Are on the Line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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SECURE A HOME NOW.

Full information sent free to all parts of the world. Address: TRUST CO. OF KANSAS, 220 Exchange St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Christian Advocate

ALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 25, 76
A MILE STONE ON THE PATH OF TIME.

It is a mooted question whether there is anything in a name. Queen Victoria thinks there is, and so does her Parliament, hence her new and majestic title of "Empress of India." If, as Tennyson says, the British Government is only a "crowned Republic," it does not matter whether another diamond is put in the crown, or another adjective into the description of its dignity. We are very glad Queen Victoria's dominion reaches India. We wish her reign may have a long continuance, and that her "pig sticking," "elephant fighting," "dancing" heir may grow into a sensible man before he takes to himself the crown his mother has worn so worthily. Though his fondness for coarse shows and brutal pleasures has been a disappointment to those who hoped that his tour would be to India an exhibition of Western civilization rather than a revival of Oriental barbarism, yet the rule of England in the East is a blessing to the nations. Under her sway the missionary finds protection. She does not employ her power beyond that point, and that is all the missionary asks. Secure under the British flag, the Bible is opened, the gospel is preached, and India to-day is moving to the front of the Christian powers of the earth.

There is "something in a name." We Republicans do not reverence very highly the "divine right" of kings, or queens either, yet the new title of the British Queen is a token of the spread of the Kingdom of Christ. It reveals its vitalizing power in the history of nations. The drowsy faith of the Buddhist has lulled the nations of the East to sleep. While Western civilization, the offspring of Christianity, has developed the great European powers, and out of a savage wilderness raised up a nation on the western shores of the Atlantic, India has not made one progressive step. The wonderful development which a few centuries have witnessed in the once rude British Islands, contrasted with the feebleness and stagnation of Oriental countries, presents in bold contrast the difference between the two religions under which the two peoples have lived. The Western nation sends its merchant ships to the East. Its power takes hold of the grand heritage Oriental rulers were unable to control. Western science, Western enterprise, become mighty vitalizing forces among the slumbering nations of the East, until at length the Queen of those islands on the western shores of Europe is proclaimed to the world the Empress of that vast dominion, which has been the prize for which the mightiest conquerors of the past contended. Her railways are binding the extremities of that empire together; her capitalists are developing the vast resources of its long-hidden wealth; cities with modern improvements mingle strangely with relics of Oriental magnificence and misery; school-houses, churches, the press, potential wherever it has sway, proclaim a new era in the history of the Orient. We hail the "Empress of India," the head of this "crowned Republic." As long as her empire shelters an open Bible and secures religious freedom to all the people who own her government, we will join our prayer with the loyal subject that she may "long live," and will add—when she dies, may a better man than her degenerate son sit on her throne.

We are receipt from E. N. Freshman, Cinn., of his standard list of religious papers—compiled for the convenience of advertisers. By this combination Mr. F. is enabled to give better terms than can in most instances be obtained from publishers direct. But a small sum paid Mr. Freshman will secure readers for your advertisement in all parts of the United States. Write him at 186 W. Fourth street, Cinn.

It is stated that the contribution raised by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society last year amounted to eight hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Texas Matters.

The Athens Courier says lands are so cheap in Henderson county that the poorest man in the land can secure a farm if he is willing to work.

SAN SABA county has 2000 population and San Saba town 700. The county is filling up with good population.

HOG cholera has been prevailing in Kaufman county.

MAD-DOGS have been reported in the vicinity of Alvarado, Johnson county.

THE measles in Kaufman caused the suspension of the schools.

A DISEASE called spotted fever and meningitis has been prevailing around Cleburne.

SAN SABA cattle thieves are giving work to the officers of the law.

THE farmers of Lampasas county have planted more wheat this year than the aggregate acres planted the past two years.

GRASSHOPPERS in Medina have grown large enough to go to work in earnest. The farmers are necessarily uneasy.

MR. WILLIAMS, late proprietor of the City Hotel, Bonham, recently hung himself on account of financial troubles.

IT is expected that the Trans-Continental will be completed from Paris to Texarkana without delay.

THE Dallas Herald says the tide of immigration into that county continues at the flood. Well to do farmers from the Western and Northern States come with every train.

LAST year Dallas sold \$2,700,000 worth of cotton and near 1,200,000 bushels of wheat.

A MAN is living on Plum Creek, Coryell county, named Sabert Oglesby, who is one hundred years old. Was at the battle of New Orleans, and draws a pension from the government.

A LARGE wild cat was killed just below the city of San Antonio a few days ago.

IT is said they sell eggs by the bushel at McKinney, Collin county.

THERE have been 4487 bales of cotton shipped from Waxahachie this season.

PEOPLE in Cameron county are in fine spirits over the prospect of direct communication by steam with Galveston.

THE frost of a few days since injured fruit and early vegetables in Grayson and other counties in Northern Texas.

MARSHALL is said to be infested with hundreds of negroes with no apparent means of support, who are crowded into miserable huts, and living lives of drunkenness, and the most loathsome debauchery.

MR. ROCK, government guide, ascertained recently that forty head of stock had been crossed by cattle thieves from Hidalgo county to Mexico. After much trouble, and the payment of twelve dollars, seven head were returned.

EIGHT years ago no cotton was raised in Hood county. The two years past averaged about 5000 bales.

THE Cleburne Chronicle says the people of Johnson county pay \$100,000 annually for freight, and calls for a railroad to connect with existing lines.

LANDS in Kaufman county average from 1200 to 1500 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

THE acreage under cultivation in Nueces county is largely in excess of any previous year.

MINEOLA, Wood county, has shown remarkable growth. About twenty buildings going up at this time.

TWELVE miles of the International, between Rockdale and Austin, are under contract.

EVERY neighborhood in Hunt county has its school-house and a good teacher.

THE Tyler Reporter reports mad dogs in that vicinity.

A Mr. Sargeant of Johnson's Point had his house and its contents burned up a short time since; and now his neighbors are aiding him to build another. We would like to live at Johnson's Point.

CORN was up last week in Smith county.

GRANGERS of Smith county are making preparations for a grand fair in October.

CROPS in Red River county—especially wheat and oats—unusually fine.

THE new brick courthouse in Cameron is about complete.

COTTON shipments from Waco, since September 1st, 1871, 38,223 bales.

THE new building of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia, dedicated Feb. 29, is of white marble, and has a frontage of forty feet, a depth of two hundred feet. It has five stories above and two below ground. It cost \$300,000.

Passing Events.

On the 15th, Mr. Throckmorton introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, so that claims for Indian depredations may be referred to it.

MR. SCHLEICHER, Chairman of the Mexican Border Committee, has completed his report which, if approved by other members, will be presented. After reviewing the cause of the trouble, it recommends that the President be authorized and instructed to send large forces of troops to that frontier; and that the officer in command be authorized to cross the border when in full pursuit of marauding parties, and punish them on their own territory. It also recommends that the local Mexican authority be informed of their intention by the commandant of the United States troops, and be invited to co-operate with them.

THE Senate passed a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation looking to the relinquishment of their titles to the Black Hills country.

THE nomination of Dana as Minister to England hangs fire owing to charges made against him by Gen. Butler of literary piracy.

BELKNAP's case has caused scrutiny into other high positions, and suspicion that the brokerage business was carried on in connection with all the departments.

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs have to look into the Emma Mine swindle, in which Shenck, late Minister to England, is involved.

THE time of the Committee on Naval Affairs are largely employed over alleged frauds in the Navy Department and several navy yards.

THE Committees on Military Affairs, on Printing, on Expenditures in the Interior and the War Department, are all busy in their search after fraud. There seems to be rottenness everywhere.

MARSH has agreed to return a pardon having been issued for him, and immunity for his wife.

THE bad air in the House of Representatives is said to be worse than that of an immigrant ship. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said that he came there eight years ago, the youngest man of the delegation; and in that time seven members of the delegation died.

A FIRE broke out on the morning of the 20th, on the corner of King street and Rogers alley, Charleston, S. C. The houses burned were mostly small wooden buildings, occupied by poor people; and much suffering followed. During the fire bands of negroes sacked the burning buildings. Hundreds are homeless and penniless. Loss estimated at half a million.

ON the 20th there was ten inches of snow on the streets of Memphis and snow still falling.

THE water of Lake Ponchartrain was higher on the 20th than since the flood of 1871. The northwest suburb of New Orleans was submerged. Twenty miles of the New Orleans and Mobile road under water.

ON the 20th C. F. Marsh and wife left Montreal for New York.

GOLD hunters are swarming to the Black Hills. The government is taking steps to shove the "poor Indian" out of the way. If the red man was a black man there would be a difference—that is if Southern white men wanted the Black Hills.

THE effort to implicate George H. Pendleton in the Belknap scandal goes to the ground. As a lawyer he represented and gained a claim of the Kentucky Central Railway against the government, but no evidence has shown that he employed improper or dishonorable means. There will be strong efforts to drag good names into this dirty business in order to shield the guilty.

Too much rain in California is damaging the crops.

THE fall of Belknap has had a depressing influence on Gen. Grant. Of course all kinds of constructions are given to this fact. It seems to us to be the effect it ought to have on every American citizen.

A FAMILY in Clark county, Indiana, had the small-pox. The neighbors fled. Three of the family died—famished for want of water—and the bodies lay three days without burial.

The following patents issued to citizens of Texas for the week ending March 17, 1876, are furnished the ADVOCATE by J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law in patent cases, and solicitors for patents, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March, 17. 174,300. IRONING APPARATUS. Giddens W. Cottingham, Rockport, assignor to himself and James P. Cottingham, same place. [Filed Aug. 18, 1875.]

174,367. INSTRUMENTS FOR FILLING TEETH. Carl D. Ludwig, Houston. [Filed Jan. 15, 1876.]

172,333. GRAIN BINDERS. Chas. A. Postley, Austin. [Filed Dec. 16, 1875.]

172,392. RUNNING GEARS. George W. Gilmore, Weatherford, assignor to himself and F. M. Davis, same place. [Filed Oct. 8, 1875.]

In our advertising columns has doubtless been noticed that of the patent Louisiana Cotton drill. We have heard it highly commended. As compared with other drills, it claims superiority for simplicity, efficiency and cheapness. It may be used and regulated by an ordinary field hand. Circulars descriptive, and other information furnished by the manufacturer, Richard Frotcher, New Orleans.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE the Jewish philanthropist has been visiting his brethren at Jerusalem. He reports many in extreme destitution and suggests the erection of small buildings around the city with small pieces of land attached for farms. A fund of ten thousand pounds has been raised for that purpose in England.

THE Bishop of London refused to permit the Bishop of Tennessee to confirm in a London Church. The High Church don't like it.

IN 1875 the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland raised £37,953 for foreign missions, an increase over 1874 of £3,018.

AT one of the Moody and Sankey meetings, in New York Hippodrome, a professional thief was awakened and confessed his sin. A dishonest car conductor acknowledged his thefts and pledged restitution.

THERE are six disciple preachers in the Iowa Legislature.

IOWA has twenty-two Catholic educational institutions.

The General assembly of the United Presbyterian meets in Philadelphia May 24.

THE Jews will hold a convention in Philadelphia May 21.

MESSRS. Whittle & Bliss are at work in Mobile.

THE English Shakers are in tribulation over the bread question.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, is about to leave for England on a lecturing tour.

THE General Conference of the Reformed Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Ottawa, Canada, July 12.

THE Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will meet at Nashville May 5th and 6th.

At a collection made at a charity fair a lady offered the plate to a rich man who was well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing," was the curt reply. "Then take something, sir," said the lady; "you know I am begging for the poor."

Two of the pupils of the Presbyterian school at Lahore requested baptism. It produces great excitement. The school fell off from 500 to 325. One of the applicants has been baptized, and in consequence has been disowned by his family. "A man's foes are they of his own household."

Book agent to lawyer's clerk greatly bored:—"Sir, you had better take that book; you'll find it a remarkably good investment, and—" "Can you change a ten dollar bill?" ask the clerk. "Oh, yes; I can do that." "Then you've got a mighty sight more money than I have. Good day!"

THE influence the gospel is exerting in Japan is evident from the fact that a leading Japanese scholar, Yasui Chih-i, has written an elaborate work against it. The author criticizes the Old Testament on the ground that it makes God the author of evil, says the deluge was "an act of indiscriminate violence on the part of Jehovah;" represents Moses as "a clever man but craftily wicked;" denounces as unjust the prohibition of loving other Gods and worshipping graven images; thinks the miracles of the New Testament inventions of the apostles, and pronounces a heaven in which there will be no eating and drinking and marrying as not worth having. He expresses the conviction that "the followers of this religion will increase in strength and influence more and more, until they will lead the whole nation with them, and cause them to submit to their doctrines, and then there will be no putting a stop to their power." The book shows the impression the Bible is making on the Japanese mind.

CAPT. YOUNG, who is conducting the Livingstonia mission into the far interior of Africa, has been signally successful thus far. With the exception of a storm encountered on the Zambesi river in which one boat was lost, they met no mishap. The name of the English is a sure passport to the confidence of the natives. On Sept. 6 the party reached the Murchison Cataracts. Here the little steamer, the Itala, was taken to pieces and carried by 650 natives to the upper Shire. Many of the carriers came from 40 miles distant and carried 60 pounds of steel through the burning heat and felt themselves liberally paid with six yards of calico a piece. On the 22d of September, when the last letter was written, the party expected to steam into Lake Nyassa in two weeks.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1876.—Rumors are in circulation that ex-Judge William C. Barrett, who sailed to Europe on Saturday, has committed forgeries to the extent of \$300,000. His law partner and friends deny it and say he is insolvent. He has been prominent socially and politically in New York, and was believed to be very wealthy.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin special says of the Bishop of Paderborn's unexpected departure from Holland, that it was occasioned by the demand of the Prussian government to the Dutch government for either his extradition or expulsion. The demand was promptly acted upon, the Dutch Minister of Justice giving the necessary orders at once to the State Procurator and calling upon the Bishop, without stating any reason, to quit the kingdom within a fortnight, and threatening extradition if he failed to comply. The Bishop left on Saturday and proceeded to England, from whence he has formally declared that he intends continuing the conduct of administering his diocese.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—S. W. Hammond, John McWhirter, Edward Fahrenback, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government, were arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and bailed in \$5000 each. Adolph Pushe, ex-letter carrier, plead guilty to the charge of embezzling letters, and was sentenced to one hundred dollars fine and six months in the Parish Prison.

Assistant Treasurer Flanders has received three hundred thousand dollars in silver coin—half dollars and dimes—sent from San Francisco by order of Secretary Bristow. It is expected that a million will be sent to this point.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Fred R. Dockeray, who escaped from Cuba, was arrested here on a warrant issued from Jacksonville, Fla., for the embezzlement of \$5000 from the United States in 1870, while collector of that port, and starts for Florida to-night in custody. Dockeray says the indictment is purely political.

Keep tea in a close closet or canister.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

Keep bread or cake in a tin box or stone jar.

Cranberries will keep all the winter in a firkin of water in a cellar.

September and October butter is the best for winter use.

The standard adopted by the United States is the Winchester bushel, 18 1/2 inches in diameter inside, 8 inches deep, and contains 2,150 43-100 cubic inches. It is the legal bushel of each State, having no special statute bushel of its own. A half bushel measure should contain 1,075 21-100 cubic inches.

The United States standard gallon measures 231 cubic inches.

5 yards wide by 968 long contains 1 acre.

10 yards wide by 471 long contains one acre.

20 yards wide by 282 long contains 1 acre.

40 yards wide by 121 long contains one acre.

No. 1. mackerel should not be less than thirteen inches in length from the extremity of the head to the fork of the tail, fat, free from rust, taint or damage.

No. 2. mackerel should be not less than eleven inches in length, fat and free from rust, etc., etc.

No. 3. mackerel should not be less than ten inches in length.

No. 3. large, should not be less than thirteen in length, and in quality are those that remain after the selections of No. 1.

No. 4. mackerel comprise all not in the above, and should be free from taint or damage.

The above is the standard established by law in Massachusetts, and is generally accepted by the trade elsewhere.

Mackerel should be kept covered with brine and not exposed to the air as it becomes rancid or "rusty" in a few days.

Mess mackerel—the finest fish with head and tail removed.

Extra No. ones are selected fish.

Large No. twos—fish over thirteen inches in length, and not good enough in quality for No. ones.

Scaled herrings should be fat fish, free from scales, and when smoked be of a bright golden color.

No. 1 herrings are generally small and poor fish.

Mackerel comes in barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits, containing, full weight, respectively 200, 100, 50 and 20 pounds.

Official statistics show that the canals of Canada have cost in round numbers for construction \$25,000,000, and that their gross earnings in 1875 were \$392,407. The expenditures on their account for the same year on other hand, footed up to \$401,278, or \$8,871 more than gross revenue.

CORN as a crop is taking the place of the grape in the Madeiras. The wine made could not compete with crooked whisky.

A bill was introduced at Washington by Senator Christaincy, of Michigan, which, if it become a law, will in all possibility seal the fate of polygamy. It provides that in any trial for bigamy or polygamy in Utah it shall be sufficient cause for challenge and rejection of a juror that he has more than one wife living at the time in the territory, whether married in accordance with the "Latter Day Saints," or that he believes it morally right for a man to live with more than one wife. If the pannel be thus exhausted, talesman may be summoned until a sufficient number of jurors be obtained. Whether this bill passes or not it is evident that Mormonism is to receive very hard blows soon. The Mormon women have sent a petition to Congress, (the name of Brigham's favorite wife heading the list), praying for the privilege of selecting their own officers, the same as when Salt Lake was free from polygamy, and for the enforcement of wholesome laws which will keep all outlaws and renegades from committing those depredations to life and property which have occurred at regular intervals since the formation of the church of the Latter Day Saints. A bill is to be introduced by Senator Christaincy which provides for female suffrage in Utah. The senator thinks that this will give the Mormon women a weapon with which they may protect themselves. "So mote it be."

THE "cost of living in Washington" is the chief cause of Mr. Townsend's opposition to a reduction of Congressmen's salaries. That is the way he explained it to the House. Mr. Townsend forgets that the people do not want their representatives to "live in Washington." Members of Congress are supposed to reside in the districts that elect them; and their duty is to transact the public business as carefully and expeditiously as possible, and then go home. It has become too much the custom for Congressmen to live in Washington; so much so that they forget the interests of the people who send them there, in their anxiety to subserve the interest of rings, thieves and lobbyists who infest the capital. At the end of every Congress there are always some scores of members who have lived in Washington so long that their constituents have forgotten to re-elect them, and these creatures become the most importunate of office-beggars and the most disreputable and unprincipled of lobbyists. Nine-tenths of the men who are sent by good constituencies to Congress have never in their lives realized at home anything like the income they vote themselves when the appropriation bills come up; and at least that proportion do not find any legitimate occasion for the expenditure of half their salaries while on duty at the capital. And the vicious extravagance in illegitimate expenditure which parts too many fools from their money, is the chief element in what is so much complained of as the cost of living in Washington.

So much attention is being devoted just now to improvements in the processes of preserving and canning meats, that the packers of these goods may be tempted to experiment upon the recent discovery reported from Europe, which promises very radical changes from the present methods. The fact that meat, when subjected to a very low temperature, is brought to a condition similar to that which results from cooking by actual heat, has been taken advantage of by a Hungarian chemist, Dr. Von Sawiczewsky, who, after investigating all the various ways suggested for preserving meat (by chemicals, cooking by heat and hermetically sealing, etc.) and finding points of objection to them all, has attempted the preparation of the material by subjecting it in a perfectly fresh state to a temperature of 33 degrees below zero, Fah., and sealing it afterwards in tins. "The results obtained," says the Scientific American, "have been highly satisfactory; the meat on being removed from the cans appears, in point of smell and color, as fresh as if just taken from the butcher's stall. Although partially cooked, and thus requiring less fuel to complete its preparation for the table, it is entirely without the taste of meat which has been partially subjected to any heating process, and may be roasted, boiled, or otherwise treated, the same as if it were fresh. A commission appointed by the German Government has conducted a series of careful and successful experiments upon the process; and as a final test, two corvettes of the German navy, being about to circumnavigate the globe, have been supplied with a large stock. An extensive factory is being erected in Hungary for its manufacture."

To find the contents of a cylindrical measure, multiply the square of the diameter by 785,398 and by the depth. Example: 18 1/2 (18) = 342, 20; 342, 25 x 785, 398 = 268, 803; 268, 853 x 8 = 2,150 42-100.