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# Christian Advocate

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876.

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**P. H. Hennessy & Co.,**  
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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22, '76

### SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

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 Six months ..... 1 50  
 Three months ..... 1 00  
 Total Ministers ..... 1 25

We should protest with equal indignation were a Methodist to be thus insulted. We claim that the religion of men shall not be taken into a political contest.—*Galveston Commoner.*

This protest is against the ADVOCATE for calling attention to the fact that a large portion of Mayor Fulton's appointments are the proteges of gamblers, or Catholics. We do not offer insult to Catholics; but what we have said is the truth; and the appointments were made because of the religion. It is our claim "that the religion of men shall not be taken into politics." Will the *Commoner* deny that Mayor Fulton is attempting to utilize the Catholic vote? Many of the Catholics in Galveston know it; for they have told us so with indignation. There is no secular paper in the city that dare jeopardize its purse by making this statement, and yet all know it is the truth. Religion has no business with politics—and that is why we protest.

In the course of an article on the city government the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE makes this classification of the city officers: "With one or two honorable exceptions, either the proteges of gamblers, or members of the Catholic Church."

We do not make the classification as accused. There are doubtless many honest and sincere Catholics. But we do say there is a combination on the part of Mayor Fulton and some of the leading Catholics of Galveston; we do say that Mayor Fulton has made appointments with the sole view of gaining to his support the Catholic vote—and in so doing has in several cases appointed men utterly incompetent. As to the classing these appointed gentlemen with the proteges of gamblers we merely remark this: In a notable instance, one of these same gentlemen could not be confirmed until a leading Catholic clergyman brought his potent influence to bear upon a leading gambler of the city. Only this and nothing more!

THE greatest evil of the churches to-day is handling with gloves on, as it were, members who go into paths savouring of sin. They are very charitable; cannot wound the tender sensibilities of an erring brother. When the disciple savoured of things unrighteous, we do not remember to have read of any great amount of circumlocution employed in the language that informed Brother Peter of the fact: "Get the behind me, Satan," is a very peremptory way of putting it.

A HEATED discussion is being carried on among our Texas exchanges as to whom we shall send to the U. S. Senate. A noticeable feature of the quarrel is that but few of our brethren have anything to say of moral qualifications in the premises. Thus it is, men are selected for our first offices without regard to virtue, morals and religion; and then all stand aghast that corruption and thievery are rampant.

THE clerical president nominator, is the latest appellation of Bishop Haven.

### UNFAIR PLAY.

A couple of weeks ago the *Galveston News* published a long article claiming to be the report of an interview between Mr. Moody and a young Israelite, in which the evangelist is represented as floundering awkwardly in the presence of objections and arguments which any well informed scholar in a Bible class would have answered with ease. As this report was not credited to any paper or anybody and as the interview was private it must have been made by the young Hebrew himself, and is a garbled report, or was manufactured for the occasion by some newspaper writer, in which he employs this popular style for the ventilation of his own opinions. We shall not attempt to mend the bad logic which we believe Mr. Moody never employed, but desire to call attention to the custom of many secular papers who lead their columns to the advocacy of downright infidelity, which is furnished by the pen of these trained reporters who avoid personal responsibility by crediting the pernicious utterances to the pen or tongue of some third party. They do not present these errors, or assaults on evangelical christianity as their own opinions or their own acts, but they are careful to give the antagonist of truth all the benefit of a strong statement while the representative of religion is frequently exhibited in a plight both humiliating and absurd. They take a case like Mr. Moody and put in his mouth sentiments and arguments so weak and puerile that they can only excite contempt, while his antagonist is represented as demolishing with ease each argument and overwhelming him with facts which are undeniable, or conclusions which cannot be resisted. Every week we find in the columns of the secular press such revelations of its animus towards Evangelical Christianity. They reveal the fact that while claiming to hold an independent position, in many cases they are the representatives of principles at war with the Christian faith. The Christian public should hold such papers responsible for these utterances. If they burlesque Christianity or misrepresent the arguments by which it is sustained, and at the same time give point and force to arguments against it, they should be held responsible for such unfairness. If they are so ignorant of Christianity as to be able only to caricature its teachings, a decent respect to their readers should lead them to keep silent. If they know better, the Christian public should pronounce its verdict on such gross injustice.

A PARROT can be taught to shout "Liberty!" but no man has as yet been taught how to define it correctly.

IF success be a criterion of merit, as is claimed by the world at large, merit is certainly not very meritorious in many instances.

THOSE who "go crazy" on the subject of Spiritualism and other kindred subjects do not have far to go.

THE best discipline in the school-room is "moral suasion" as rigidly enforced as circumstances seem to require.

IF "Secretary" Babcock is not a second-rate he should have taken in his sign many months since. He is the fellow who insulted so many of our best citizens while in power here in Texas immediately after the surrender.—*Ex.*

### Outlook.

Extensive revivals are reported in the Methodist churches.

The New York Methodist Book concern is assessed \$475,000 and pays a tax of \$13,000 on the same.

The South Carolina conference has taken steps looking to the publication of the history of Methodism in that State.

Mass is celebrated in the Connecticut State prison. The Catholic prisoners are not required to attend the Protestant services.

The formation of two Protestant parishes in the Tyrol marks the steps Austria is making in the direction of religious liberty.

There are several congregations of Bible-reading Romanists in Lisbon, Portugal, and 8000 copies of the Bible have been sold to the people.

During the past five years seven hundred temples of Buddha in Japan have been converted to other uses.

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist has passed under the management of several laymen of the Baltimore Conference and will be under the editorial management of Rev. S. K. Cox, D. D. Dr. Poisl remaining as corresponding editor. We welcome the *Methodist* under this new programme most cordially and extend to its new editors our best wishes for a prosperous and useful career.

A letter received by the *Wesleyan Methodist* a few weeks ago from Bishop Paine states that his health is slowly improving. He has preached repeatedly since the meeting of the North Mississippi Conference. He expects to be present at the meeting of the Bishops at Nashville.

During the past five years the Presbyterian Synod of Texas has increased from 41 ministers to 66, from 79 churches to 112 and from 1,994 members to 4,298.

In Baltimore there are 223 Protestant Sunday-schools with 4,783 teachers and officers and 44,619 scholars. In the whole State there are 160,300 children under Sunday-school instructions and 86,100 who are not.

A clergyman having received a call from a certain church, visited the graveyard and finding no clergyman buried there declined the call. He considered it proof that preachers did not delay there long.

The late Mr. Tracy of Buffalo, N. Y. left \$150,000 to the Buffalo hospital, \$50,000 to the Buffalo Fine Art academy and \$20,000 to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum.

There are 436 missionaries in China, and 310 of them are women. In Japan, 52 of the 100 missionaries are women. Last at the cross, woman is leading in the work of spreading the gospel among the nations.

Rev. H. H. Jessup, of the Presbyterian Syrian Mission, reports that an entire town of five hundred inhabitants, some six miles from Beirut, has abandoned the Maronite superstition for Protestantism. A chapel and school-house have been engaged, and a native preacher and teacher established there. A great portion of the population attend the services.

A Brahmin of high estate, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, entertained the Prince of Wales at his house, and introduced him to the women of his family. For this violation of the laws of caste he has been bitterly denounced by the native press as a traitor to his faith, and all Hindoos of equal rank are called upon to refuse further communication with him. The chains of the old faith are not broken.

The third wife of the Khedive of Egypt has established a school for girls which meets with great success. Large buildings in a crowded district have been erected and turned over to the Educational Department, and though they have only been open for four months, there are 206 boarders and 100 day scholars. All are Arabs or slaves. They discard the Oriental veil and dress in English fashion.

In North India there are 141 Methodist Sunday-schools with 384 officers and teachers, and 7149 scholars, showing a gain of 1700 scholars last year.

In France there are 35,000,000 Catholics, 500,000 Protestants, 49,000 Jews, 3071 Mahomedans and Buddhists, and 82,000 who announce themselves as recognizing no religion.

The Massachusetts legislature has rejected the bill for the taxation of church property by a large majority.

The Irish court of exchequer has decided that money left for the celebration of masses for the dead, is not money for charitable purposes, and must be taxed like other legacies.

The new Italian ministry have announced their programme, which indicates that the government will not be hostile to the church but will hold aloof from all idea of conciliating it.

The Church of the American Board at Kobe, Japan, recently had an accession of 8 members by baptism. Two were physicians, and at the same time two medical students were received by letter.

"Old Hundred" is said to be a favorite with Chinese converts. A missionary speaks of a recent union prayer meeting at which the hymns and the doxology were sung to that tune.

There are 3,000 christians connected with the church missionary society in Tennevelly, India. In 1874 they contributed \$9,450, one half being for the native church fund and the rest consisted of special offerings.

The business of the Northern Methodist Book concern for 1872 was \$682,000; in 1873 it was \$773,000; in 1874 it was \$847,000; in 1875 \$895,000; yielding in the three years a profit of \$230,000.

The Arch-bishop of Paris asserts that the exclusion of religion from the public schools, would be equivalent to the destruction of France. By religion the instructions of the priests in the tenets of the Catholic church must be understood.

The American Board find much encouragement for their missionaries at Cesarea, Asian Turkey. The villages are opening in a wonderful way to gospel influence, and with the accession of more laborers the prospect of an abundant harvest is growing brighter.

Dr. Wentworth, editor of the *Ladies Repository*, estimates that there have been admitted into the traveling connection in ninety years, 18,000 preachers of which 4,000 permanently located, 2,800 died, 1,000 withdrew or were expelled, 1,000 went with the church South and 9,500 are still living.

Two American missionaries have received permission to reside in Kiyota, the sacred city of Japan, for three years. The people show much curiosity to hear the gospel, but the Buddhist and Shintoo priest meet it with bitter opposition.

The Church Missionary Society is preparing to carry the gospel to the powerful Mohamedanized tribes who occupy the country back of Sierra Leone. The translation of the Bible into the Foulah Mandingo and Hausa languages is being pushed forward in connection with the British Bible Society.

The Bengal government has accepted the offer of the Calcutta Bible Society for the supply of all the State schools with the Bible. A missionary in Japan reports that he has found Bengal Bibles in several of the government schools, and they are much prized by the heathen teachers.

The efficiency of the English Church Missionary in India has been largely owing to the counsels and labors of prominent laymen. Major-General Lake, formerly a high Government official, recently retired from the position of honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. For three years he edited the *Church Missionary Record*. Laymen have a wide field of usefulness in all departments of the church enterprise if they will avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

Whole parishes in Baden have embraced the Old Catholic faith.

In forty years there has been in New York a Baptist gain of members of 34,000.

The subscription for the Pope inaugurated in France sometime ago amounts to 125,000 francs.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the Vatican University to be closed as an illegitimate institution.

The reports of the Eastern conferences of the M. E. Church show a marked increase. One conference in New Jersey reported 9000 hopeful conversions.

The Methodist churches in the Newburgh District of the New York Conference, comprising thirty-seven churches on the west side of the Hudson count up 3000 conversions as the result of the winter revivals.

BEN BUTLER, Blaine, Babcock, Beecher, Bowen, Susan Bantony—we were going to say something but find ourself short of capital B's.—*Ex.*

If a swapping, trading, speculating preacher can't cheat you, you are perfectly safe so far as other men are concerned.—*Ex.*

It remains to be proved that one political party is more honest than another.—*Ex.*

AN exchange says Mrs. E. L. Davenport, by the death of an aunt in London, has come into the possession of a legacy of \$25,000. At that rate, what would be her fortune if an entire ant hill were to be annihilated?

We have received the following documents:

Speech of Hon. Wm. A. Piper, of California, in the U. S. House of Representatives, April 8, 1876. Subject matter: Impolicy of Government Subsidies to Railroads.

Speech of the Hon. Jeremiah N. Williams, Alabama, on The Texas Pacific Railroad.

Speech of Hon. Wm. Woodburn, of Nevada, on The Texas Pacific Railway.

A Warning to Bridegrooms. That insignificant nonentity, the bridegroom, is, of course, of no account whatever during the wedding ceremony. Nobody looks at him, nobody thinks of him. There are no tears for his immolation, no smelling-bottles for his agitation. He is for the time a black-coated background to a picture of radiant beauty. What is he that he should interrupt with his foolish nervousness the even course of the ceremony which fixes his fate forever? No censure, therefore, can be too harsh for that wretched man who, being married the other day, put the wedding ring into his mouth when the service began, that he might find it at the proper moment. The minister mentioned for the ring. The trembling bridegroom gave an obedient start, a sudden gulp, and the ring had disappeared down his unlucky throat.

The study of human nature becomes more and more complicated as man progresses, he being the better able to conceal his defects. In the early ages men were comparatively unsophisticated, and it was an easy matter to read their thoughts and to detect their desires and vices; but in our day and generation men are given to shrewdness and deception to such an extent they confound the wise, and in some instances the devil himself.

ATTENTION is called to the card of H. Scherffus, found in another column. This enterprising gentleman in connection with other standard implement-makers, has the sole agency (for Southern Texas) of the celebrated Buckeye Mowers and Reapers. This mower has been in universal use for twenty years; has won for itself the highest honors in the United States and Europe. Some of its principal features are simplicity, durability, ease of management and lightness of draft. Mr. S. is now in receipt of a large stock direct from the manufacturers, and is ready to offer inducements over any other market. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. L. L. Rousell, the general agent of the Buckeye Mower, who we are happy to say, is the King of Mowing Machine men in the United States.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief.

### OFFICIAL INDORSEMENT.

We give the following without comment. To know that the course of the ADVOCATE is thus indorsed compensates a thousand fold for all the abuse heaped upon us by the secular press, gamblers, and corrupt politicians. We shall continue an aggressive warfare: Waco, April 17, 1876.

Fr. Editor—This preamble and resolution were passed unanimously at a full church conference of Waco Station. Yours truly, SAM. P. WRIGHT.

WHEREAS, We have noticed that the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has taken a bold stand against the popular vices of the day as practiced by godly men and women, and indorsed either openly or tacitly by the secular press, and has thereby opened and is pursuing a line of policy which must result in good, therefore

Resolved, That we, as a church and congregation, heartily indorse its course.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to endeavor to increase its circulation in this congregation and city.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished our city papers, and that another be sent to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE with a request to publish. M. H. WELLS, SAM. P. WRIGHT.

### State Finance.

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury August 31, 1874..... \$90,000 77  
 Receipts from all sources since that date..... 2,410,051 77  
 \$2,500,052 54

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

For ordinary expenses of government from August 31, 1874, to August 31, 1875..... \$57,522 00  
 For public free schools..... 620,205 33  
 For frontier defense..... 256,911 77  
 For interest on public debt 407,525 70  
 For disbursements on special accounts..... 456,110 84  
 Balance in Treasury August 31, 1875..... 302,769 32  
 Total..... \$2,500,052 54

#### PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE, FEBRUARY 1876.

1874, 1875.  
 BONDED DEBT.  
 Bonds for funding State debt, act of November 19, 1868..... \$125,000 00  
 Bonds for funding State debt, act of May 2, 1871..... 75,000 00  
 Frontier defense bonds, act of Aug. 5, 1870..... 307,000 00  
 Revenue deficiency bonds, act of May 19, 1871..... 273,000 00  
 Bonds for funding State warrants, act of May 20, 1873..... 4,400 00  
 Bonds for funding State warrants, act of May 2, 1874..... 429,000 00  
 Revenue deficiency bonds, act of Dec. 2, 1871..... 500,000 00  
 Bonds for payment of the floating debt, act of Mar. 4, 1875..... 1,000,000 00  
 Pension bonds, acts of Aug. 12, 1870, and April 21, 1874..... 1,070,357 00  
 \$4,249,757 00

#### FLOATING DEBT.

Warrants on general revenue unpaid Feb. 1, 1876..... \$96,512 72  
 Warrants on school fund drawn for payment of teachers in the public free schools prior to July, 1875..... 351,495 26  
 Approved certificates of debt issued by the Auditor General of 1868 and 1871..... 46,917 34  
 Pension certificates and approved claims unbonded..... 62,204 00  
 Interest due Agricultural and Mechanical College on State bonds held by the State Treasurer for that fund..... 45,200 00  
 Bonded debt..... \$4,249,757 00  
 Floating debt..... 543,207 50  
 \$4,792,964 50

The following statement exhibits the changes which have occurred in the public debt since January 1, 1875:

Bonded debt January 1, 1875..... \$2,943,380 00  
 Increase since Jan. 1, 1875, in bonded debt as follows, viz: From sale of frontier defense bonds of act of Aug. 5, 1870, for payment of debt prior to January, 1874..... 113,000 00  
 From sale of revenue deficiency bonds of act of May 19, 1871, for payment of debts prior to January, 1874..... 22,000 00  
 From coupon bonds of act of May 2, 1874, issued in lieu of registered bonds of act May 30, 1873..... 85,400 00  
 From coupon bonds of act of May 2, 1874, issued for funding State warrants..... 322,000 00  
 From sale of revenue deficiency bonds of act of Dec. 2, 1871, for payment of debt prior to January, 1874..... 496,000 00  
 From pension bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1875..... 267,600 00  
 Total bonded debt..... \$4,249,757 00  
 Floating debt Jan. 1, 1875..... \$1,009,032 21  
 Decrease in the floating since Jan. 1, 1875..... 523,394 37  
 Total floating debt..... \$542,127 87  
 Total State debt..... \$4,792,884 84

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS APRIL 22, 76

The Soldier and the Child.

BY ANNIE NORLAND.

The storms of the American Revolution subsided into peaceful calm.

In one of the Atlantic sea-board States smiled a happy country home.

He had married late in life, and his family now consisted of his wife and two little sons.

The summer had passed in almost Eden-bliss; but as September ushered in its balmy breezes,

the blight of sickness fell upon the household, and the little one was stricken with disease.

Loving hearts mourned for the little sufferer as day by day he grappled with the destroyer,

while the fever painted the rounded cheek and brightened the restless eyes.

One evening as the sun was gliding the fringed pine-tops in the distance

with his last golden rays, the soldier sat upon the steps of the portico;

a book was held in his hand, but he could not read. Painful thoughts and apprehensions

thrust themselves between his eyes and the lettered page; and, closing the volume,

he watched the movements of his eldest son, seated just in front of him,

building with childish eagerness tiny castles of the shining pebbles

that had gathered from the brook. The golden-haired boy played on,

unmindful of the tearful eyes of the father that gazed upon him.

A light step was heard in the door-way, and a moment more the mother sat down by the father's side.

She laid her hand gently on his knee, and bowing her head said in a tone of despair:

"Oh! Papa, the little one is almost gone." And she laid her head in his lap,

and bursting sobs of grief welled up from her tortured and loving heart.

He placed his hand caressingly on her head, and said, in trembling accents:

"I trust not, Mary. Let us hope for the best." Then gently lifting the lowered head, he arose, and without a word

walked to the little boy playing on the grass, and extending his hand to him, said:

"Come with me, my son." In an instant the playthings were thrown aside,

and placing his hand confidently in his father's broad palm, the little one walked by his side.

They were in contrast—the father and the son—the tall, soldier-like form of the one,

the measured tread, the ample brow, denoting the strength and vigor of physical and mental manhood;

the plump, rounded figure of the child, the short, eager step, the golden hair, the rosy face picturing the frailty of childhood

still in the dew of innocence. The two walked on toward the grove,

the boy often glancing up into his father's face. At length, in childish accents, he asked:

"Papa, what's the matter? I almost thought you were crying when you told me to come with you."

"I will tell you directly, my son," he said; and, entering the woods, they passed underneath the shadowy boughs of a cedar.

The father, still holding the hand of his child, knelt and said: "My son, your little brother is very sick, and I fear we will have to see him die.

I have prayed God to spare him, and I wish you to pray for him. I will hear you if you pray, and the prayer of innocence, pure and untouched by sin, may save him. Kneel here, my child, and beg your Heavenly Father to spare his precious life."

The child, with a dependent look upon his face, obeyed; and with closed eyes and uplifted hands, said, in sweet, childish accents:

"O, God, please to spare my little brother! He don't want to see him die, and have to lay him in the ground. And now please, Lord, for Jesus' sake, hear me when I pray to you, and make my brother well."

the legislative halls of their State it was often related as the cementing bond of their devoted brother-love.

Beautiful is the picture of childhood, watched and guarded by the care of pious parents; led to behold the shining temple of truth in the spiritual kingdom of God; and more beautiful is the picture of childhood's unwavering faith leading the tremulous faith of maturer years up the golden stairways of those temples to the lofty dome of perfect trust in God.

A Story for the Little Folks.

HOW A SEWING MACHINE WAS BOUGHT.

"Papa," said little Susy Weston, climbing upon her father's knee,

"what pleases you so much to-day? You have been smiling to yourself all dinner-time."

"Something has pleased me to-day, Susy. If you and Johnny would like to hear the story, draw up your chairs."

"A story," said Mrs. Weston, looking up from her sewing. "May I hear, too?"

"If you will be very good," said Mr. Weston, smiling. "Let me see—how old are you, Johnny?"

"Twelve, sir."

"Well, my story is about a boy just your age. It is nearly a year since I first saw him. I was very busy one afternoon last winter, when I saw a little boy coming into the store,

whose face attracted my attention at once. It was not a very handsome face, but it was earnest and bright; a strong, good face, if I ever saw one. The boy was poorly clad, but his clothes were clean and whole.

"May I see the boss?" he asked. "I am the boss," I answered, "what can I do for you?"

"I want to ask the price of a first-rate sewing machine; not a fancy one, sir, but a good worker."

"Well, sir," I said, "I can give you a good machine for sixty dollars."

"Sixty dollars. Well, Mister," said he, earnestly, "can I work one out? I have every afternoon from half-past two till seven, and I can run errands or do any work about the store. You see, sir, this is how it is: Father died two years ago, and mother, she wants me to stay at school for a year or two longer, but she has to work awfully hard to keep me there. Father was a brick-layer, and mother owns the little house he almost built himself, but that is all. She sews, sir, and she could make twice as much if she only had a machine. But we never can spare sixty dollars, sir, so I thought I would see if I could earn one."

"But it would take you a long time," I said; "if I give you a dollar a week it would be sixty weeks."

"Will you give me that?" he said, his eyes fairly dancing. "I can come all day Saturday?"

"Can you? Suppose we say a dollar and a half, and if you do well, you can have the machine a little less than the retail price."

"You see, Susy, I was interested already in the boy, with his honest, frank face, and resolved if he was faithful in his duties, to help him along. So we made an agreement, he to give me all his spare time out of school, I to credit him each week with a dollar and fifty cents towards the purchase of a machine."

"Every day he came punctual to the minute, rain or shine, and he was the most prompt and reliable boy I ever employed. Little by little the dollars rolled up on the account until one evening in the fall, I was here after dinner, just before you and your mother came home from the country, when the door-bell rang, and in walked Harry Cummings, my errand boy."

"I found this, sir," he said, "when I was sweeping out the store, and he handed me a roll of bank-notes I had thought was safe in my pocket."

"Please see if it is all right, sir," he said; "it was under the counter."

"I counted the notes, two hundred dollars, and then taking out one twenty-dollar note, said:

"I should have offered a reward for this, Harry, if you had found it."

"I am glad I saved you that, sir," he answered. "I'll bid you good night."

"But you have earned the reward," I said, putting down the twenty dollars, "will you take it or pass it to the machine money?"

"Mine! all that! Oh, sir, pass it to the machine. You see I'd have to tell mother where I got all that money, and the machine is to be a surprise."

"I never spent twenty dollars with so much pleasure in my life, Susy! This was a great lift on the machine; and this afternoon when Harry came, I told him to pick one out for his mother."

"We selected a first-rate one, handsome, too; and I promised him one of our best teachers should go to show his mother how to work upon it."

"When it was on the cart, ready to go, I invited myself to go with Harry and see it delivered. He had asked me to write a note telling his mother the price was honestly earned, and I told him I would do it for him."

"So away we went, and when we reached the little house, the cart was just turning the corner of the street. Harry opened the door very softly, and the men lifted the machine into the parlor. Then Harry led me to a small sitting-room at the back of the house, where a pale woman in a widow's dress was sitting sewing busily. She arose and offered me a chair, and I told her I had come to see if I could obtain Harry's services in the store at five dollars a week. You should have seen the boy's eyes."

"He can go to evening school," I said, "and I will see that he has some time to read and study. I cannot spare him now, having had his services so long."

"My afternoons and Saturdays, mother," Harry said. "I told you I was not in mischief; I was earning you a present. Come and see."

"And he danced fairly into the parlor, his mother and I following. "It's yours," he said, dancing around the machine; "all paid for, and lessons on it, too. Ain't it splendid?"

"His mother was as delighted as he expected, and that is saying a great deal." "Oh, sir," she said to me, "he's been a good son since his poor father died. Every morning, summer or winter, he's up and makes the fire while I'm dressing, and while I get breakfast he brings up all the coal for the day, so I won't have to go into the cellar; and every step he can save me, he does. But how he ever made all the money to buy a machine out of school hours, I cannot understand."

"I got a dollar and a half a week, mother, for errands, and ten or twenty cents extra when there was snow to clean off the sidewalk, or any other odd job; and Mr. Weston gave me twenty dollars."

"No, you earned that as well as the rest," I said, and his mother fairly broke down and cried when I told her about the roll of money."

"So, Susy, how you know what pleased me so much to-day. To-morrow Harry becomes my errand boy, and I know he will be a faithful one. There is the making of a noble man, Johnny, in a boy who can work steadily and faithfully for months for such an object as Harry had, never taking one cent from his hard-earned money for his own pleasure, never failing in his self-imposed duties. Harry is a boy, only twelve years old, but I honor him."

"But, papa," said Susy, "you are rich, why didn't you give his mother a machine?"

"Because the pleasure would not have been so great to either Harry or his mother. Think how proud she will be of her good son every time she touches her machine, and how glad he will feel that he has persevered so well whenever he sees it. It is a little sunbeam in the dull routine of business for both of them, as well as for me."

"And mother would be proud of such a son," said Mrs. Weston, gently; "and when he has a holiday you must let him spend it here. We will be glad to see him, will we not, children?"

"There was a very hearty 'yes ma'am,' and then the brother and sister, thanking their father for the story, opened their school books and went busily to their duty for the evening. Johnny, wondering a little if he could ever have the self-denial, industry and patience of Harry Cummings,—Methodist.

Little Drab Jo.

(From the Congregationalist)

"Poor little Jo, he don't look like much of a dog, all drab and faded like; but he is a very understanding chap."

So said the young farmer; and, finding he had a very interested listener, he proceeded:

"That little dog saved my life once. An enraged bull made at me as I was going along in my wagon. He upset the wagon and hurt the horse. Then he made for me, lying helpless for the moment. He was just so," showing, well too, the attitude of a creature about to pin him to the earth; "but before he could get me, he grabbed me by the nose; and while the bull was trying to get rid of Jo, I managed to escape."

"Of course I was fonder of Jo after this than ever; but he grew old and was dumpy and sick, and I was afraid he was going mad; so I went for a man to shoot him. Jo was lying close up side of the house, too stupid hardly to stir or look up. The man tried to get him to go a little further from the house. Suddenly Jo took an observation. He looked at the man, and then at the gun, and he darted like a shot into the bushes. The man ran after him, and chased him here and there till he lost sight of him, and me too, as I had stayed near the house. All at once poor little Jo rushed up to me and threw himself up against me, as if trying to jump into my arms. I couldn't stand that, and I said: 'Well, if you know enough for this, I'll save you.' So I caught him and clapped him into a closet, where he lay quiet as a mouse. Then I helped the man hunt him. You see I didn't exactly want to have it known that I sent for a man to shoot my dog and then hid him. Jo couldn't be found, could he, Jo? and here he is alive and well to this day. And Jo, I guess you may live, if you can, as long as God keeps your master alive; and if ever I get so poor as to have but one meal a day, my little faithful Jo shall share it."

Price in Walnut, \$1 00.

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Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers and Portable Gas Burners. Lamp Trimmings of every description, Crockery and House Furnishing Goods, Glassware, etc. A great variety of portable Gas Fixtures and Burners.

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The lens are tempered in frozen oil, which makes them harder than pebbles. They are warranted not to break, and never tire the eyes; and every pair perfect in every particular.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22, '76

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Table with 2 columns: GIVEN AWAY, and 2 rows of items like SILVER SEWING MACHINES, BOOKS, SILVER CUPS.

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AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

Is preparing articles for publication, write on both sides of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

We keep open accounts with agents only. subscription orders from others must, in every instance, be accompanied by the cash.

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PARTIES desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rates.

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

BUSINESS letters and communications should be addressed to The Christian Advocate, Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

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Quarterly Meeting Appointments

GALVESTON DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Velasco Circuit, at Hoskin's Chapel, April 29, 30

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Corpus Christi station, May 20, 21. Oatville circuit, at Dogtown, June 3, 4

PALESTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Athens Circuit, at Mistle Springs, April 29, 30

SHERMAN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Dexter Circuit, at Cedar Springs, April 29, 30

MAHESHALL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Elm Fields, April 29, 30. Hillville cir. at Hillville, May 6, 7

CORSIANA DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Bird's Nest, at Northham, May 7

STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Jacksonville Circuit, at Jacksonville, April 29, 30

WACO DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Marlin Station, April 29, 30

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Breunton Station, at Breunton, May 6, 7

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Plantersville and Courtney, at Plantersville, April 29, 30

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MESSRS. LANDGREN & Co., proprietors of the model drug store under the Girardin House, have just received, by steamer from New York, a large assortment of fancy goods and toilet articles...

MILLINERY. Madame Paul Knoll, proprietress of the fashionable and magnificently stocked Millinery and Hair establishment on Market street, has just received a large and assorted stock of hair goods, ladies and misses pattern hats...

Visitors to the city will see one of the most varied assortments of jewelry and watches to be found in the State, by calling at the establishment of L. Rouvart, No. 113 Market street, next door to the News office.

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 by a preparation of Cannabis Indica.

PATTERNS. Butterick's celebrated patterns are rapidly advancing to a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries.

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EASTER CELEBRATIONS.

Easter at St. James' Methodist Church Sunday-School.

From the Galveston Commoner. We believe that it was John Wesley who said, after hearing on one occasion a large number of children sing, that he never expected to hear so sweet music again until he heard it in the beautiful land of rest; and we are of the opinion that he was about right.

It was our good luck yesterday morning to happen in at St. James' Church, and after hearing those tender voices warble their sweet Sunday-school music, it made even a hard-hearted reporter wish that he were a child again. It has been the custom of the school ever since it was organized on each succeeding Easter Sunday to make a floral offering in commemoration of our Savior's rising from the dead.

joining in the chorus, and as those little fellows passed down the aisle, each one placing an offering at the foot of a cross just in front of the preacher's stand, all the while singing, we concluded that it was a sight and sound that would hurt none of us to see and hear. This school is entitled to much credit for its efforts in the Sunday-school cause; and though the youngest, we believe that it is the banner church in missionary work in Galveston.

At St. John's. Since we last visited St. Johns there has been a marked change in the music. Prof. Liberman, the organist and director, is introducing Anthems and occasional pieces of a high order, while for hymns he retains old familiar tunes that the congregations have sung since the days of the Wesleys.

There are many of our readers who can easily gain a handsome premium by sending us a club.

At recent institute, says the Independent, written statements were taken from the Teachers as to their work in visiting scholars.

A Good humored clergyman once said to two or three young men that "a lady always pulls off the left stocking last."

THREE FAILURES.—People occasionally find that preachers "pay in kind," instead of kindness.

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It is badly located; the farms have been extended since its erection and made it difficult of access; here I have preached but once, owing to rain on the days of my last two appointments. The e is but little ground for growth in numbers here; our membership here is small, but true. At Barber's Hill, eight miles above Cedar Bayou church I have preached here but once; I felt encouraged at the goodly number in attendance.

GRAPEVINE, TEXAS, March 27th.—Mr. Editor: I am highly gratified that I am able to present you with the names of ten more individuals from Grape-vine Spring Mission, whose thirsty minds are seeking wholesome nourishment from the splendid columns of the dear ADVOCATE.

AND now a Sunday-school parliament is announced. It is to assemble at one of the Thousand Islands in the St Lawrence river, in July next.

GERMANY, twelve years ago, had no Sunday-schools; now it has over two hundred, with over eighty thousand scholars—a large or small number according as one looks back or forward.

CHILDREN fall to get the meaning of religious instructions given them, the chief difficulty, it is well to bear in mind, is not so much due to their inability to see religious ideas, as in the inappropriateness of the words used to present them.

GETTING ACQUAINTED.—In the report of a recent Sunday-school in Iowa a prominent feature of the programme thus stated: "A half hour for getting acquainted." Many schools and prayer meetings might incorporate a similar item into their programmes.

THE missionaries of India were to hold last month a three-days' Sunday-School Convention at Allahabad, said to be the first meeting of the kind ever held in Asia.

GRADUATING INTO THE CHURCH.—The St. Louis church, track was kept of all its members for a series of years; out of 133 scholars 127 united with the church, 107 professed Christ, 812 such results should stimulate to the most faithful supervision.

MR. PELTZ tells the readers of The Baptist Teacher five ways of securing class control: 1. Get the scholar's love and respect; 2. Prepare for each session; 3. Be in ample time; 4. Be a willing and prompt participant in all that the school is expected to do; and 5. Be devoutly earnest.

ELDER Lonis Chapel, of Rochester, says the Presbyterian at Work, has been a good teacher or superintendent of the Back Church Sunday-school, Rochester, N.Y., for forty-one years, except during a short absence from the State.

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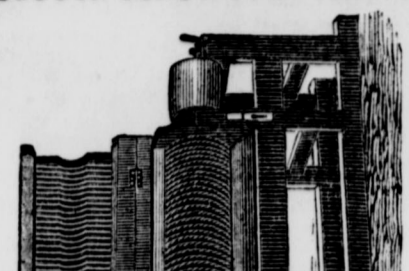
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CHATHAM COTTON GINS & CORN MILLS.



R. K. CHATHAM, MANUFACTURER. Offers the celebrated Cotton Gins and Corn Mills at prices to suit the hard times.

AGENTS WANTED TO TELL IT ALL. By Mrs. Brannock of Salt Lake City, for 25 years the wife of a Mormon High Priest.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING BOOK. FILLMORE'S Songs of Glory.

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

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CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New pills marked out to Health by that plainest of all books—PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

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INVESTMENT OF \$200! One of our customers purchased a spread on 100 shares of New York Central, the Put at 100.

SCIENCE IN STORY. or Sammy Tubbs, the Boy Doctor, the trouble some Member, by Dr. E. B. Foote, author of Plain Home-Talk and Medical Common Sense.

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Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22, 76

THE Beecher committee is still delving for fifth.

THE issues of the Galveston News the past week have contained about the average amount of hits at Protestants.

ROCKWELL, April 12.—The paper gains ground daily. Truth fearlessly advocated will win.—A. H. BEWER.

POSTOFFICE of Rev. J. G. Warren is Hayter, instead of Mansfield as heretofore. Announced by request.

CAN'T DO IT.—We like to be accommodating, and some of our brethren think we are too liberal in the use of our columns which we accord to correspondents. A communication is now before us which we must positively decline. It is from a Baptist Brother advocating his sentiments on baptism. We really cannot do it. One side, with some variations, is as much as we can stand.

THE STATE FAIR.—The ADVOCATE acknowledges the reception of tickets to the Texas State Fair to be held, beginning May 2d, in the city of Houston. We shall be sadly disappointed if we fail to put in our appearance on that occasion. The Fair is emphatically a Texas institution. We take off our hat (our new one) to the enterprise of our friends of the Bayou city in making the annual Fair an honor and a profit to our State.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—Since writing the article under the head of "Editorial Responsibility" we have received the following from a subscriber, which will serve to illustrate the difficulties we encounter:

"You had better stop my paper for I cannot appreciate the 'new departure.'" He refers to Dr. Fisher's article. The possibility that the Editor might not agree with the opinions of Dr. Fisher never occurred to our subscriber but he assumes that we are responsible for this "New Departure." The long service rendered the Church by Dr. Fisher, and his well known ability, entitle him to a hearing even if we do not endorse the arguments he employs. The same remark applies to other correspondents.

THE church should now present a bold front to vice and crime, for corruption is stronger and bolder than ever; and it is organized. We want moral Sargeant Jaspers who, when our colors are shot down will, under fire, again plant them.

FROM the manner in which many professing Christians rear their children one would be led to believe that they indorse the practices of the Portuguese friars: It was an invariable principle with them when young people were placed under their spiritual (?) guidance to begin by demoralizing them in every possible way for the alleged reason that there is no salvation without repentance; that to repent one must have sinned—and that it is therefore necessary to begin by sinning.

A brother writes us: "There is one feature—or rather the absence of it—in the editing of the TEXAS ADVOCATE that I particularly admire, to wit: I do not see any evidence in its columns of a select few having resolved themselves into a mutual admiration society. It has less of the fulsome and puffatory notices of the big guns of the connection than any of our church papers." We desire to say to our brother that we have no less appreciation of the dignitaries than our brethren of the press; but we have not the space to spare; and again, to borrow the above simile, a piece that has not the calibre to shoot for itself ought not to be called a big gun.

THE COLOR MUDDLE.

The editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, the most outspoken individual in the Methodist Church, North, Gilbert Haven excepted, confesses himself in a quandary over the "color question among ourselves in the South." He has had no trouble in deciding what the Southern Methodists and Southern people ought to do, and the policy of two separate organizations which both races demanded, has been to this arbiter of social ethics in other people's affairs, an occasion of no small amount of holy horror. He is at last confronted with the trouble in his own ecclesiastical household, and begins to find out that there are actually two sides to the question. Personally he tells us that his instincts have led him to the conclusion that "in view of the color and caste facts of the South, God needs a witnessing church to set forth the truth that we are brethren." That ought to settle the matter. "God's needs," about which the Northwestern seems to be more familiar than has fallen to the lot of ordinary mortals, should certainly be paramount to all other claims. A recent visit to the South—a short one we are informed—deepened those impulses, and he went back and uttered his convictions. But unfortunately for the Northwestern's pet theory (we will not say for the Lord, whose necessities had hitherto been such a matter of concern), a marplot enters his office and gives quite a different direction to his impulses:

"Two days after our return, Rev. M. A. Daugherty, late of Michigan, but later of Texas, was in our office, and gave us a powerful argument in favor of separate conferences, which, upon our downright compulsion, he wrote out for these columns. Our readers have not forgotten that article, and we are free to say that we cannot answer all its points."

And straightway the Northwestern prepares itself and its readers for a new departure on the color question. Here is the way it sets up its stakes for a start:

"Indeed, when South, and before, and since being there, we have been persuaded that while these are general principles applicable to all parts of our Southern work, the question of mixed or separate conferences for our white and colored work may be adjusted locally to the best satisfaction of the local majority."

But what about "God's need for a witnessing church" regarding this awful sin of caste in the South? It would seem that the interests of the Lord are about to be left out in the cold, while this family jar is finding an amicable adjustment. The "general principles applicable to all parts of our Southern work," will not avail at this critical juncture, and it follows that the Lord must moderate His demands on this "witnessing church," and submit His "needs" to that decision which will give "the best satisfaction to the local majority." Those general principles were precisely the thing when applied to the Southern people, and especially to the Southern Methodist Church. Heroic remedies were needed by those rebellious spirits in that godless part of creation, and this thing blistered splendidly. It kept the whites in a state of irritation, and was a grand inspiration to the jealousies of the colored people. It helped to humiliate the former dominant race, and under its pressure they would be aggravated into acts which would furnish the very capital "our party" needed with which to go before the people. Political equality has been secured to the colored people, and we will now claim social equality; and the church, with all its authority and sanctity, shall be the agency by which this desirable end shall be reached. We will force this issue into their conferences; we will plaster it upon their pulpits and altars; we will force it into their social circles; and when they insist that social questions should not be made questions of conscience, we will gather from that resistance an argument which will perpetuate the antagonism which the two races, cause the colored people

to swarm around our altars, and present before the Northern people the grand position that we are the "witnessing church" commissioned from on High "to set forth the truth that we are brethren."

That game has about played out. It worked well with reference to those refractory Southern people. But the pigeons are coming home to roost and there is now no small disturbance in the happy family. The "general principle applicable to all parts of our Southern work" must be adjusted to the wishes of the local majority. The Lord must take a back seat while at the General Conference they settle the dispute. The Northwestern feels very badly about it: It owns up with a sad heart and a burdened conscience. It is loath to "go back" on the Lord where he "needs a witnessing church" so badly; but there seems no help for it. Here is a part of its lamentation:

"We feel profoundly embarrassed by the complications, real and contingent. Our white workers in the South are divided in sentiment, and are very much wrought up by the debate, if we may judge by the almost hot words that have already been spoken concerning opponents. This issue contains a sketch of a report of a white convention in Georgia which declared unanimously in favor of separate conferences. The Atlantic Advocate is full of the question and the conference at Baltimore will have its hands full."

It has found out that the white workers of Texas, Tennessee and Kentucky share this same spirit, and to make the complications more perplexing; the colored people are becoming tired of playing second fiddle to their white brethren. The mere fact that they have mixed conferences does not meet their demands. A few white men lead them while they want the leading strings in their own hands. They want to be represented by their own color in the General Conference; they want a colored bishop; they want all distinctions obliterated so that the colored preacher can be assigned to the pastorate over white congregations. The fact is the colored people scent a vast amount of caste in their white brethren. They are made to feel that they occupy a subordinate position; that their white brethren bear them as a cross, and they are fast gravitating toward separation. This last feature of the case the Northwestern is reluctant to acknowledge; but it is beginning to take form and will add much to the complications of the question.

We commend to them the wise policy of the Southern Church. It is an answer to the demand of both races. Our colored work is prospering under it and there is no "muddle" among us over the question. We know it is humiliating for a people to confess their blunder. It is more painful to accept that policy as wise which they have denounced as the legitimate offspring of the "sum of all villainies," but after all it is only to confess, that more modest than the Pope, they resign their claim of infallibility.

We have in our mind's eye a young man who is the proud possessor of a very handsome gold watch. He displays it on all possible occasions—but especially at church. It is a safe assertion that every fifteen minutes he is seized with a frantic desire to extract that chronometer, gracefully touch the spring, scan its beautiful face, and then return it to his vest pocket with the eclat of a Beau Brummel. His normal condition is, however, that of perhaps one-half the church-goers: they think more of time than of eternity.

ONE hundred years ago Tom. Paine wrote his celebrated "Common Sense" pamphlet. Had he not offended all people of common sense by his subsequent infidel publication—the "Age of Reason"—his genius would have a large share of honor at the Centennial. It is a tribute to Christianity that so great a mind is even yet held in universal contempt.

RICH OR POOR?

The recent death of A. T. Stewart, the great New York merchant, leaving a fortune of \$60,000,000, repeats the old but not less impressive lesson of the insufficiency of earthly wealth. He labored faithfully through a long life for the accumulation of this enormous property and then after a few days of sickness he passed into a world to which he was unable to bear one dollar of his hoarded wealth. What a transition his soul must have realized when it looked out on the new condition into which it was introduced and began the work of adjusting itself to its new surroundings. No bank account on which it could draw at will. No array of clerks and hirelings who would hasten promptly to obey his orders. No house of marble front, no costly furniture, soft carpets and obedient servants awaiting the coming of their master. No land nor out lots which he could hold or put in market at his pleasure. Bonds, stocks, mortgages all left behind and as poor as any pauper who died in the poor house and was buried in a rude pine coffin he begins his new life in eternity. An interest in the treasures of Divine love, a claim on the riches of grace wrought out by the blood of Christ, a purified moral nature, a life full of godliness and deeds of purity and love are the only property, real and personal, that would avail him in that hour. He left his \$60,000,000 behind him! how was he furnished for his new abode? We do not know. He had grand opportunities. Vast wealth was at his command. Hungry people crowded the streets and alleys of that great city. Boys and girls were growing up in the squalor of poverty and their souls breathing a moral atmosphere foul with all impurities. The gospel suggested ways and means by which human sorrow could be alleviated, human vice restrained, fallen natures elevated, men and women debased and despairing raised to the rank of the holy and good, and the means by which this work could be accomplished was in his hands. What did he do? His life with its results have gone to record. Is he a rich or poor man now?

A NEW YORK PAPER SAYS:

"For the first time in five years the Sixth Precinct, returns to the Tombs Police Court this morning were blank—not a person arrested all day Sunday or Sunday night. Capt. Lowery attributes this moral advancement in the sixth ward to the evangelizing influence of Moody and Sankey." An evangelical ministry, well arranged Sunday school work and a fair supply of prayer meetings are better conservators of the public peace than all the police officers of any municipal organization. This assertion is not designed to depreciate the value of the police but to express the value of evangelical agencies. In addition to their efficiency in restraining crime they go beyond the power of the officers of the law, which may repress crime but does not reform the offender. The gospel strikes at the root of the evil. It makes men better and thus ends their career of crime.

As the gospel has wrought a revolution in the neighborhood of the New York city prison, would it not be worth while to transfer the field to Washington city? Over a dozen committees are hard at work uncovering the iniquities of those who have been invested with high and important offices. The existence of sin and presence of sinners makes it an important if not an inviting field.

If the highest officials in our land have become so "crooked" in one hundred years, what shape will they assume by the time the next Centennial comes around? The conundrum is an agonizing one to contemplate.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PRAEOH.

Preaching is one thing, while practicing is another; and when applied to religion, the former without the latter is a dead letter, because religion is practical. It matters not how loud we may profess in this matter, unless within our heart genuine religion is practically applied, our preaching avails naught. It must be with us and in us, alive and burning all the time, in the church, out of it, everywhere and under all circumstances to guide aright our footsteps, to bridle our tongues and keep in proper frame our thinking faculties, if we would please God and live blameless before the world. Religion in theory and religion in practice are not one and the same; and are not mutual in their workings, unless governed and directed by God. A man may preach Christ, and at the same time know nothing of Him in his own heart. We have not much faith in a man's piety whose daily walk and conversation do not accord therewith. We care not if he is a regular attendant upon the prayer meetings and other religious gatherings; and though he may make noisy exhortations and long prayers, if his outside footsteps do not harmonize, our faith begins to waver; and when we get a peep into this would-be disciple's home circle and find that he is a terror and dread there because of his tyrannical and brutal conduct, our faith becomes still weaker; but when we find him unfaithful and inconsistent to that household, and grossly neglecting the wife of his bosom for the association and companionship of another, that faith, once strong and healthy, grows sick, dies, and becomes a thing of the past. And are we to be wondered at because we lose confidence in such a man's religion? A man who has no religion in his family, we boldly assert has none anywhere else. What we preach in the prayer-meeting, let us also practice. We do not believe that a man can take off and put on his religion as he does his coat; that he can hang it up in the vestibule of the church to be used as occasion may require. If we are opposed to vice, let us oppose it in all its phases.

Let us make no compromise with evil in any form, and always practice what we preach.

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Every week we receive several letters from esteemed friends entering complaints respecting utterances that have gone forth through the columns of the ADVOCATE from the pens of some of our correspondents. We do not mean to say that the editor does not come in for an occasional rap over the knuckles for something that has appeared in the editorial columns; but this he bears very patiently, as he has ceased to attempt to please everybody. As he writes only in answer to his own convictions, he holds himself responsible for every sentiment he proclaims. With reference to the correspondents, he claims a different position. To hold himself responsible for the conflicting opinions of different writers would be to assume an attitude as impossible as it would be absurd. The editor does not assume that no one shall have access to the columns of the ADVOCATE whose opinions may differ with his own. Were he to do so, he would make the ADVOCATE his own organ, and not the organ of the church. As some of our friends do not apprehend this matter fully, we wish to write it so plainly that all may understand it. Among the six or seven hundred preachers, traveling and local, and the sixty thousand members who make up the Methodist E. Church, South, in Texas, very decided differences of opinion will exist on almost every question of vital interest to the church. The ADVOCATE, as the organ of the church, does not belong to one man or to one conference, but to all; and where there is a difference of opinion its columns become the arena of debate, and the pro-

vince of the editor in such a case is to hold the discussion within proper bounds. When there are two sides to the question, it must follow that the editor may accept one statement and be convinced by one line of argument while he rejects the other; but in this case were he to assume that those brethren whose opinions he approves are the only men who shall have a hearing, his course would be justly denounced as arrogant and unjust. We very often admit articles which we do not approve. Our position in such a case is very much like that of a presiding officer in a Quarterly, Annual or General Conference. It is very often the lot of the chairman in listening to the discussions on the floor of conference to hear opinions respecting church policy, church law, or respecting some church enterprise, which are very far from meeting his approval. No one holds the bishops responsible for all the speeches which they are called upon to hear. They can preserve order; they hold the body under strict parliamentary restrictions, and see that the rules of ministerial dignity and courtesy are maintained; and this taxes the wisdom of our wisest and most experienced presiding officers; but they can go no further. They witness many a scene and listen to many an utterance they deplore. The editor with a paper open to the entire church very often must recognize the rights of brethren to the expression of opinions that he disapproves, and sometimes to the display of a spirit he deeply deplores. How far he should go in the exercise of his editorial prerogative is, itself, one of the questions on which there will be different opinions. Our own solution of the matter is simply to use our best judgment in each case. Being fallible, we may often blunder, as wiser men have blundered before our day.

Until every one interested shall adopt the same opinions on every question, we must either cut off all correspondence or admit the presentation of differing, and often conflicting sentiments. If some of our correspondents could see the letters which come to our table respecting their productions they would at least grant us their sympathies, and possibly feel the need of the same consolation themselves. One brother holds extreme views respecting the question of fraternity, while another is more liberal and disapproves these intense opinions, and condemns the editor if he fails to suppress their publication. The editor has his own opinion; so have each of these brethren. Who has the best right in such a case? Let us do our best and be forbearing.

One class is deeply interested in the baptismal discussion, while another, and a large one, marks the space given to it with no little impatience. Upon this question alone we have had a most voluminous correspondence. One party insists that the church will suffer in certain sections unless the discussion goes on; while we are told by others that it is an injury in their portion of the church. We hope this matter afflicts nobody else as it does the editor. There are other questions on which different opinions exist. We must either rule out both sides or deal impartially with them.

If we admit both sides, it is evident that the editor, who is not a chameleon, cannot endorse the conflicting opinions. He may even differ with both parties. Please understand us then: the editor is responsible for his own utterances, and correspondents for theirs. This is the position each church editor, without exception, holds.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Second Quarter, 1876, Ending June 30, 1876.

For the largest number of subscribers sent during the quarter by any one person we will give a fine jeweled watch in a solid silver Hunting case. This watch will be purchased from the well-known Texas Jeweler, T. E. Thompson, under his guarantee. Value, \$50.

For the second largest number we offer a magnificent family Bible, containing all the modern improvements.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22.

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THE great need in Texas to-day is a few first-class secular papers; papers that, knowing the right, dare maintain it. One is in great demand in Galveston.

THE most unfortunate man in a community is often the most faulty.

WANTED.—A surgeon who can open the festering and rotten social ulcers of Galveston, and purge thence political and official corruption.

A HAVEN of rest is a good thing; but just now the country is much troubled by a Haven of discord in the person of a political Bishop of the Northern Methodist Church.

WE have heard numbers express the wish that they were heir to the \$60,000,000 A. T. Stewart leaves. Would that we could impress them and others that an infinitely greater inheritance may be theirs: all may be heirs of God and joint heirs with the Lord Jesus Christ.

THIS is leap year. In many localities we hear of leap year dances. This term means where the ladies chaperonn the other sex. In other words, it is an occasion where modesty is at discount, and where she is most successful who can be least feminine. This is custom more honored in the breach than the observance.

SOUTHERN Methodists want fraternity in fact; Northern Methodists on paper.—Central Methodist.

The political leaven in the Northern Church will prevent it from fraternizing in fact. To think of uniting a purely spiritual church and a politico-religious institution is an oil-and-water proposition. Won't mix.

ONE of the first fugitive slaves that came to Oberlin, O., a woman said to be the veritable Eliza of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who crossed the Ohio on floating ice, died in Oberlin a short time since.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

It would only be a fair exchange of services for Harriet Beecher Stowe to erect a monument to the memory of the departed Eliza—as the latter has long been an animate monument to Harriet's black falsehoods.

THE readers of the Nashville Christian Advocate have the "interrogation bump" largely developed. Answers to interrogations form the bases of some dozen articles on first page of that paper of April 8th. We have likewise a number of interrogation points among our readers.

A MAN that would call everything by its proper name would meet a rebuff at every street-corner. The ADVOCATE has recently been calling some things by their real names; and has, as a consequence, grown immensely unpopular with one element of society.

A PROPOSITION before the N. Y. Assembly to tax church property has called Gov. Dix out in a condemnatory letter. No right-thinking man desires to compel people to pay a tax for worshipping God.

THE city papers notice the departure of a prominent bar-keeper for Hot Springs. To this complexion has Galveston come! Bar-keepers and blacklegs are recognized by the press as leading citizens—in fact, treated as though they were gentlemen.

WE PAY FOR THE WHISTLE.

It costs the people about \$10,000 per day to support the Congress of the United States. We suppose the institution is a necessity and ought to be kept up, like court houses and jails, judges and sheriffs, because men will act the rascal, and laws are needed to control them. Yet, when one looks at the net results which are furnished by the different departments, legislative and executive, we can but feel that the people pay very dearly for the benefits derived from their government.

It seems to have become a hot bed where all sorts of rascalities are generated. Men are paid high salaries for the privilege of stealing on a grand scale. A sort of official aristocracy, the most contemptible the world has ever known, has been one of the outgrowths of our national prosperity. A disposition to ape the magnificence of royalty has appeared among those clothed with a brief, but not a little authority, and republican as we are, we have as a people been mightily pleased or overawed by the supercilious airs these office-holders put on. Belknap has fallen and now his lordly domineering airs are remembered. Thus naturally power makes fools of men—any one who has noted the magnificent air of indifference a railroad ticket agent can assume when invested with the majesty of his office can understand how the immense power a cabinet officer may exert can turn him for the time being into a despot. We hail the inquisition into the rascalities of these public plunderers as one of the healthy signs of the times. The land can do without any more laws for a time to probe the rottenness which has grown up in the government. They are doing more towards earning \$10,000 per day than their predecessors of many previous sessions. If the people have the bills to pay, some good result should be manifested.

THE Legislature assembled and organized on the 18th. Col. Thos. Bonner, of Tyler, Smith county, was elected Speaker; Leigh Chalmers, of Austin, Secretary of the Senate; John W. Swindells, of Dallas, Assistant Secretary, and Captain Wm. Walsh, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The following are the names of Senators: Joe P. Douglass, Thos. Ball, Wm. P. Blasingame, J. T. Brady, Wm. M. Brown, W. M. Burton, J. W. Carroll, W. H. Crain, P. F. Edwards, C. C. Francis, J. S. Ford, C. D. Grace, R. S. Guy, J. R. Henry, F. M. Henry, E. Hobby, W. H. Ledbetter, B. D. Martin, J. H. McLeary, A. P. McCormick, T. J. McCulloch, J. W. Matley, J. W. Moore, F. E. Piner, Walter Riptoe, Tillman Smith, J. D. Stephens, L. J. Storey, A. W. Terrell, Wells Thompson, W. A. Wortham, Mr. President Hubbard. Hon. Wells Thompson, of Columbus, has been elected President pro tem of the Senate.

The Governor's message is very lengthy; so long, in fact, its reading in the Senate was declined, and 5000 copies ordered printed. Both Houses are now organized, and the regular routine business has commenced.

THE border of Mexico, from Matamoros to Mier inclusive, is now in the hands of the revolutionists; but large forces of government troops are on the way to the Rio Grande, and some hard fighting may be looked for within a few days.

BROWNSVILLE, April 19.—The following is to hand: Laredo, Texas, 19th, 7 p. m.—The revolutionists this day whipped the federals under Quintana, twelve miles below Laredo, and drove about seventy to this side. Several killed on both sides. No particulars.

LATER, 9 p. m.—This morning early Col. Saltomeyer learned that Col. Quintana with about 100 men was twelve miles below Laredo, moving up toward the town. Col. Saltomeyer went out, met him about twelve miles below and engaged him in a fight. After fighting several hours, Quintana was compelled to retreat and Saltomeyer pressed him hard, forcing him to cross the Rio Grande river, where he is now, about twelve miles below here, with seventy men on the American side. It is reported several were killed and wounded. Our force here under Merriam is twenty men, and it won't do to go out and attack seventy men. Probably he has over 100 men with him.

It is far better to till the soil than soil the till with thievish fingers

Extracts from the Governor's Message.

For promoting peace he recommends that the agencies provided for the enforcement of the laws should be amenable to the Governor. He should have the power to command them, to the end that the constitutional requirement of law may be obeyed, and be held responsible. Prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs should be required to obey the instructions of the Governor, and he should have the power of removal over those officers and to fill the vacancies until the next general election. When there is not enough of moral force in the country to resist the domination of lawless men, and grand juries are afraid to indict thieves and murderers, and Justices of the Peace fail or refuse to issue warrants of arrests, as is the case in Mason county, or when deadly feuds between parties assume such proportions as embroil a whole county, culminating in frequent murder or assassination, as has been, as is now the case in DeWitt county, power should exist somewhere to order a change of venue and have prosecutions instituted and conducted in other counties, where terrorism does not prevail and criminals can be brought to justice and punishment.

He also wants the lawless counties to pay the expense. About railroads he says the highest interest of the State demand friendly, liberal and encouraging legislation toward them.

After this, the Governor considers the question of amending the new Constitution. He concludes that the adoption of the new Constitution means that there shall be a limit to taxation; that taxes may be levied to support legitimate government and for no other purpose; that the devices and schemes by which, under the specious and plausible pretext, two thirds of the towns, cities and counties in all the States in the Union have been bonded until the people cry aloud for relief from the consequent taxation which presses them to the verge of bankruptcy, shall never circumvent and oppress the people of Texas; that State, county and city indebtedness shall be forever prohibited; that no subsidy which involves one dollar of tax, directly or indirectly, upon the people, shall ever be granted by the State or any municipal sub-division of it; that railroad corporations shall forever be subject to the regulating power and control of the State; that special legislation, with its train of demoralizing evils, shall no longer consume the time of our Legislature, or subject the public interest to spoliation for private benefit; that the limitations placed upon the powers of the government for the protection of the person and property of the citizen, and the powers asserted for and vested in the government for the same purpose are fixed and settled.

He reviews the condition of the State charities and of the Land Office. He has this to say about the penitentiary: The reports show very clearly that the management of the convicts and their care and treatment are not what they should be under the contract between the State and the lessees; nor what a humane and enlightened policy on this subject demands. To what extent the short comings of the lessees in this regard are palliated or excused by the extraordinary rapidity with which convicts have been crowded upon them in numbers far in excess of what might reasonably have been expected, and of prison accommodations, it is difficult to say. The necessity for scattering through the country on farms, at saw-mills, and on railroads twice hundred convicts for want of prison room, who must be kept under rigid guard and discipline, and coerced to hard labor, unquestionably carries inseparably with it a liability to grave abuses which extraordinary care will not always provide against. But these reports can not be read without fastening conviction on the mind, that after making all reasonable allowances for the embarrassing conditions surrounding them, the lessees have fallen short in their care, management and treatment of the convicts, of compliance with what ought to be reasonably expected. The number of convicts who have died, been killed and have escaped since the 31st of August, '74, to January 1, 1876, is 403, while but a fraction over four times that number remain in custody. This per cent. of loss shows conclusively a vicious system of administration, which should not be tolerated.

Human nature is not only now what it has always been, but it seems to be getting more and more so with every change of administration. You can increase the speed of a dog by elongating his narrative with a string and a tin kettle, or by abbreviating the same with a hatchet.

WHEN a man's salary is bigger than he can collect, he can't afford to have it raised, if he values his time and shoelather. If seven days make one week, eight days should make one weaker.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Thursday Evening, April 20. Trade still continues dull. Bacon has advanced some, as will be seen by quotations. Cotton continues nominal. Factors are holding at higher figures than are offered. The money market remains unchanged, with little doing.

MONETARY. GOLD.—Closed in New York this evening at 113. The rate here closes at 113 1/2 buying, and 112 1/2 selling.

SILVER.—Rates at the close are nominal buying 101 and selling 102.

EXCHANGE.—Rates continue firm and generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.—Sterling 60 days, 4 1/2 prem New York Sight Currency 4 1/2 prem New York Sight Gold 4 1/2 prem New Orleans Sight Cur. par New Orleans Sight Gold 4 1/2 prem

BANKERS.—Sterling, 60 days, 4 1/2 prem New York Sight Currency 4 1/2 prem New York Sight Gold 4 1/2 prem New Orleans Sight Cur. par New Orleans Sight Gold 4 1/2 prem

COTTON.

Market dull and nominal. The following tables show the condition of the Cotton Market:

Table with columns: Last Year, This Year, This Week, This Day, and sub-columns for various cotton grades like Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, etc.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots. Ar-Handles.—Per dozen, No. 1, \$2 15 @ 2 25; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 75; No. 2, (X) \$1 65; No. 3, \$1 15 @ 1 25. Bacon.—Supply in first hands ample market weak, and demand light. We quote clear sides 14c; clear rib, 13c; shoulders, 10c; breakfast bacon, 15c. Bagging.—Quiet and steady. Domestic—Heavy, 15c, per yard. Stock very light; prices firm. India, 17c, in bales. Bids.—Dull; job lots per 100 pounds, Texas, 85c; per 100 pounds by the car load. Beans.—Prices are steady at 20c for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry. Belting, Rubber.—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off. Butter.—Stock light and demand better for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice, 30c @ 35c; fair, 20c @ 25c; ordinary, 25c @ 30c; Texas, 17c @ 20c. Brooms.—\$2 50 @ 4 00 per dozen. Candles.—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 16c @ 16c. Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick, 13c; fancy 18c @ 20c; rock 22c @ 25c; cream 18c @ 20c; gum-drops 25c @ 30c; maple sugar 25c @ 28c. Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 2000 bags. First hand quotations are firm at: Fair 15c; Good 15c; Prime 19c; Choice 19c @ 20c. Dealers are selling from store at about 4c advance on these figures for ordinary order lots. Can Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb \$2 00 @ 2 25; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 @ 2 25 @ 2 50; pine apple, 2 lb, \$2 00 @ 2 25; damsons, \$2 25; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$2 00 @ 2 10; oysters 1 lb light weight, \$1 75 @ 1 80; light weight, \$1 70 @ 1 80; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 25 @ 1 40. Cheese.—Western cream, 15c @ 16c; English Dair, 16c @ 18c. Corn.—Full supply; prices easy; 50c, retail; 70c @ 72 in car lots, for Texas in round lots; Western 55c @ 60. Corn Meal.—Weak and dull. Selling at 3 15c @ 3 40 in job lots. Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 5c; cream and ginger 9c @ 10c. Costings.—Hollow ware etc., 5c; sad irons 3c. Coffee Mills.—Per dozen; Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 7, \$7 50, with 10 per cent discount. Chains.—Trace, per pair, 6c, 10c, 3c, 60c; 6c, 10c, 2c, 70c; 6c, 10c, 1c, 85c; Oiled, 2c per pound. Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16c tartaric 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 34c; C. P. 40c; Aloes Cap. 20c; alcohol \$22c; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3 F., 8c; ammonia, spirits aron, 45c arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, \$3; blue vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure \$1 05; chloroform \$1 10; Copperas 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 50; American, \$1 25; stock \$1; Cinnamon bark 35c @ 60c; cream tartar, pure, 48c @ 50c; grocery 25c @ 40c; Chloral hydrate 25c @ 28c; morphia, sulph, \$4 50; logwood extract 15c; gum assafetida 25c; gum camphor 30c; gum opium 50c; hops 35c @ 40c; quinine \$2 25. Eggs.—Plentiful at 13c @ 14c; per doz. packed in patent boxes. Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$16 50 @ 17 00; half-barrels, No. 1, \$8 50; No. 2, \$7 8; kits, No. 1, \$1 90 @ 2 10; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$1 40

@ 1 50; per keg, dried, No. 1, 80 @ 90c No. 2, 50 @ 55 per box; codfish: quarter boxes, \$3 @ 4 00; half-boxes \$3 @ 3 25; 100 lb boxes, 6c per pound. Flour.—Unchanged; demand good, with prices steady; good supply. Double extra \$3 25 @ 5 50; Good Trade extra \$3 75; Choice Trade extra \$7 00 @ 7 25; Choice Family extra \$5 50 @ 9 00. Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 75 @ 3 00; figs, per lb, 15c @ 20c; prunes 10c @ 11c; currants, Zante, per pound 8c @ 10c; apples per barrel \$10 00 @ 13 00; shell, 25c @ 25c; hard shell, 1c @ 20c; hickory 15c; pecans \$2 @ 10c; Brazil nuts 12c.

Butter, Fresh.—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$1 00 @ 1 50; apples, supply fair, Western \$6 00 @ 7 00; Northern none in market; Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$5 50, nominal; Havana, none in the market.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases, Pickles, per gallon, \$5 25 @ 5 50; half-gallon \$3 50 @ 3 60; quarts \$2 50 @ 2 60; pints, \$1 35 @ 1 40.

Hides.—Steady. Choice sugar cured, 14c @ 15c; quality, 13c @ 13 1/2. Hay.—Good supply; fair demand; Western, at \$2 @ 2 25 in large lots. Jobbing \$2 @ 2 35.

Hides—Receipts small and quiet. We quote dry flint selected, 14c; kips and calves 4c, off; as they run, nominal, wet salted, selected 7c; butchers 5c; dry picked, or sold as dry flint with allowance for salt; glue stock 4c.

Iron.—Per pound, common bar, 3c; band 6c @ 6 1/2; hoop 7c @ 7 1/2; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 25c; pig slabs 6c; nail rods, 10c; axels, 8c; horse shoes, Burden's 6 50 @ 7 50; mule-shoes 85 00.

Leather.—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 43c, per pound, second quality 42c; do. fair saddle skirting 44c; do oak harness leather 41c; do second grade do, 36c @ 38c; do. black bridle do, 60c @ 65c; do. fair bridle do, 70c @ 75c.

Lumber.—Quiet and firm; Tierce 15 keg 16c. Lumber.—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality \$20; dressed weatherboards \$26 @ 28; surfaced boards \$25 @ 28; ceiling \$20 @ 25; flooring \$25 @ 30;ypress lumber by the cargo \$25 @ 30; ash \$40; shingles \$14 @ 15 by small lots; \$3 @ 50 by the cargo.

Oil.—General, 15c.—In limited demand. Amos line \$22 @ 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 25 @ 2 50; cement \$2 @ 2 25; plaster Paris, \$3 50 @ 4 00; laths \$1 50 per M.

Oils.—Linsed, raw 80c; boiled 85c; Lard No. 1, \$1 10; W. S. \$1 30; Proctor & Gamble's \$1 30; Turpentine 50c. Kerosine \$2 30 @ 2 50 per case; in barrels, 10c @ 20c.

Oats.—Western, job lots, 58c @ 60c; Texas 50c @ 52 per car load. Onions.—Limited supply; downward tendency; Western \$2 50 @ 3 00 per barrel. Bermuda, per box, nominal.

Peltries.—Deer skins 20c; goat skins 15c, per piece; sheep skins, full wool, 50c; half-wool 25c; shearings 10c; wolf skins 25c @ 75c, each; dressed deer skins, Indian tanned, \$1 25 @ 1 50 per pound.

Potatoes.—Stock fair, \$1; picked, \$2; Sweet potatoes \$1 50 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts fair, and prices weak. Chickens \$3 75 @ 4 00 per dozen. Turkeys quiet \$15 00. Ducks, \$1 50 per dozen. Geese \$5 00 @ 5 50. Partridges \$1 25 per dozen.

Starch.—Dealers supply the demand at 4c @ 5c.

Salt.—Stock full; prices firm. Coarse from first hands by car load 95c @ 1 00 gold; fine \$1 40 @ 1 45, gold.

Snap.—In full supply. Olive 7c, for large lots. German Olive, 6c; ordinary lemon 75c; orders filled at 7c.

Sices.—Per dozen, iron, \$1 75; plated \$2 50; brass \$3 25.

Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices weak, with downward tendency. We quote 12 inch extra fine per pound, 75c; 11 inch, fine 70c @ 75c; 11 inch good common, 55c @ 60c; twist, all grades 55c @ 75c; smoking tobacco 44c @ 65c; snuff, per dozen bottles \$1 00 @ 1 25; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$3 00 @ 5 00; cigars, imported per thousand, \$8 00 @ 25 00.

Wool.—Fall clip, 22c @ 25c, for Medium, fine eastern, light, and free of burrs.

A Drop of Joy in Every Word. FLEMINGTON, Huntington Co., N. J. June 25, 1874. Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines can not be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers have healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicine is the humble prayer of Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is resorted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of Itchings, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Swelling, Hip Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

"First in War, First in Peace," the first in the hearts of the thousands who were once the victims of disordered liver and its attendant maladies. Such as constipation, Bilious Fevers, Colic, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Chills, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite and General Debility. "First TURT'S PILLS, and then health and happiness," is their motto. This is the result of American progress in science. Diseases that were once treated by emetics, blisters, leucosts, starvation and poisonous minerals, are now cured by these safe and gentle pills, which impart strength to the body, while they remove all unhealthy secretions.

MACHINERY. WIGGIN & SIMPSON.—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired. Every article first-class, and fully guaranteed. Send for price list and buy at home. PHENIX IRON WORKS. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Agent for Utica Portable Steam Engines, Pratt's Improved Revolving Head Cotton Gins, Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, etc. Prices to suit the times.

It affords us real pleasure to call attention to the advertisement of Wiggins & Simpson, which now stands at the head of this column. These gentlemen are identified with the iron trade of our State, and have done as much perhaps, as any other firm to uphold and increase the reputation of home made machinery. All that a thorough scientific knowledge combined with the utmost practical skill can do, is united in their large and ever-extending workshops. From a scarcely visible wood-screw up to a boiler of the largest dimensions—everything receives the most absolute care and pains. We believe they love good work for its own sake, as well as for the reputation it brings; and have an honest pride in giving a man his money's worth for his money. Since, Phenix-like, their works rose from their ashes in 1858, their course has been one of unbroken progress, and that in the teeth of times so bad as we hope never to see again. This in itself is a gratifying proof how thoroughly good work is appreciated whenever it becomes known. There are some, no doubt, who will always run to the North for their machinery just as they do for bacon and flour which they might raise at their own door; but sensible men will buy at home from parties who are known, and have a reputation and character to sustain.

SOMETHING NEW! An Important Remedy—Cannabis Indica.

This wonderful preparation, known by the above title, which has attained such celebrity during the last few years in all parts of the United States as a POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA, can now be obtained at all first-class druggists. We have made permanent arrangements in CALCUTTA, INDIA, for obtaining "PURE HEMP," and having it extracted upon its own soil (the climate in America being too changeable to extract large quantities free from mildew). These remedies are now prepared from the best Hemp, gathered at the right season, and extracted during mid-summer, and dried in the sun. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate, and it will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. \$2 50 per bottle, or 3 bottles for \$6 50. As this is an imported article, we do not commission our remedies, but will be pleased to make cash agents everywhere. CHADDUCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

BROWN—McNEESE.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. S. Clower, April 15, 1876, Mr. CHAS. BROWN and Miss MARY H. McNEESE. All of Chambers county, Texas.

AUSTIN DIST.—SECOND BORO. West Point, Cal. at West Point, April 22, 30. Ridgway car, at Pin Oak, May 27, 30. Bastrop and Hill's Prairie car, at Bastrop, May 13, 14. Giddens car, at Giddings, May 20, 21. Eldred car, at Pleasant Grove, May 27, 28. Austin and Swede Missions, at Austin, June 2, 4. District stewards will please meet at Manor, April 22. J. W. WILKINS.

HENRY HENRICKS & CO. GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for the most popular brands of FAMILY FLOUR. Houston, Texas. April 22-24

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1 free. STISSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ALL ABOUT GARDENING.

For home use and for Market, in ROOFS GARDEN MANUAL. Contains half as much as a \$1 50 book on the subject. Sent postpaid, for 10 cents. J. B. HOOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

ROSES FOR THE MILLION!

Twelve choice Roses assorted colors, by Mail for One Dollar. Descriptive list sent free. TYRA MONTGOMERY, MATTOON, Ill.

\$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere.

Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address J. W. WILKINS, St. Louis, Mo.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.

Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Ga. AGENTS WANTED for the New Historical Work. OUR WESTERN BORDER. A complete Graphic History of American Pioneer Life. 100 YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer Women and Boys, Indian war-paths, Camp-life and Sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Always wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McARDY & CO., April 22-24 629 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22 76.

Why Prayers are not Answered.

One of the principal reasons why men do not obtain answers to their prayers is, they do not accompany their prayers with suitable exertions. Though God has promised all kinds of blessings in answer to prayer, he has not promised them in answer to it alone. He has enjoined other things as well as prayer, and if we neglect those other things, however much we may pray, our prayers will be of no avail.

The following beautiful chemical experiment may be tried for the entertainment of many at a party: Take two or three leaves of red cabbage, cut them into small bits, put them into a basin, and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand an hour, then pour off the liquid in a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color.

A GENIUS has discovered that the word "debt" is composed of the initials of "Dun every body twice," and that "credit" is formed of the initial letters of "Call regularly every day; I'll trust."

of improving them. In a word we must join labor with prayer in all things.

We join labor and prayer in reference to temporal blessings. We pray for daily bread; God has told us to do so; but we do not content ourselves with praying. We know that if a man will not work he shall not eat, and according to the appointment of God, we labor with our hands that we may procure things honest in the sight of all men.

If all who profess Christianity were to act in the same way in spiritual matters as they do in temporal matters they would be happy and useful indeed. They would be filled with wisdom; they would be holy as God is holy; their peace would be as a river; their righteousness would be as the waters of the sea; they would be blessed and make blessings to millions, and their joy would be unspeakable and full of glory.

The incessant gale from the north and northeast for the past week caused a wonderful change in the Niagara River. During Sunday and Monday the falls presented an appearance such as has not been witnessed since the year 1848. Many of our citizens, and more especially the visitors who happened to be in town, rushed from point to point viewing the wonderful sight.

It is a singular fact that most of the great world's expositions, which were undertaken in the interest of peace, were soon followed by gigantic wars. After the Centennial—

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An Honest Living.

Two or three days ago a young Detroit was complaining to an old business man that he had nothing to do, no show for employment, and soundly berated the hard times.

"If I were a young man I wouldn't be idle a day," replied the business man. "Go to work at anything—take anything that offers—keep busy even if you don't make enough to replace your bootleather."

Talking this way, the business man fired the young man's heart. He left encouraged. Other men had made fortunes from small beginnings, and grit would win over adversity. He rushed around for two or three days more, and then bought twenty boxes of blueing and started to peddle them out from house to house.

First house—"No, sir, we don't want any blueing; we don't wear blue clothes here."

Second house—"Blueing? No, sir! It's a good thing for you my husband isn't at home! You look just like the man who stole our dog?"

Third house—"The door struck his toes and he landed on the ground with such force that his spine was jarred two inches out of line."

Fourth house—"Blueing! I believe you belong to a gang of burglars, and are skulking around to steal door-keys! Get out, sir!"

Fifth house—"Ten cents a box! you are an extortioner, sir, and if you don't get out of this yard I'll have my sons help you out! I want you to understand that I haven't kept house twenty-eight years and don't know that the bluest kind of blueing is sold for six cents a box and a bar of soap thrown in."

Sixth house—"Woman pressed her nose against the front window until it was as flat as a shingle and squeaked out: 'Here's another of them agents—call the dog!'"

That young man has stopped work. No business man can fire his heart again.

A Warning.

The evidences are all the while coming to light that a nefarious business is being carried on in the interior towns and villages, of enticing virtuous young girls to Philadelphia, on the pretence of procuring lucrative and pleasant employment during the exhibition, but in reality to enter houses of ill-fame. Agents, men and women of good address, are already scouring the country, advertising and presenting proposals for "comely and respectable young ladies," to take charge of flower and news stands, act as cashiers in refreshment departments, sell pictures, books, etc. In addition to the offer of high wages the opportunity of seeing the grand exhibition is held out as an attractive inducement; while in private, where the opportunity of a personal interview is obtained, various pecuniary and social motives are used to work upon the vanity or curiosity of the intended victims.

Parents, pastors, teachers, and all friends of virtue, should be on their guard, to warn and protect the young who are under their care against the evil to which they are exposed. The danger is not one that lies upon the surface; but it is all the greater on that account.—N. Y. Observer.

Niagara Falls After a Gale.

The incessant gale from the north and northeast for the past week caused a wonderful change in the Niagara River. During Sunday and Monday the falls presented an appearance such as has not been witnessed since the year 1848. Many of our citizens, and more especially the visitors who happened to be in town, rushed from point to point viewing the wonderful sight.

But the grandest view of all to behold was the great Horseshoe Fall. This had fully lost two-thirds of its immense body of water, and was compared by many with an ordinary millpond. The stream immediately above Table Rock and far beyond Street's Island, a distance of more than four hundred feet, presented one solid bed of rock, but hardly a drop of water. The place just opposite, where the old Terrapin Tower

formerly stood, corresponded very much with that already described, and the handful of water that remained, comparatively speaking, was forced through the deep channel in the centre, which forms the Horseshoe.

A TELEGRAPHIC SWINDLE.—A rather neat swindle was recently perpetrated on a bank at Dallas, Texas, by three scamps, who evidently possessed considerable knowledge of telegraphy, and likewise the means of carrying their knowledge into practice. Scamp number one in the character of a wealthy New York cotton buyer, presented himself at the bank with a check for \$10,000 to be cashed. He brought strong letters of endorsement, and the check, which had been drawn by the bank's New York correspondent, appeared all regular. In order the more thoroughly to assure the bank, the stranger requested the officials to telegraph to New York for advice. An answer came back saying that both check and man were good, and the cash was paid. Meanwhile scamp number two and three went a few miles out of town, rigged a battery and the necessary instruments, and tapped the wires of the telegraph line. When the bank's message was sent, they received it and sent back the false answer, thus assuring the bank officers and, of course, victimizing the unfortunate institution.—N. Y. Scientific American.

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.—A mass of 90,000,000 tons of pure, solid, compact rock salt, located on an island 185 feet high, which rises from a miserable sea marsh on the route from Brashear to New Iberia, up the river Teche, in Louisiana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, containing over three hundred acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality, is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific, and the scenery is beautiful and varied. Here is an immense bed of pure rock salt, whose extent is as yet only estimated, and scientific men are puzzled to know what produced it.

PERHAPS the most expensive dictionary ever issued from the press is that of the Italian language, which is being published by the learned Crusca Society. The work was commenced in 1842, and during the thirty-four years since passed it has only progressed to the letter C. If the publication of the work is continued at a similar slow rate, it will take a hundred and fifty more years to complete the work, which would bring us to the year 2,025. The cost of the dictionary is defrayed by Government, and the annual amount is about 40,000 fr. (£1,664), which gives an aggregate outlay for the whole work of 7,360,000 fr. (about £306,666.)

LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME.—You can not make people honest by paying them large salaries. Our public servants were less suspected, and a less number were guilty, when the salaries were smaller than now. It is living beyond income that has been with most defaulters the first step, and we say in all earnestness that every case living beyond income was needless and criminal. The great body of the people are in no mood to be trifled with by puerile pleas about social position and beautiful extravagance. That kind of life is essentially vulgar because it lacks the highest culture, which is self control and self-denial.—Methodist.

THE following is the recipe, according to the patent of Formhals (which has expired) for a coating for blackboards: Alcohol, 95 per cent., 65 parts; alcohol, 90 per cent., 67 parts; bleached shellac, 8 parts; Paris black, 8 parts; levigated pumice-stone, 4 parts; Paris-blue, 1/2 part; burnt umber, 4 parts; dryer, 8 parts. The pigments and pumice-stone are carefully mixed with alcohol, the shellac in solution being added last.

THE question of the feasibility of doing away with "drummers," which has agitated Boston so extensively during the past winter, was discussed somewhat at the recent convention of wholesale druggists in Indianapolis. One speaker said the additional expense incurred by the wholesale trade of the West by reason of employing travelers was at least \$375,000 a year; and he thought if all the houses would dispense with "drummers" they would sell as much as ever.

GUESS NOT.—"I'm too poor to take a paper." If you are too poor to take and pay for your home paper, you should be indicted by a grand jury for obtaining a family under false pretences. When there is no newspaper in a family, that family will descend in the scale, and become news-mongers, filled with superstitious ideas and neighborhood scandal, and children will grow up ignorant, with no ambition to push ahead in life.

The State Fair at Houston.

The News says: It is gratifying to observe that there is one subject on which the press of the State are agreed; and it is one which touches the material interests of the people in a very important way. It is the coming State Fair. The enterprising people of Houston have redoubled their efforts to make the exposition creditable to the city and worthy of the great and growing State of Texas, and the press and public of the whole country appear to heartily approve the movement and aid it by all the means at their command. The attendance will doubtless exceed that of any former year, and exhibitors will find every facility for introducing their products to the public, and receive such recognition and honor as their enterprise and success may deserve.

TEXAN CENTENNIAL HEAD-QUARTERS.—Many are already making their arrangements to leave for Philadelphia. The question is: where will they find board and lodging? Texans are not particularly clannish, although they will stand by each other. All who have ever fed at Penna's Restaurant, on Market street in this city, will be glad to know that he has opened a branch—in fact a home—at No. 18, North Seventh street, Philadelphia, at which he is prepared to accommodate a multitude of pleasure-seeking Texans.

The favorite of a Sultan threw a stone at a poor beggar who had requested alms. The injured man dared not to complain, but carefully searched for and procured the pebble, promising himself he should find an opportunity sooner or later to throw it in his turn at this imperious wretch. Some time after he was told the favorite was disgraced and by order of the Sultan led through the streets on a camel, exposed to the insults of the populace. On hearing this, the beggar ran to fetch his pebble, but after a moment's reflection cast it into a well. "I now perceive," said he, "that we ought never to seek revenge when our enemy is powerful, for then it is imprudent; nor when he is involved in calamity, for then it is mean and cruel."

THE London Horse Book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their ages, their constitutions and their work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

A LIST OF BOOKS

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

120.....STRAND.....120 GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Any Book Furnished at Publishers' Price

- Baptism: A Treatise on the Nature, Perpetuity, Subjects, Administrator, Mode and Use of the Initiating Ordinance of the Christian Church, pp. 292. Price \$1.25.
Baptism, with reference to its Import, Modes, History, Proper Use, and the Duty of Parents to their Children, Price \$1.50.
Baptist Pretensions to Antiquity, Price \$1.00.
Life of the Rev. Adam Clarke LL.D., F.A.S., M.R.I.A., pp. 326. Price \$2.00.
Commentary on the Acts, Price \$1.75.
Commentary on the Gospels, Vol. I, Matthew, Price \$1.50.
Commentary on the Gospels, Vol. II, Mark, Price \$1.25.
Commentary on the Gospels, Vol. III, Luke, Price \$1.25.
Commentary on the Gospels, Vol. IV, John, Price \$1.50.
A Manual of the Discipline, Price \$1.00.
Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Arabic, \$1.25; Arabic, \$1.75; Turkish extra, \$2.00.
Hymn and Tune Book, Boards, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00.
Hymns—A collection of Hymns for Public, Social, and Domestic Worship, Four series as follows: 12mo; Sheep, \$1.75; Sheep with Ritual, \$2; Roan embossed, \$2; Roan embossed with Ritual, \$2; Roan embossed, gilt edges, \$2.50; Roan embossed gilt edges with Ritual, \$2.50.
Hymns, 24mo.—Morocco, extra gilt, \$3.75; Morocco, extra gilt, with Ritual, \$4.00; Turkey Morocco, extra gilt, with Ritual, \$5; Turkey Morocco, double boards, beveled edges, \$5.25; Turkey Morocco, double boards, beveled edges, with Ritual, \$5.50; Velvet, \$10.
Hymns, 12mo.—Sheep, \$1.25; Sheep with Ritual, \$1.40; Roan, embossed, \$1.75; Roan embossed, gilt edges, \$1.90; Roan, embossed, gilt edges with Ritual, \$2; Morocco extra gilt, \$2.75; Morocco, extra gilt, with Ritual, \$3.00; Turkey Morocco, extra gilt, with Ritual, \$3.50; Turkey Morocco, double boards, beveled edges, \$3.75; Turkey Morocco, double boards, beveled edges, with Ritual, \$3.75; Velvet, \$7.
Hymns, 24mo.—Sheep, see; Sheep with Ritual, \$2; Roan embossed, \$1; Roan embossed, gilt edges, \$1.25; Roan, embossed, gilt edges, \$1.50; Roan, embossed, gilt edges, with Ritual, \$1.40; Morocco Turkey Morocco, super extra gilt, with Ritual, \$2.50; Turkey Morocco, double boards, beveled edges, with Ritual, \$3.50; Velvet, \$5.75.
Hymns, 24mo.—Sheep, 50c; Roan embossed, 70c; Roan embossed, gilt edges, 90c; Morocco Turkey, \$1.25; Morocco extra, \$1.40; Velvet, \$5.
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22, '76

A BIT OF EXPERIENCE.—"Good-natured editing," says some wise man, "spoils half the papers in the United States."

"Our Church is in great peril," says another; "will you publish our appeal?" and a long, dolorous plea is inserted.

"My father took your paper for twenty years," writes another; "I think you ought to publish the resolutions passed by the Big Brake Church when he died," and in go resolutions of no interest to a majority of the readers.

"I am particularly anxious that the views I present should go before the Church this week." Out go a covey of small, pithy contributions, to make room for three columns from a ponderous D. D.

"There is an immediate necessity for the exposure of one who is a bitter enemy to the truth," writes another, as he sends an attack upon an antagonist, which will fill an entire page.

"I am about to publish a book identifying the Great Image of brass, iron, and clay, and I would be obliged to you to publish the advance sheets of the fifth chapter, which I herewith inclose to you."

"Why do you not publish, in full, R's great speech in the General Assembly? It would increase your circulation largely."

"If you will publish the sermon I transmit to you, I will take eight extra copies!"

"The Church must be aroused on the subject of foreign missions," says a pastor, as he forwards the half of his last Sabbath's services. A good-natured editor surrenders to them at once, and they go away happy, utterly unconscious that they have helped to spoil the paper.—Presbyterian.

A HEROINE.—It is pleasant to find a Swedish paper full of a story of the heroism displayed by English villagers in rescuing the crew of the Swedish steamship Gustave from drowning. The story is told in the Dagens Nyheter, of Stockholm. It seems that on the 15th of January, in a fog, the Gustave went ashore at Cresswell, a little Northumbrian village five miles to the north of the town of Newbiggin. The crew were all in imminent danger of drowning. The lifeboat was manned by thirteen of the fifteen male inhabitants of Cresswell, and only two old fishermen and the women were left ashore, and these waded deep into the sea to get the life-boat afloat. But the lifeboat could not get at the wreck without a rocket apparatus, and a girl, "Bella," went off to Newbiggin to get it, wading through the bays to shorten the distance, and she had walked in this way ten miles, when she came back from her errand. She was so benumbed by her wet clothing—she had had her wet clothes on six hours—that she had the next morning, after all the crew were saved, a sharp attack of cramps. The Swedish writer, commenting on this girl's achievement, says:—"Who those ship-wrecked people were, was unknown to her: to what country they belonged was all the same to her; it was a question of human life that might be saved by the rescue of the Swedish steamer Gustave and its crew." And fortunate to the country whose people feel and realize so gratefully the courage and devotion by which they have been saved.—London Spectator.

A MYSTERIOUS BIRD-CHARMER.—I witnessed, the other day, one of the celebrated sights of Paris, of which I had often heard before but never before had seen. Crossing the Tuileries Garden on one of the late mild days, my attention was attracted by an intense commotion among the sparrows which abound in that locality. They were chattering and flying to and fro, and finally collected in swarms at a single point. There I saw the cause of their agitation—the well-known bird-charmer of the Tuileries Garden. She is a person about thirty years of age, pale, with very black hair, dressed in the deepest mourning, and wearing

no bonnet. She was surrounded by birds that hopped and perched right at her feet, or flew circling round her head, apparently without the slightest fear. She would hold out a bit of bread, and instantly three or four would hover around it with rapid whirring wings, like humming-birds around a flower, some perching on her fingers, while others would peck at the coveted morsel on the wing. Then she would throw crumbs into the air, which would be adroitly caught by the swiftest-winged birds before they reached the ground. A shower of crumbs brought the little creatures to their feet like chickens, nor did the presence of the bystanders that soon collected in great numbers appear to terrify her porteges in the least. They seemed to feel perfectly secure while in the presence of their benefactress. She walked slowly on, followed by hundreds of the eager, fluttering, chattering birds, and I lost sight of her in a distant walk. I am told that she sometimes sits down, and that the sparrows will then perch all over her, and will get into her lap to eat bread from her apron. No one knows who she is; she never speaks to any one, and pays no attention to anybody or anything except to her beloved birds, which she feeds daily throughout the winter.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A DOG FOR A POSTMAN.—Sir Thomas Lauder thus describes his great St. Bernard dog, Bass. Some months ago he took a particular fancy to one of the postmen who delivered letters, and whose duty, besides delivering letters, was to carry a letter bag from one receiving-house to another. This bag he used to give to his friend Bass to carry. Bass always followed this man to all the villas in the neighborhood where he had deliveries to make, and he always parted with him opposite to the gate of St. Margaret, and then returned home. One day the postman was ill, and sent a man in his place. Bass went up to the man, curiously scanning his face, while the man seemed anxious to decline all acquaintance with him. Still, however, Bass continued to follow him, showing signs of determination to have the post-bag. At length, seeing no chance of getting possession of it by mere entreaty, the dog raised himself on his hind legs, and, putting a great forepaw on each of the man's shoulders, he laid him flat on his back on the road, and then picking up the bag, he went quietly on his accustomed way. The postman, much dismayed, rose and followed the dog, making every now and then an ineffectual attempt to coax him into giving up the bag.

At the first house he came to he told his troubles, but the people comforted him, telling him that the dog always carried the bag. Bass walked quietly with the man to all the houses for which he had letters, till he came to the gate of St. Margaret's, where he quietly gave up his bag, made the man his bow, and at once returned home.

TO FASTEN LOOSE WINDOW-SASHES.—The most convenient way to prevent loose window-sashes from rattling unpleasantly when the winds blows is to make four one-sided buttons, of wood and screw them to the heading which is nailed to the casings of the window, making each button of proper length to press the side of the sash outward when the end of the button is turned down horizontally. The buttons operate like a cam. By having them of the correct length to crowd the stiles of the sash outward against the outer stop of the window-frame, the sash will not only be held so firmly that it cannot rattle, but the crack which admitted dust and a current of cold air will be closed so tightly that no window-strip will be required. The buttons should be placed about half-way between the upper and lower end of each sash.

It may not be generally known that, when a person is drowning, if he is taken by the arm from behind, between the elbow and shoulder he cannot touch the person attempting to save him, and whatever struggles he may make will only assist the person holding him in keeping his head above water. A good swimmer can keep a man thus above water for an hour. If seized anywhere else, the probability is he will clutch the swimmer, and perhaps, as is often the case, both will be drowned.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 22 76.

It is the intention to "reception" the Prince of Wales on his return to England. He should have a reception by all means. Every national disgrace should—a warm one.

FRANK LESLIE'S Illustrated Newspaper of April 15 gives a full page illustration of the Christian Convention in the N. Y. Hippodrome March 29-30: "Mr. Moody instructing 3,000 delegates in evangelical work."

A. T. STEWART was worth \$60,000,000—and he died.

NORTH CAROLINA Methodism has been "centennialing."

FULLY one-half the maxims in common use will be found to be cracked if tapped with the hammer of truth.

THE members of the devil's church are so numerous he cannot afford church buildings for their accommodation. Hence they worship in other places.

OUR modern text books are so simplified the study is nearly all simplified out of them.

ONE-HALF of the people in this world sit down and sit; the other half get up and get.

THE N. Y. Tribune asks: will the Democratic party, if in power, destroy the present system of corruption? It is not party that makes corruption. It is the political tricksters in all parties.

THE following is a comprehensive view of Satan's domain: "It is so hot there that if an occupant were offered a saucer of melted iron, he would mistake it for ice-cream!" So says a wit.

WEALTH and respectability do not of necessity go hand in hand, even if the world does seem to think so. None but the base bow to wealth alone.

IF those who manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors were compelled by law to shoulder all the expense their consumption causes, matters would be regulated somewhat.

LOTTERIES may properly be denominated fool testers, for they develop latent foolishness in a most remarkable degree. If lotteries and swindles are not synonymous terms the dictionaries are at fault.

THE chances in this world are pretty much all taken. Hence to secure an "opening," you must make it.

THE world does not stop to ask how a man made his money. The only question it asks is, "Has he got it?"

MERIT stands a slim chance when opposed by a full, open-mouthed purse.

WHEN traveling strangers find fault with all that is set before them, you can rest assured that when at home they fare poorly.

BEING ready fifteen minutes before the time comes, fits a person for this world and the next every time.

SOME men are like porpoises, because they are given to blowing every time they reach the surface.

WE have seen young ladies over-modest; cannot say we ever saw one blush at mention of the hearing bosom of the ocean, or the naked truth; but have noted confusion on their part from causes fully as groundless; yet these same maidens have, to our knowledge, suffered themselves strained against the persons of vile libertines in the sensuous waltz. If the fair sex will abandon the dance, we will guarantee that men will quit it.

THOSE who put on the most airs are entitled to the least consideration in well-regulated communities.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Then and Now.—From a Traveling Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1876.

Dear Advocate: A return to this city after an absence of thirty-seven years is well calculated to fill one with surprise. But few of the old landmarks that were familiar to my boyhood still exist. Then Long Island was covered with farms and Brooklyn and Williamsburg were but villages, containing but a few hundred inhabitants each. Then Hoboken was known as the "Stevens Farm" and but a small village existed where the city of Hoboken now stands. Jersey City numbered but three or four thousand inhabitants and Bergen Hill, West Hoboken and all the surrounding country on the "Jersey side," including Weehawken, Hackensack, Bergen Point, Communipaw, was dotted only by Dutch farms, whose owners raised vegetables and caught shad and clams for the New York market. Then the Astor House was the "up town" hotel, and above canal street there was not a single business house of any note—noting but corner groceries and thread and needle shops. The lands within striking distance of Canal street that are now worth millions could have been bought for hundreds.

Now all has changed. Brooklyn, Jersey city and Hoboken are large cities, and all Jersey in the immediate vicinity of New York, from Bergen Point to Hackensack, looks like one vast city, and Canal street is a long way down town, for now the city extends from river to river many miles above it. Rocks that I once clambered over and ponds I once fished in are now obliterated, and where they once existed costly residences and storehouses now stand. I remember well when Moses Y. Beach issued the first number of the New York Sun, James Gordon Bennett the first number of the Herald and Horace Greeley the first number of the Tribune. That was not so very long ago for I was a large boy even then and I am far from being an old man even yet. There are men living who are twice as old as I am.

This city has undergone great changes during the last three years, especially since the last panic set in. Real estate has greatly depreciated in value; rents have fallen forty per cent. in many localities and everything needed for consumption is cheaper now than at any time before for the past twenty-five years, and many things cheaper than ever before. Yet times are hard because wages are correspondingly cheap. Those who four years ago were ready to strike because their wages were only \$3.50 are now glad to get work to do at \$2.00 a day. There are thousands and tens of thousands of artisans and mechanics, and clerks and those fitted for other occupations, who would rejoice if they could find employment at \$1.00 per day, or even less.

There have been more fortunes lost than made in this city during the past three years; in fact, scarcely any one here has bettered his fortune during that period. Merchants' losses have been fearful, and manufacturers have all, or nearly all, lost money—lost more than they have made. When the times are to be better, no one seems qualified to predict.

The Centennial fever runs high here, and during the coming season all who are able will certainly visit Philadelphia. This Centennial business and the corruption that is daily being unearthed in Washington are the chief topics of conversation in all public places.

B. G. Jayne, the blackmailer who tried to make money out of Phelps, Dodge & Co., H. B. Claffin & Co., and Wallace & Malcolmson by turning informer and charging these firms with defrauding the customs, has come to grief; and the cases against the two latter firms have been dismissed. The Government should now restore to Phelps, Dodge & Co. the fortune that was blackmailed out of them. In justice it cannot do less.

The New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational ministers have broken in twain on account of the Beecher business, and the believers and non-believers seem to be in numbers about equally divided. More anon.

TRAVELER. THE Hon. Richard H. Dana proved to be too much of a gentleman to meet the requirements of the majority in our present U. S. Senate. Hence his nomination was not confirmed. Nothing will please that body but one of its own ilk. The English people must have an exalted opinion of our Government as at present conducted.—Exchange

CALIFORNIA LETTER.

Bishop Kavanaugh Young Again—Personal Items.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1876.

Mr. Editor—Two master sermons fell from the lips of this "old man eloquent" yesterday. He speaks of the heavenly world as though he were crossing the river, and only looking back to ravish the ears of mortals with accounts of the transporting, rapturous scene that rises to his sight. He speaks like an angel. I believe he is an angel, and think I can prove to you the fact. Angels are "ministering spirits;" he has a spirit as well as body; he ministers in things divine, and therefore he is a ministering spirit, which is an angel. True he is rather a bulky one, but I don't suppose angels are all the same size.

The District Conference for San Francisco District, Pacific Conference, met at Salinas (Salina) City, one hundred miles from San Francisco, and sixty miles from San Jose, Wednesday, March 29, 1876, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding. Altogether the session was intensely interesting. A good deal of the credit is due Bro. Sim, the P. E., who conceived and published the programme in advance of the Conference. The preachers came prepared on the subjects assigned them.

Dr. Finlay, from Stockton, addressed us on Bible study, Rev. Corydon Chamberlain, of San Francisco, gave us a charming discourse concerning church buildings; was eloquently inclined from beginning to end. He has a sonorous voice, and strong; the people and preachers agree that he is the largest man to his size they have met—being not larger than the editor of the TEXAS ADVOCATE; is light complected; has gray eyes, sandy hair, and is beautifully modest. The St. Paul's church under his care is growing steadily.

Rev. E. K. Miller talks to us in a gospel way, of finances. He is a staunch Missouri preacher, coming to this coast since the war. He stands erect six (6) feet, is 50 years of age—turning gray—formerly had hair like a raven's wing. A fiery spirit, looks out through piercing eyes, black and heavy eyebrows. God loves him very much and as a proof of his tenderest love has chastized him sorely for some years. He has been baptized with deep sorrow;—a bright crown awaits him in the Savior's hand.

Rev. Geo. Sim, P. E., is a strong, sweet-minded man of medium size, light curly hair, and unites masculine firmness and womanly modesty in his disposition. He covers the bald part of his head by reaching far over the left side of his cranium for hair.

The outlook for San Francisco District is promising. M. C. F.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Interior Department—What it is and how it works—A Peep into its Bureau—Its First Establishment—Successive Secretaries—The Patent Office—Curiosities, Etc., Etc.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1876.

Every visitor to Washington is familiar with the "Patent Office," one of the finest buildings at the seat of Government, whose antique (Doric) style of architecture and immense proportions (it covers two and a half acres of ground), justly entitle it to the consideration of the sight-seer. The name, however, is a misnomer; for, although the greater portion of the building is occupied by the bureaus and model-room of the Patent Office, the proper name under which it is known in official circles is the "Department of the Interior." Second in importance only to the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, with its numerous bureaus and smaller offices under it, forms a vast official bee-hive, controlled at this present writing by the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan.

To describe the fears of the employees is, however, not our present purpose. We merely intend to give a brief sketch or outline of this department, whose branches and ramifications extend over the entire country and, to a greater or less extent, directly or indirectly, affect every citizen of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the Gulf.

Prior to March 3, 1849, the Interior Department had no existence. It was called into life by an act of Congress approved on that day, which created "a new executive department, to be called the Department of the Interior." President Taylor, with the consent of the Senate, appointed the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to be Secretary, thereby adding another member to his cabinet, and, in accordance with

the provisions of the act of Congress referred to, the Patent Office was transferred from the State Department to this new department, and likewise the General Land Office from the Treasury Department; the Indian Bureau from the War Department; the Pension office from the War Department; the census office from the State Department. These various offices were consolidated into the "Department of the Interior," to which was subsequently added the Bureau of Education, and some minor offices connected with the local administration of the city of Washington.

From a small office employing some fifty or sixty clerks, the Interior Department proper now employs over eight hundred, and, counting the clerks employed in the outlying offices—such as the Pension office located in the Seaton House; the Bureau of Education, etc., the number of employees under this office reaches up to the neighborhood of two thousand. The old building which consisted first of a single wing fronting Eighth street has been increased by the addition of three immense wings, so that it now occupies two entire squares, or more than twice as much space as the General Postoffice just opposite; and yet the rooms are in a crowded condition, and outside private buildings have to be rented to accommodate the army of clerks, and officials of all grades connected with this huge specimen of government machinery.

Want of space forbids a detailed description, however interesting it would be, of the workings of the various offices above enumerated under this department, the two most important of which are the Patent and Pension offices. The former especially, which occupies more than three-fourths of the entire building, is replete with interest to visitors, and these may be seen every day in the spacious halls, in which are stored no less than one hundred and forty thousand models of all kinds, carefully preserved in large glass cases. When Mr. Howard, British M. P., returned from his visit to this country, he said that no building in America had so impressed him as the Patent Museum at the National Capitol, which he dignified most truly with the name of "a great educational establishment;" and a visit to this unique series of rooms, will, we are certain, always be remembered with pleasure and gratification.

Among the very interesting contents, to which we can here only briefly refer, are the furniture and house utensils belonging to General and Martha Washington, from Mount Vernon; Benjamin Franklin's printing press; a model of the Washington monument; clothing and other articles that once belonged to Generals Lafayette, Jackson, President Lincoln, and other historical celebrities, and a diamond-studded sword, with scabbard of pure gold, originally presented to a Commodore, U. S. N., by the then viceroy of Peru. This sword was stolen from its case in the Patent office on March 16th, 1868, but was recovered from a pawn-shop a few days afterward by detectives, without any harm or accident having happened to it, although the thief was never arrested.

There are also a number of costly swords presented to United States Naval officers by the late Ali Pascha, the predecessor of the Khedive of Egypt, shot-guns presented by the Emperor of Morocco to President Jefferson; and a variety of other curiosities belonging to the Government and deposited here for safe-keeping.

For those of a more practical and mechanical turn of mind, there are the models of the first sewing machine ever invented, by Elias Howe; of the first cotton gin, by Eli Whitney; of Colt's first revolver, Ericsson's Monitor, and numberless other models interesting from their historical associations, or from the revolutions they have caused in the arts and manufactures, not of this country only, but of the world. Howe's model, (very different from the sewing machine of the present day,) bears the following inscription:

ELIAS HOWE, SR.,

Cambridgeport, Mass.,

Patented September 10th, 1846.

That was about thirty years ago, and there are now over 700,000 sewing machines in use in the United States, every one of which is constructed upon the main principle we see embodied in this little model. No less interesting is a large, dusty model which has a label, yellow with age, attached, with the following inscription:

ELI WHITNEY,

Massachusetts "Cotton Gin,"

Patented March 14th, 1794.

The immense influence this invention exercised upon the cotton industry of the United States is well known; and although the gins of the present day differ in many points from the first one made eighty-one years ago by Eli Whitney, yet the principle involved is the same, and to him justly belongs the fame

of being the first to make a successful cotton gin.

There are a great many other interesting models and records stored away in this huge building, but, for the present, we must pass them by reserving a more extended notice of them for a future letter. Some of the models are exquisitely made, and have cost many hundreds of dollars. There is a model of a steam engine, called the "Leviathan," which cost no less than twelve hundred dollars; while nearly three times that amount, it is said, was consumed in making experiments before the model was finished.

The other bureaus of the Interior Department offer but little of interest to the casual visitor; there are long series of well-furnished rooms, filled with clerks of both sexes poring over their ledgers or newspapers; for truth compels us to say that a very large portion of the time that it is supposed popularly to belong to Uncle Sam exclusively, is consumed in society gossip, conversation and debates concerning the last elections, and in the reading of novels and newspapers. Of most interest, next to the Patent Office, is the General Land Office—especially that division which embraces mining lands, where important "lode" and "placer" claims are entered every day and patents granted therefor. We shall here find the original maps and surveys of the Comstock Lode, including the far-famed "Big Bonanza," or Consolidated Virginia Mine; of the "Ophir," "Savage," "Yellow Jacket," and other mines famous in the gold and silver regions of the far West; and in one of the rooms is presented a very interesting collection of specimens of ore and gold-bearing quartz from these mines. We were informed during our visit that the value of the Big Bonanza ores, of which we see specimens here, average about \$180 per ton; making the income of that company, when the mines are in full operation, no less than eight thousand dollars per day. With these figures before us, we can easily account for the almost fabulous wealth of Senator Sharon and Jones of Nevada—both of whom are large stockholders in the consolidated Virginia.

The pension office is chiefly interesting to those who draw pensions from the government; and as regards the Indian Bureau and Bureau of Education, however serviceable they may be to the country at large, their rooms in and about the Interior Department offer little attraction to visitors to the national capital. TEXAS.

NEWS ITEMS.

The order was issued from the War Department, on the 8th, transferring army headquarters from St. Louis to Washington.

Bull Run Russell will come to this country and write the Centennial news to the London Times.

There is a steady flow of immigration into this State.

Charlie Ross has again been found. This time in the Indian Territory.

Baldwin, who has of late been "exposing" spiritualism in this State, is generally set down by the press as a first-class fraud.

The new tariff bill leaves tea and coffee free of duty.

The Black Hills fraud still progresses in spite of its exposure.

At attempt will be made to grow coffee in Western Texas.

It is said that President Grant will veto the bill just past, which reduces his salary to \$25,000.

The National Life Insurance Company, and Odd Fellows' Widow and Orphan Life Insurance Company, of Nashville, Tennessee, have both been suspended by the State Insurance Commissioner.

SOME of the New York papers estimate the fortune of A. T. Stewart, who died on the 10th inst., at one hundred million dollars. He was the richest merchant in the world.

So far, the revolutionists in Mexico have been successful in nearly every instance.

The State Department has official advices that England refuses to extradite Winslow, the Boston forger.

The President has vetoed the bill reducing his salary to \$25,000.

There have been of late several breaks in the levees of the Mississippi between Cairo and New Orleans, and more are looked for. The damages are already estimated at over two millions.

In California a greenback dollar is worth the same as a silver one, and this will shortly be the case here.

Mrs. Ben Butler died in Lowell on the 13th.

Lincoln's statue was unveiled in Lincoln Square, Washington, on the 14th.

Mr. Chase has been confirmed postmaster at Waco, and a Mrs. Norris postmistress at San Antonio. The people of San Antonio are very much exercised about the latter appointment.

Horace Greeley's old mansion was consumed by fire on the 14th.

Orestes A. Bronson, the famous reviewer, died in Detroit on the 17; aged 72.

The whisky prosecutions have commenced in New Orleans. The Fehrenbach case is the first on the docket.

Round trip ticket from New Orleans to Philadelphia are fixed at \$70 25.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has already declared \$3,800,000 State bonds unconstitutional, and \$1,500,000 are still in litigation. The Chatanooga bonds are among those declared involved. The State debt is now greatly reduced.

Very heavy failures still occur almost daily in the North. Some of the oldest houses in Boston have lately suspended.

The Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad is now within forty-three miles of San Antonio. This distance is run by daily stages.

Total net receipts of cotton in Galveston this year to date (April 20) is \$35,316; total exports, 293,643.

TEXAS NEWS.

Mr. Jas. E. Hoy, living near Corsicana, was killed by lightning on the 7th.

Judge McAdoo is now postmaster of Marshall, and Capt. Press Maulding his assistant.

The population of Dallas is not less than 15,000. It has registered 3,286 voters.

Dallas is no longer a pay station of the United States Army.

Col. A. C. Hill, brother of Hon. Ben Hill, of Georgia, is editing the Texarkana News.

Hearne is to have a hydraulic press, to cost \$40,000.

The postmaster of Austin has authority from headquarters to offer \$500 dollars reward for the capture of the parties who robbed the stage in San Marcos bottom the other day.

Mr. Julius Frederick, an old and highly respected citizen of Galveston, died on the 15th inst.

WARD TAYLOR, editor of the Jeffersonian, shot and killed F. J. Patillo, an editor and preacher, who was well and favorably known in Eastern Texas. Bro. Patillo had many friends and but few if any enemies. He was a fine writer and an honest man; if there was ever one—for he was in the prime of life and universally esteemed.

SAN MARCOS is trying to secure the location of an Episcopal high school; \$1250 have been subscribed for the purpose.

MR. KIRKLAND, keeper of the Little River bridge, between Rockdale and Cameron, was killed on the night of the 16th by unknown parties, and his little store robbed.

THE grading of the International railroad, between Rockdale and Cameron, is rapidly progressing.

The International Company expects to complete its road to Austin by September next.

The prisoners escaped from the Brazos county jail through the negligence of the sheriff.

TITLES are honorable only when honorably worn. "Hon" does not always imply honesty abbreviated, by a long way. In that abbreviation the "H" is not necessary, because it would be "on" if it were off.