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Christian Advocate

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 29, '76

CLUB ROOMS.

A case was tried in the United States District Court at Boston to test the question whether clubs which sell liquor to their members must pay the special tax required of dealers. It was decided in the affirmative.

We know but little of the internal economy of clubs, but if it be true that they provide liquor for their members, they are no better, but in some respects a great deal worse, than the bar-rooms which are found in all our city thoroughfares. They afford opportunity for men to guzzle at will without the knowledge of those who might not approve. We heard a lady of superior intelligence remark not long since that her son was forming habits which filled her with alarm, and that she dated this unhappy change from the period when he entered his club as a member. Things may be popular and yet may be pernicious; they may be as innocent in appearance as the clear atmosphere of an August day, and yet may be laden with deadly miasma. If there are bar rooms in club rooms, they are curses. The serpent is coiling in these popular precincts and its poison may soon be in the blood of the thoughtless who come within their fascinating influence.

ALL RIGHT.—Papers of the secular faith and practice have been exercised over the fact that no visible revenue has been apparent in connection with Moody and Sankey's labors. The N. Y. *Methodist* states that their personal expenses have been small, and has been provided for by personal friends. This has supported them and this is all they have asked. The large sums raised to meet the expenses of their meetings has brought them no revenue as they have wisely decided to receive nothing from this source.

If a prima donna makes a fortune on the stage it is all right. If a popular tragedian makes half a hundred thousand dollars in one tour through the North or the South it is all right, but the possibility of a man's laying up anything for the future of his family while working for the good of others, cannot be allowed by the world. This seems hard but it is for the best. Men who would remind the world of the vanity of things temporal, and the value of an eternal heritage must so live that their lives will illustrate their preaching. The world will see to it that an increase of wealth does not make them worldly minded. It knows the tendency of riches to make man forgetful of eternity and it will not permit the preacher to be led into temptation without warning and rebuke.

MEN are slow to profit by the experience of others. Each must go through the mill himself before he learns wisdom. If this were not so, it does seem to us that many young men in our midst, when they look around and see the number of those who were once in good business standing now wrecked by the use of intoxicating liquors, they would shun the bowl and lead a more abstemious life than many are now doing.

Aggressive papers—the need.

THE TEXAS PRESS AND THE ADVOCATE.

We copy the following from the *Brenham Banner* of the 21st: "We notice a communication in the *Christian Advocate*, (Galveston), approving the course of that paper in a certain article and saying: 'That's right, give them hell, Columbia!' The letter emanates from some member of the church, who, when he wrote the above and underscored it, meant in his own mind to say, give them hell, and used the expression given above to unburden his mind and ease his conscience. It may be that we do the gentleman an injustice in attributing to him the thoughts we do, and hope that it may be so; though we must confess that we have strong grounds for thinking otherwise."

The *Banner* evidently judges our correspondent from its own standpoint, and interprets the language referred to by its own vernacular. It may be so accustomed to think and speak in a certain style, that profanity is always the first suggestion; but we would remind it that all other men have not fallen into the same habit of speech. The sensitiveness of the *Banner* respecting this expression of approval our correspondent gave may be explained by the fact that of all the papers who gave a welcome to Woodhull and Claflin during their visit to our State, the *Brenham Banner* was the most cordial and unqualified in the endorsement it gave them.

We are told the *Galveston News* copied the above. This is very natural. "Being birds of a feather," they approve Woodhull and unite in condemning our course. Will these papers accept our thanks for their liberal advertisement of the *ADVOCATE*?

We have noted with pleasure the fact that the course of the *ADVOCATE* respecting popular vices has not only met the warm approval of our readers and correspondents, but a large number of papers in the State have given us their emphatic endorsement. We accept these sheets rather than the apologists of Woodhull as the real representatives of the moral sentiment of the State. In illustration we give the following from the *Marshal Tri-Weekly Herald*:

The *Texas Christian Advocate* is making itself a name and a power in the land for its bold and honest utterances. Instead of generalizing, it strikes directly at vice and immorality, by personating and pointing it out. In its last issue it arraigns the secular press, and particularly the *Galveston News*, for its laudations of Victoria Woodhull and Tommie C. Claflin. It gives extracts from their New York paper, in which marriage is openly attacked, and free love, the licentious intercourse of the sexes, advocated. It is a scathing commentary. If after a perusal of this editorial of the *Advocate*, these women get any audiences in Texas, we shall be surprised. In these and similar disquisitions our *Galveston* cotemporary is pursuing what we have always considered the true mission of the religious press.—*Herald*.

THOSE who win can afford to laugh, but those who lose cannot afford to cry; for starvation follows closely on the heels of despondency.

WHEN those in the pen are fat and sleek the squealing is principally done by those who are shut out from the pen.

THOSE who do the largest business on the smallest capital generally have the most attractive signs.

THE people of the South have become "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but those of the North are hewers of water and drawers of wood—in the winter season.

WHEN a man gets to be able to wear seely clothing, he is to be envied if envy is ever allowable.

THOSE who are content to float with the current like dead fish are stumbling-blocks in the way of progress.

The gushings of the *News, Telegraph*, and other otherwise respectable newspapers of Texas, over the immaculate Victoria Woodhull and the charming Tommie C. Claflin, are, in our opinion, rather flat.—*Quero Star*.

"DENOMINATIONAL CANT."

The *Texas Presbyterian* of the 21st, under the above lead, criticises with much asperity a communication which appeared in the *ADVOCATE* of the 8th respecting "Union Sunday-schools." The *Presbyterian* is right in stating that the article was inserted during the editor's sickness, and we will add that had he been at his post, several expressions would have been eliminated, as we do not approve of harsh epithets while dealing with the religious convictions of other men, or the theology or ecclesiastical polity of other religious organizations.

While we regret the tone of our correspondent, we endorse his positions respecting the relation the Methodist Church holds to "Union Sunday-schools," and would suggest to the *Presbyterian* that its sweeping charge of "denominational cant," while speaking of the policy of another church, may be as offensive as any expression our correspondent has employed.

The Methodist Church does not co-operate with the "American Sunday-School Union," and for reasons which our correspondent assigns in part. We recognize the importance of "maintaining our own schools." We believe in our doctrines and usages, and desire our children to be taught accordingly. Whenever our Presbyterian friends are strong enough to maintain their own Sunday-schools, they act on this principle, and so far from charging them with "denominational cant," we cordially approve their course. Parents and churches ought to direct the religious instruction of their own children.

We agree with our correspondent in his assertion that "everybody's school is nobody's school." Like "nobody's child," too often they lack the care that gives them vitality and secures healthy growth. We agree with our correspondent in his opinion that when the teachers in Sunday-schools are of different "faiths," there will be either conflict and confusion, or the cardinal and vital truths of religion will frequently be ruled out.

With our correspondent, we regard the term "union" in this connection a "misnomer." We claim that the Methodists are as much a part of the church of Christ as are the Presbyterians, and that Arminianism has as clear a right to representation in any union movement as Calvinism. The fact that the American "Sunday-School Union" has ever been under the control of churches belonging to the Calvinistic school, and that the Calvinistic gloss is given to its literature, is the reason, and we assert the sufficient reason, why the Methodist Church should maintain its own Sunday-school work. A "union" which represents one school of theology is no more entitled to that term than "my doxy" is orthodox. We do not object to our Calvinistic friends teaching and preaching their own faith; but when they throw the charge of "denominational cant" at others who claim the same right, they may find that offensive reflection covering their own policy.

Our correspondent reports a mass meeting of Sunday-schools at Sherman, and mentions among other facts that "while all the denominational schools reported conversions in their schools, not one Union school made that report." That fact is significant. It accords with our own observation. When one teacher accepts the words of Christ, "Suffer little children to come unto me," and endeavors to bring them to the Savior in early life; while others do not believe in "children's religion;" and still another does not believe in the direct influence of the Holy Spirit in renewing the

heart, the compromise that follows the effort to keep the opposing elements in harmony must result in the absence of conversion among children. That one fact justifies the policy of denominational schools which our correspondent so warmly advocates. Believing that pastors, parents and Sunday-school teachers should endeavor to bring the children to Christ, we are in favor of denominational schools because they leave the evangelical Christian free to work in this direction. If this is "denominational cant," we plead guilty.

Our correspondent did not like the tone and spirit of Bro. Paxson, who was present in the interest of the "American Sunday-school Union." We have met Bro. P., and though we do not appreciate the enterprise he represents as he does, we esteem him highly, and by no means approve the language our correspondent applies to him. At the same time we think our *Presbyterian* conferee is hasty in assuming that his complaint is groundless. Our correspondent says that Bro. P. tried to "persuade us that we are all heathens; but was informed that Sunday-schools had preceded him about thirty or forty years." Our correspondent may be over-sensitive but the fact that he does not approve "Union Sunday-schools or Calvinism" does not prove that he cannot tell the truth. He may have misunderstood Brother Paxson's language and mistaken his spirit. Methodists are fallible—so are Presbyterians. While our correspondent may have allowed his feelings to betray him into severe expressions, the *Presbyterian* is hasty in pronouncing condemnation without ascertaining the facts of the case. We confess ourself sensitive on the point that has excited our correspondent. There is a tone assumed by many of the messengers from the North and East when they come into our State, that is to us excessively offensive. Their churches have not hitherto occupied this field, or their special enterprise is just learning of our existence; and assuming that this is missionary ground, they ignore the labors of other men and the work of other denominations, and address the people in a tone that, so far from winning, repels them. A good many of us were working in this field as Sunday-school teachers or as preachers when some of these men were Sunday-school scholars. We have had access to the same literature, and profess to have as much common sense as they enjoy; and while we are willing to learn, we are not willing to confess Texas a "heathen land," or admit that the churches which were established here before some of these men were born were idlers in this part of the Master's vineyard. With the immense influx of population into our State, the evangelical churches have a work of vast proportions to perform. We hail the workers who come to aid us in the evangelization of these multitudes; but very often we find ourselves repelled by these gratuitous assumptions on their part.

We trust our correspondent was mistaken in the spirit he attributed to Bro. Paxson; but we are not willing to admit that because our correspondent was a Methodist, and the party criticised a representative of Union Sunday-schools, is proof positive that his complaint was without foundation. Bro. Paxson may not have erred in the manner indicated, but it is a familiar failing with many who make hasty visits to our State, and the strictures of our Sherman brother may prove salutary if it reminds these workers—that other people have been to Sunday-school, and that other churches may have a life in the land.

Outlook.

ACCORDING to the *Baptist Year Book* the aggregate Baptist membership in this country is 1,761,171.

An official return shows there are one hundred and thirty-nine distinct religious sects in England.

EIGHTY-FOUR of the expatriated German Jesuits have gone to Asia and twenty to Africa.

THE population of this country the past century has increased eleven fold and the churches thirty-seven fold.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) will meet in Talmage's Tabernacle the third week in May.

A GREAT Sunday-school assembly will be held at Clear Lake, Iowa, June 27th, on the plan of the Chautauqua Assembly.

WHILE pulling down the old Dutch church, New York City, recently, a Dutch Bible was found of the date of 1777.

THE suit for the possession of Logan's chapel, in Blount county, Tennessee, has been decided in favor of the M. E. Church, South.

IN the United States there are in the Catholic Church one cardinal, ten archbishops, fifty-six bishops, and 5,074 priests.

THERE are now in Australia 30,000 members with 300,000 attendants on its worship; and yet it is only twenty-four years old.

THE Sunday-schools on the Western continent, including officers, teachers and scholars, numbers 6,850,869 according to the statistics.

THE revival under Father Chini-qui at Montreal continues. It is estimated that two thousand have renounced Popery for simple trust in Christ.

THE mission work in Italy under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church reports 7 missionaries, 12 native preachers, and one church valued at \$10,000.

THE American Board has appropriated \$1,000 to open a mission 200 miles inland from the Zulu mission stations in Africa; Rev. W. K. Pinkerton is to establish the mission.

THE Journal of Evangelical Missions estimates that there is in the world 1559 missionary stations and 2132 missionaries. England raises the largest amount of money for the mission work and America comes next.

IT is stated that the Woman's Missionary Societies of this country last year contributed \$800,000 to foreign missions. If a woman ate the first apple, her daughters are endeavoring to repair the evil.

A RECENT estimate places the Methodist membership, embracing all branches throughout the world, at 14,500,000. John Wesley would say: "Behold what God hath wrought."

THE largest theatre in Calcutta, with a seating capacity of two thousand, was filled to its utmost capacity during the Sunday service, held by Philip Phillips, the singing pilgrim.

THE General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet in Savannah, May 18th. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D.D., moderator of the last assembly.

THE African Church reports 6 bishops; 1,334 preachers; 172,272 members; 25 Conferences; 1,971 Sunday-schools; 98,008 scholars; and \$507,550 contributed for religious purposes, of \$143,000 was for new church buildings. They had no help from their Northern brethren.

IN one of the Gilbert Islands in the South seas a year ago there were thirty reported to have abandoned heathenism; now 320 are professed faith in Christ. On another island the Christians have increased in the same time from 14 to over 400. The work is in charge of English missionaries.

A BURMAH Bible and Trade Society is in operation. Last year it raised \$611, and spent most of it in printing tracts of which, with Bibles, it circulated 36,702 copies.

THE papers tell of an Episcopalian preacher in Denver, California, who embraced Swedenborgianism, and announced the fact, and went to work to gather a congregation who agreed with him on that faith. We respect that man far above those who after embracing Swedenborgianism remain in their old denomination and seek to infect it with their new religion.

Twelve hundred conversions are reported at a revival at Moonte, Australia.

Ohio Open Communion Baptist Association has increased to 134 churches and 7000.

Lord Radstock, the English evangelist, has been holding meetings in Belgium, with cheering results.

Messrs. Hammond and Bently have visited Baltimore in company with several servants from Washington City. The church where they held services was crowded.

Forty members have been received during the past year at the American Chapel at Paris. The Chapel is self-supporting. It has a Sunday-school, Bible class and a missionary association.

It is three years since three Presbyterian missionaries began their work in Mexico, and now they have a membership of over 1500.

There are six vacant Baptist churches in Brooklyn, New York. Under Methodist economy a preacher would have been appointed within a very few days after each vacancy occurred.

It is said there are fifty-four Presbyterian ministers without work in Brooklyn, New York. If they were Methodist preachers, a bishop or presiding elder would soon find them an appointment.

The members of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, are trained for active work. Evening prayer-meetings in private houses are conducted by them. On one evening sixty meetings were held at as many different houses, beginning the same hour.

The ladies of a Presbyterian Church, in Kentucky, recently notified their pastor that there was a sum of money, subject to his order, in bank to pay his expenses to the Centennial. And now what we are waiting for is that we may learn what bank we are to draw on for like favor.

Dr. Young in a letter to the Western *Methodist* states that "more than fifty biblical students have matriculated in Vanderbilt University. The Chancellor speaks in the highest terms of the class. They represent nearly one-half the Conferences in our Southern connection."

The colonel of an Italian regiment newly confiscated some Bibles distributed among the soldiers. The government has disavowed the action, and thus the bigotry of the Catholic colonel enables freedom of conscience to make another advanced movement in that land.

BISHOP SCOTT at a late Conference said, he wished there was not a "station" in the church, and that the old plan of a four week's circuit with a colleague to work it up were restored to Methodism. The suggestion is worthy of thought.

FIGURES and facts always command attention. In Canada from 1861 to 1871 the Episcopal Church has increased at the rate of six per cent., the Catholics eight per cent., Presbyterians fifteen per cent., Baptists nineteen per cent., and the Methodists nearly twenty seven per cent.

THE Catholic clergy of Spain are vigorously canvassing the country for signatures to a petition to the Cortes asking for Catholic unity. What have American Catholics to say about this course? In Spain religious liberty is regarded by the clergy as persecution of the Catholic Church. If there be Catholic unity this must be the Catholic doctrine here.

A Washington City correspondent of the *Central Christian Advocate*, speaking of the revival in progress in Washington City, states that "members of Congress, saloon proprietors and professional gentlemen are among those who are subjects of saving power." That is encouraging. "Members of Congress" are being converted! There is hope for the nation yet.

A Mexican paper states that there are at this time in Mexico 125 Protestant congregations, 11 churches, 99 halls of worship; \$139,000 is the probable value of church property; 28 free day-schools, 28 night schools, 2 orphanages, 2 theological seminaries, 6 presses employed in the publication of religious literature, 6 religious periodicals, 122 agents employed, \$100,000 spent the past year in carrying on the work. If these figures are verified it shows remarkable vigor and success in this recently opened field.

Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS APRIL 29, 76

COMANCHE, April 7.—Mr. Editor: Your preacher in charge of Comanche Station arrived at his post with his family about the middle of January; found that the stewards had been awake to their duty and had a house in readiness in a very pleasant portion of our town. Since then, our people have had regular appointments, generally two services on Sunday. The Presbyterian church here has for its pastor a very excellent man in the person of Rev. W. A. Smith. The Missionary Baptists also have a noble man for their pastor, Rev. J. V. Harris.

Our congregations are generally large, quiet and attentive. We have two weekly prayer-meetings, well attended both by members of the church and by those not belonging to any church. We have a Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of about fifty pupils, which has been in successful operation for about two years. This Sunday-school is superintended by Prof. D. S. Switzer, principal of Comanche Masonic Institute, a member of the Methodist church, a model man and a good teacher.

Prof. Switzer is liberally patronized in our town, as he has a school of about sixty-five pupils. Our Methodist brethren have ordered a Sunday school Library, and one dozen copies of the Sunday-school Visitor, from Nashville, and when they come to hand will organize a Sunday-school in the Methodist church; this however will be held at such an hour as will give all our people an opportunity to attend both schools. We regard the church at Comanche in a prosperous condition. Several persons have united with us by certificate and others have promised to do likewise. We have a good many outsiders in our town and community, but we cheerfully give them credit of being peaceable, high-toned people. Methinks I can see the swelling of the bud which will ere long blossom and bear fruit to the honor and glory of God, by the ingathering of souls, and the upbuilding of His Zion. We feel that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. The people have ministered to our temporal wants, and we have in our humble way, endeavored to serve them as their pastor. One more item and I desist: The first day of April, as every one knows, is called All-fools' day. Permit me to mention the ingenious contrivance made by our people to surprise your unworthy correspondent and his family. Late in the afternoon of the above named day, the good people of our town began to call on us at our house, and continued at intervals till nearly night, when about twenty persons were present, all remaining until time for tea. The hostess was then informed that her guests had had no supper. She did not act, however, as did the early disciples of our master, when in a desert place, and the time was far past and the multitude had nothing to eat. She began at once to prepare for tea, but was prevented from proceeding. The male members of our company now withdrew, but returned very soon loaded with baskets full of the choicest luxuries, in great variety, which they had deposited near by. A table was spread and decorated which would have honored a marriage feast. All ate, and enjoyed the repast; much remained unconsumed, which was appropriated to the future enjoyment of their preacher and his family. After supper, we had a social hour, then prayer, sang praises to God and adjourned, all realizing how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Several handsome and highly appreciated presents were made to the family of your correspondent. May God in His mercy reward his people for these, as well as many other manifestations of benevolence to their unworthy servant.—B. H. JOHNSON.

Who Said That?

At five o'clock in the morning our servant, who had just risen, was summoned to the street-door by a sharp ring of the bell. Servants rise early in the east of France. A laboring man who stood at the door, but did not give his name, told her in a few hurried words that a traveler passing through the town on the previous day had fallen seriously ill, and desired to see her minister, the pastor of the little Protestant church in the town of Bar-le-duc. He gave the address of the lodging and said no more.

Two or three hours afterwards the pastor went to the house that had been indicated, but could hear of no sick stranger. Thinking a mistake might have been made in the number, he went to the right and to the left, but could hear of no traveler, and was about to give up the search as fruitless, when, seeing a long dark passage, he thought he would make another attempt, and went knocking in vain at several doors. A narrow dark staircase led from the bottom of this passage to some squalid-looking apartments inhabited by the poorest of the poor. But no sick man seemed to be there.

A flight of open steps, little better than a ladder, with an old rope for a banister, led still higher to some attics. The bare possibility of the stranger being up there induced the pastor to ascend these steps and knock at the door. Receiving no answer he ventured to lift the latch, and entering, he saw a man lying on what was intended for a bed, and apparently on the verge of the eternal world.

Could this be the stranger? The minister drew near and asked if he had sent for him. But the sick man showed no apparent consciousness of his presence.

There was absolutely nothing

in the room to afford any clue as to the man's identity, or to show what, in that Roman Catholic country, might be his religion—no picture, no crucifix, no Bible, no book—nothing but a broken chair; no trace of a friendly hand or nurse or earthly comforter. All looked bare and cheerless.

After asking several questions which elicited no reply, the pastor, trusting the sick man might still retain some slight degree of consciousness, drew from his pocket a New Testament, which opened at the fourteenth chapter of St. John's gospel, and he read slowly and distinctly, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you."

Here the dying man, greatly to the surprise and pleasure of the minister, opened his glassy eyes and asked, "Who says that?"

The minister replied, "Jesus;" and thought it better to go on reading.

When the sixth verse was read—"Jesus saith unto him, I am the way, the truth and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by Me"—the sick one again opened his eyes and said, "Is that your Jesus?"

"Yes, and I hope He is your also."

The chapter was read to the twenty-seventh verse: "Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"Does your Jesus say that?" asked the man with earnestness, but in a faint voice.

"Yes, He says that."

"Then I love him!"

He said no more. These must have been his last words.

The pastor offered a short prayer to God, in the name of that Jesus, and left the house musing in his heart who this dying man could be, and whether or not he was the stranger whom he had been asked to visit. There was about the man a strange undefinable mixture of ignorance and love. How singular that, appearing deaf to the voice of man, and dead to all human and earthly concerns, the tender voice of Jesus should have at once opened his eyes and moved his lips.

"Surely," thought the pastor to himself, "wherever the stranger may have been whom I was asked to visit, but could not find, this is the man to whom God has sent me to-day."

In the dusk of the evening he returned to the sick man's chamber, hoping he might find him still alive. But he was gone, and upon inquiry amongst the neighbors, it turned out that he was a Jew.

What his past life had been the minister asked not. Had he lived consistently as a Jew? What opportunities had been given him of hearing about the true Messiah? Was their not already some preparation of heart and of the mind to receive the truth? The pastor was content to leave the answers to these questions till that day when all secrets shall be revealed; but he doubted not that, like the simple-minded Nathaniel, he was "an Israelite indeed."

Hidden amongst the silver birch and willow trees that skirt the northern declivity of a steep hill, quite out of sight of human habitations, lies the little Jewish cemetery. Curiosity as yet had not led my footsteps in that direction. But now something more than mere curiosity drew me from time to time to this romantic spot. Once and again, not only while the grave was still fresh, but after it was overgrown with the flowering herbs of that hilly district, I would make my way through the thick brushwood, and looking over the rude fence which protected the burial-ground from the profane feet of Gentile neighbors, I would gaze on this quiet nook, and ever and anon remember the dying words of the poor Jew, whilst the tender, mighty voice of Jesus seemed to say to me: "Thy brother shall rise again."

The first day that Artemus Ward entered Toledo, travel-worn and seedy, he said to an editor who was on the street, "Mister, where could I get a good square meal for twenty five cents?" He was told, "I say, Mister," said he, "where could I get the twenty-five cents?"

A Washington correspondent says that Grant has never made a mistake in the size of the men he has chosen for office, but that he has run to meat and bones rather than to brains.

Theodore Tilton now travels on his lecture tours accompanied by his daughters, Florence and Alice.

Josh Billings haz rote a pla. It will be spelt rong from end to end. The heroze iz a hornit and a mule.

Santa Anna lives in the city of Mexico. He is poor, decrepit and eighty; but he looks like Humboldt.

Baron Rothschild is the hardest working banker in Paris. He devotes twelve hours a day to business.

Cable news from London gravely informs us that "Khedives have fallen 1 1/2." There's an item az iz an item.

Bombay is to spend \$25,000 on an equestrian statue to her late royal guest. Nothing Parseemonious about that.

The New York World says that Commodore Vanderbilt's wealth is estimated at between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000.

Some credit left yet. Ten millions of dollars were paid in London last month on account of new loans for American enterprises.

Professor Swing, in a recent sermon at Chicago, said "latterly wine had done as much harm as lace," and the congregation applauded.

A good many struggling store keepers will not shed a tear over New York's merchant prince. In these hard times a man has to hoard his tears.

To be published shortly: "Two Weeks Before the Senate," by the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," with annotations.

The Chinese employed in the factories at North Adams, Mass., are out growing their superstitions in regard to the returning of their dead to China, and have begun to bury them in the North Adams cemetery.

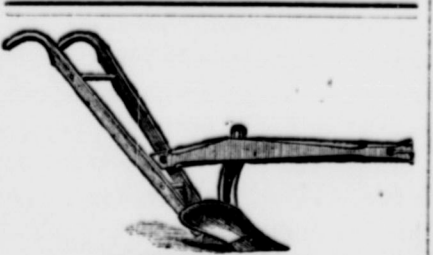
Said a young doctor to a lady patient: "You must take exercise for your health, my dear." "All right. I'll jump at the first offer." They were married about six months afterward.

It is estimated that within a radius of two miles at La Salle, Niagara county, there are 82,000 fruit trees growing. Of course, 37,300 are apple, 42,100 peach, 1800 quince, 3000 pear, and 500 crab-apple trees.

The Queen's son-in-law, Lorne, although a Liberal, voted for the Empire Bill. There are more kinds of discipline than party discipline.

A Sioux Warrior's Pictured Diary. (From the Omaha Republican.)

Among the interesting relics brought back by gentlemen connected with Gen. Crook's recent expedition against hostile Indians, and found in the village of Crazy Horse after it was abandoned by the band, and previous to its destruction by Gen. Crook's soldiers, was a book full of curious drawings, which appeared to be the military record, expressed in picture form, of some of the young warriors belonging to the Indian band. We have seen the book, which contains many sketches, remarkable for bold delineation and truthfulness to nature, bearing in mind, of course, that the same is the work of an untutored Indian artist. The pictures represent attacks on American wagon trains, parties traveling along the highway. In a few instances female figures occur. The victims are pictured as being scalped, shot with rifles and arrows, and stabbed with lances. In some of the pictures the parties attacked are Indians of other tribes, Crows and Pawnees being especially noticeable. Nearly all the scenes are painted in bright colors; the blue uniforms of the murdered soldiers and the red trappings of the Sioux braves are especially vivid. It is quite certain that every scene so pictured was an actual occurrence. The warrior to whom this book belonged has a very sanguinary record, if that is true. The book itself appears to have been an account book that was stolen from some post trader. It bears date of 1869.



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Orders from Granges with seal of Grange attached for \$50.00, and upwards, filled at same discount as dealers. Send for Price List.

OFFICERS: W. W. LANG, President; W. F. JONES, Treasurer; W. W. WARREN, Sec. and Financial Agent; G. A. KELLY, General Superintendent. Address: TEXAS GRANGE MANUFACTURING CO., 202-204 Jeffers on, Texas.

GALVESTON, Vichy AND Kissingen WATERS ON DRAUGHT At PRESTON & ROHRA'S Drug Store, 178 Market Street, bet. 21st and 22d Sts.

30,000 SACKS Course and Fine Liverpool Salt. 3,500 BARRELS Rosedale Cement. ALSO PLASTER PARIS and PLASTERING HAIR on hand and for sale by C. W. ADAMS & CO. Galveston, Texas.

H. E. HESS, G. JUNEMANN. HESS & JUNEMANN. DEALERS IN

Wood and Coal. Cor. 27th and Mechanic Streets GALVESTON, TEXAS. Orders left at OUR ORDER BOXES throughout the city, or at our office, will receive our personal attention and be delivered Free of Charge.

ASH, OAK AND PINE WOOD, LONG, SAWED AND SPLIT. Constantly on Hand.

THE CENTENNIAL Coffee and Ice Cream Stand! CENTRE STREET. Market and Postoffice Streets Open from 5 A. M. until 10 P. M., Daily. Mrs. E. F. DUKE, Proprietress.

HOWE'S PATENT MOSQUITO-BAR FRAME. Price in Walnut, \$1 00. Address: WILI. F. HOWE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

J. V. WHITE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SADDLERY AND Harness, 110 TREMONT STREET.

IN STORE. 3000 Sacks Coffee EX "FRIEDE" TO ARRIVE. 3500 Sacks Coffee PER "MAIRE" M. KOPPEL, GALVESTON, TEX. 1876! Texas State Fair!

The Seventh Annual State Fair of Texas will be held in the STATE FAIR GROUNDS in HOUSTON, COMMENCING TUESDAY, MAY SECOND, AND CLOSING SATURDAY, MAY SIXTH. Enlarged Premiums

Incr eased Attraction TEXANS! THIS IS YOUR EXHIBITION Continue to make it the pride of the State. COME PREPARED TO SHOW THE PRO ducts of your Farms or Workshops, and prove that Texas is not only an Empire in Domain, but in Industry and Enterprise.

Shaw & Blaylock, ARE THE Cheapest Printers in the State. They will Compare Figures.

They will compare style of work, With Other Offices, onfident the verdict will be in their favor.

GALVESTON J. C. CORHAM, MANUFACTURER OF Saddles and Harness AND DEALER IN BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WHIPS, LEATHER, PLANTATION and SPRING WAGONS. Galveston, Texas.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. HOME OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. The most successful LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of its age in the world! Departments established, and the Company authorized to work throughout the United States. Funds invested in each department.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE. Represented by interested parties to be of "No Account." "WILL WEAR OUT IN SIX MONTHS ETC." We offer the following CHALLENGE: That we select a Wilson Machine—the other party to select the same price machine of their make.

STOVES. BURKE'S PATENT HOT AIR RANGE. The most perfect and complete cooking apparatus in use—having the only heating and broiling oven in the world. FOR SALE BY E. M. BROCK, 121 & 123 Postoffice Street.

CROSSMAN & SIMPSON, UNDERTAKERS. Ware-rooms: Corner Winne and Center Streets, Galveston.

"BRILLIANT!" SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES Are the Best in the World! They are perfectly achromatic, and transmit only pure light. The lens are tempered in frozen oil, which makes them harder than pebbles.

G. Seeligson & Co., GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, Etc., Etc. 108 & 170 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Machinery Agency, W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. Ames' Engines, Water-tow Engines, Steam Mills, Hoe's Saws, Steam Pumps, Boiler Pumps, Belting, Lathes, &c.

Steele, Wood & Co., HARDWARE. Cutlery, Guns, Plows, Nails, etc., etc. Have a full stock in their line, including Builder's, Plantation, Blacksmith's Mechanics' and Housekeeping Hardware.

MRS. E. MOORE, FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER, Galveston, Texas. LADIES IN THE INTERIOR OF TEXAS, who anticipate visiting the Centennial, and others who can not call in person, can send their orders for Spring and Summer dresses, and traveling suits, which will be made on short notice in the latest New York and European styles, and guarantee satisfaction. She makes a specialty of Bridal Outfits.

E. E. Rice & Co., GROCERS. Have received a supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. (Every paper guaranteed) ALSO SEED POTATOES, FINE TEAS, Etc., Etc.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE. Represented by interested parties to be of "No Account." "WILL WEAR OUT IN SIX MONTHS ETC." We offer the following CHALLENGE: That we select a Wilson Machine—the other party to select the same price machine of their make.

STOCKS IN THE SOUTH. We offer extra inducements to the interior buyer in the following line of goods: HARDWARE, TINWARE, SADDLERY, WOODENWARE, WAGON AND BUGGY TIMBER, IRON AND STEEL.

J. S. BROWN & CO., SURGEON. ROOM NO. 10, GIARDIN HOUSE. Cor. Market and 24th St. ects. GALVESTON TEXAS.

LAMPS AND OILS. Lamp Trimmings, Portable Gas, kets, Tin and japanned ware, Etc., Etc. OILS: SEPTOLINE, SOLAR, CRYSTAL, INSULIN, HEAD-LIGHT, PRATT'S, BEETLE & HAMBURG, BURNERS, BRILLIANT & NONPAREIL. FLUIDS: PETROLINE, GASOLINE, BENZINE, NAPHTHA and the various products of PETROLEUM.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of our justly celebrated CISTERN!

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

Turnley & Collins, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cor. Strand and 22d Street, up-stairs. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 29, '76

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.

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

PAIRS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. JOINT BOARD PUBLICATION.

The ADVOCATE having been permitted to direct the course of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following joint board of publication:

West Texas Conference. JOHN W. DEWILLIAMS, O. A. FISHER, J. G. WALKER.

North Texas Conference. W. C. HAINES, W. F. EASTLING.

Northwest Texas Conference. THOS. STANFORD, T. W. HINES, W. C. YOUNG.

East Texas Conference. M. S. FINLEY, D. MOISE, JOHN ADAMS.

Texas Conference. J. W. WHIPPLE, R. D. DASHIELL, J. M. WESSON.

Read. Read. Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs!

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

Table listing premiums: GIVES AWAY SILVER SEWING MACHINES BOOKS SILVER AWAY.

It is a condition that preparation on subscriptions sent must be made before any premium is forwarded.

Those desiring to work for a premium will please so state; as we do not offer both Premiums and Commissions.

- Premium No. 1.—Three Subscribers.—A beautiful silver napkin-ring. Retail price \$1.00. Premium No. 2.—Eleven Subscribers.—Child's silver set, (knife, fork and spoon), just the thing for a birthday present. Retail price, \$1.25.

(All of the above articles will be purchased of the City of Galveston, of this city—and will be forwarded under his guarantee. The reliability of this house is well established as first-class.)

- Premium No. 10.—One Hundred Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$50.00. Premium No. 11.—One Hundred and Ten Subscribers.—No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$50.00.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

When articles are rejected, we must apologize to give reasons therefor.

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.

In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

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

Articles refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

Parties desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for our 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.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments

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

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Corpus Christi station, May 29, 31. Dateville circuit, at Boggs', June 3, 4.

PALESTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Athens Circuit, at Mittle Springs, April 29, 30. Rockport Circuit, at Finck's, May 6, 7.

SHIRMAN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Dexter Circuit, at Cedar Springs, April 29, 30. Denison Circuit, at Dickson's Chapel, May 6, 7.

MAIRSHALL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Eldorado Circuit, at Boggs', May 13, 14. Halville Cir. at Halville, May 6, 7.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Comanche Cir. at Elmer's, April 29, 30. Comanche Sta. May 6, 7.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Georgetown, at Mactonia, April 18, 19. Rockdale, May 6, 7.

STEEPLESVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Jacksonville Circuit, at Jackson, April 29, 30. Black Springs Mission, at Eby's school-house, May 6, 7.

WACO DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Martin Station, April 29, 30. Owensville Circuit, Englewood, May 6, 7.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Brenham Station and Mission, April 29, 30. Chappell Hill Station, May 6, 7.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Huntsville Station, May 6, 7. Wilkes circuit, at Montgomery, May 13, 14.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Wesley Station, April 29, 30. Chastity, May 6, 7.

AUSTIN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. West Point Cir. at West Point, April 29, 30. Wilkes circuit, at Montgomery, May 13, 14.

THE GOSPEL'S SPREAD

Awake! awake! celestial lyre. Fill up our feeble souls with fire. Touch the cords with tender night.

Come! Oh come! thou gentle dove. From thy holy ark above. Teach thy people how to feel; Stamp salvation on every hill.

Correspondence.

Growth in Grace.

It is as much the duty of Christians to grow in grace as it is the duty of men to give themselves to religion at first.

much more upon piety than upon anything else. The greatest talents on earth are useless and mischievous, unless sacrificed by genuine piety.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. When weariness comes over worshippers, devotion is dying off.

That which gives us occasion for sorrow should give us occasion for prayer. To have ideas is to gather flowers. To think is to weave them into garlands.

THE elegant jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., on the corner of Tremont and Market streets, Galveston.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood, cures Scrofula and diseases of the Skin.

MILINERY. Madame Paul Knoll, proprietress of the fashionable and magnificently stocked Millinery and Hair establishment.

MACHINERY. WIGGIN & SIMPSON.—Engines 12 to 20 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

H. SCHERFFUS, 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.

SITUATION WANTED. BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER. In Some First-Class SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY in Texas. To Teach COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC

INVESTMENT OF \$200! One of our customers purchased a spread on 100 shares of New York Central, the Put at 100, the Call at 108, buying 100 shares against the Put at 107, which were sold at 114, selling at the same price the other 100 shares called at 108, netting a profit of \$1,250.

Specious names are lent to cover vices. Levity of behavior is the bane of all that is good and virtuous.

COLD SPRINGS, April 7.—Mr. Editor: The cause of temperance is hopefully and cheerfully moving forward in this vicinity.

DOUGLAS, April 8.—Mr. Editor: My second quarterly meeting passed off on the fifth and sixth insts., and, though in the middle of the week, the attendance was good.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. When weariness comes over worshippers, devotion is dying off.

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO. are selling elegant new 7 Oct. Rosewood PIANOS for \$250.

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PALACE ORGANS THE BEST IN THE WORLD



Manufactured by the LORING & BLAKE ORGAN CO., of Worcester, Mass., and Toledo, O.



CHATHAM COTTON GINS & CORN MILLS. Offers the celebrated Cotton Gins and Corn Mills at prices to suit the hard times.

READ THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE Murray Hill Publishing Co. John P. Jewett, Manager.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New pills marked out to Health by that plain, old-fashioned, PAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

THE elegant jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., on the corner of Tremont and Market streets, Galveston.

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The only organ made in which is successfully combined the best essential qualities of tone, power, depth, brilliancy, and sympathetic dulceness.

CHATHAM COTTON GINS & CORN MILLS. Offers the celebrated Cotton Gins and Corn Mills at prices to suit the hard times.

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Agents 5000 good Agents can find profitable employment in the sale of the foregoing publications.

AGENTS WANTED TO TELL IT ALL. To Philadelphia and RETURN. Agents Above R. R. Ticket (it also adds \$10 each a day easily earned extra money for your paper, picture, etc.)

FREE TICKET To Philadelphia and RETURN. Agents Above R. R. Ticket (it also adds \$10 each a day easily earned extra money for your paper, picture, etc.)

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING BOOK. FILLMORE'S Songs of Glory. Is the best book in the field. The sentiment is good, and the songs are grand.

BLUMYER MFG CO. CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE-ALARM BELLS. Fine work, low price, fully warranted. Catalogue of goods full particulars, sent free on postal card.

THE Louisiana Cotton Drill. Patented by H. Steckler, Jr., Iberia, La. April 20, '75. RICHARD FROTSCHER, Manufacturer and Proprietor, NEW ORLEANS.

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

SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator. INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Dyspepsia. INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Bilious Disorders.

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.
GALVESTON, TEXAS APRIL 29, 76

"The Literature of Hell" is what the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* styles the immoral publications that now deluge the land.

It is not enough that the preacher know how to load; he must know how to fire.—*Exchange*.

When you have fired, stop. An empty gun never gets the game.

"THE grand social event of the season is the ball given by the Galveston Artillery Company."—*City Paper*.

From which good people will infer that the social status of Galveston is unseasonable.

SAYS a writer: "Every preacher should feel that each sermon may be his last." That's good! We know of preachers who, if they so felt, would be at the mourner's bench rather than in the pulpit.

OUR religious exchanges complain, many of them, that they are overrun with correspondence—that they are compelled to decline some for want of space, etc. All we have to request is this: Either give us more correspondence, dear brethren, or throw more pepper-sauce into your editorials. "Essay," we say, is not in demand just now.

THE Battle of San Jacinto was celebrated in Galveston with what the secular press terms "appropriate ceremonies." It is a memorable day in the history of Texas, and it is certainly proper that Texas should celebrate it. But we differ with the secular press as to the *entire* appropriateness of the ceremonies in Galveston. The levens of whisky, etc., and dancing predominated. As the heroes of that battle were neither dancers or drunkards that we know of, we do not consider these things appropriate.

HON. TRUSTEN POLK.

The *St. Louis Christian Advocate* of the 19th brings us the sad intelligence of the death of ex-Governor Polk, who died at 1 A. M., Sunday the 16th. His death will send sorrow throughout the Southern church. The *St. Louis Advocate* in the following expresses the feelings of multitudes who knew and appreciated his worth:

"We have not words to express our sense of the magnitude of the loss the church and community have sustained in the death of this true and noble man. His upright, active and useful life, his consistent Christian walk and conversation, his deep personal piety, evidenced by his unblameable life, will all be remembered by those who knew him long as their memories last, and this remembrance is a rich legacy left to the church and the world."

We see it stated that in the State of New York, \$106,000,000, is expended for liquor by its consumers. This is said to be double the receipts of all the railroads in the State, and about two-thirds the amount of the wages paid to laborers in agriculture and manufacture. From these figures we can form some estimate of the enormous tax the people of this land pay to support this traffic which brings only woe to the consumer and wretchedness to his home. The money spent for liquor in Galveston would build a sea wall on its Gulf front which would make it secure against any cyclone that ever swept the coast. The amount spent in Texas would very soon double the length of its railroads. The amount wasted in any town in the State would build well appointed school houses and support first-class teachers. Stop liquor drinking and we stop a large percentage of the crime in the land, while the money annually wasted for liquor would educate every boy and girl in the nation.

"STREET'S MONTHLY."—We have had the pleasure of a call from Bro. Street, who with his lady are visiting our city in the interest of their journal.

HOW TO REACH THE MASSES.

The question: "How can we reach the masses?" is one that moves deeply the heart of every earnest Christian. If all the sittings in the churches of any city in the United States were filled, a vast majority of the population would be left outside. In Galveston, were all the people next Sunday to take it into their heads to go to the churches, both Protestant and Catholic, not more than one in five could find a seat. The church has not yet provided room in the house of God only for a moderate percentage of the population; and then these churches are not crowded. More people enter the bar-rooms of an ordinary city in our land than go to church. We will guarantee that larger crowds thronged the gambling halls of Galveston last Sunday night than listened to the words of the preachers. There were more curses than songs of praise; more blasphemy on the lips of the people than prayers. There are thousands who seldom enter the dens of iniquity who never go to church. Hundreds who have been raised in Christian homes drift away from the church, and years pass and not a member of their households ever enter a place of prayer. Our churches only touch the outskirts of that vast throng of human life moving steadily toward the eternal world. "How shall we reach the masses?"

Our Savior answered the question over eighteen hundred years ago. He told us to go to them. When the marriage feast was provided and the invited guests refused to come, the heart of the master of the house was stirred within him, and he said to his servants: "Go out into the streets and lanes of the city and bring in the poor and the maimed, and the halt and the blind," and when the stewards obeyed the command "yet there was room," and the master of the feast sent them from the city to the country with the command: "Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." The church of Christ is swinging back into Judaism. It builds its ecclesiastical Jerusalem, it erects its temples and invites the people to come there and find redemption. It waits with wonderful patience for the people moving in dense columns to eternity to turn of their own accord and hunt up the paths of redemption. The gospel is essentially aggressive. "Go into all the world and preach." Go to the world; for be assured the world will not come to you. Seek the souls of men in the streets and lanes of the city, and along the highways and hedges of the country, and by the power of solemn warning, earnest appeal, affectionate entreaty, "compel them to come in." By no other plan can the masses of our population be reached.

We stood the other night in company with some earnest laymen in one of the markets of our city mid a congregation of one and two hundred souls. The hard damp pavement, the stalls and blocks and hooks of the butchers made it a strange temple in which to worship God. Some of the crowd were smoking; some moving restlessly about, talking and laughing, boys romped as boys under no control at home or abroad are likely to do; while drunken men with maudlin words disturbed the worship of some who were not familiar with such scenes; but the larger portion of that company were solemn, respectful and attentive. Not one in ten were attendants on any church in the city. The fine clothes of our city congregations keep thousands of the people from the sanctuary. With soiled and threadbare garments—the best their poverty can supply—they shrink sensitively from contact with the rustling silk and waving feathers of their richer neighbors. But they were out at that open air meeting. Mothers

were there standing patiently in their every-day clothes; some with babes in their arms, for they had no nurse at home with whom to leave them; others, with children gathering around them listening to the songs, bowed their heads reverently in prayer, and listening with earnest spirit to the message which fell from the lips of preachers and laymen. We have preached in fine churches, in log school houses, on the camp ground and at basket meetings; but we never felt that we were more directly in the line of obedience to the command of the Savior than when surrounded by that congregation made up almost entirely of unconverted men and women; we tried to preach to them the gospel of Christ. In such a throng one could realize the feelings of the apostle whose "spirit it was stirred within him, when he saw the city wholly given up to idolatry; and without waiting for a church to be built, he pressed the "synagogues of the gospel, and made Mars Hill a temple where free salvation was proclaimed.

We can reach the masses when we go to them. Many may smoke and jeer while we try to worship God; rude men and ruder women, with reasons steeped in rum, may interrupt; but the man who recoils when the world jostles him as he presses on with his message is a sorry soldier in the militant church of Christ. Multitudes will listen gladly as they did when the apostolic army first invaded the strongholds of worldliness and error in Jerusalem. The waters may be stirred; the irregular methods will be criticized; men and women with more propriety than piety will not approve; but we will reach the masses. Men and women who are spending their lifetime under the shadows of churches without crossing their portals will be compelled to listen to the invitations of mercy. Take to them your best songs—there is power in music; take with you your leading members; let them see that the church is interested in their salvation and that rich men and fine women wish them to share the abundance of the marriage feast. Go to them with the love of Christ in your hearts, leaning on His arm—relying on His spirit—and you will find a way to reach the masses.

A CONUNDRUM worth pondering: Is "progressive Americanism" a success in all its features? For instance—parents have an ambition for their children above the sphere which they themselves have occupied. How many industrious and successful mechanics ruin their sons in the attempt to make professional men or merchants of them? How many farmers mar the happiness of their daughters by encouraging them to look above a farmer for a husband—often resulting in their marriage to sorry sharpers and silly fools? Teach your daughters that men superior to them in education and position do not always associate with them for good; and let your sons understand that if they marry girls educated in habits above their fortunes they are not likely to have good wives. It is better to have a wife grateful for more than she expected than grumbling at less. Going up the hill of fortune together is delightful; but coming down, it is rough-riding in the extreme. Not to make haste slowly in social progress is to gravitate toward shoddy.

REV. E. S. SMITH.—Bro. Smith, President of Anderson Female College, spent several days with us, doing good service in our pulpit last Sunday. He tells us that the good people of Huntsville are devising liberal things respecting the institution under his charge.

AN APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

For months the *ADVOCATE* has been waging relentless war fare upon vice of all kinds and its abettors. For months it has issued its appeals to the people, urging them to raise up in the might and majesty of their power and end the reign of immorality that has for years held sway over the destinies of this city. For months it has been hurling its anathemas against the ungodly hordes who subsist themselves upon the profits of the card table, and delight in nothing so much as in damping the souls and blasting the fair names of the young men who are rising up to receive the holy heritage won for freemen by heroes one hundred years ago.

We have labored in the suppression of the popular vices that prevail in our city and State with all the means at our disposal and with all the strength we possessed. A few pious men in our midst have given to us the support of their commendation and have urged us to keep up the fight until victory should come to reward our labors. A few of the mothers in our Israel, devout women, who are following with their tears and their prayers the downward steps of erring sons, have come to us and begged us in God's name never to abandon the fight until the tempting temples of sin were despoiled of their vicious attractions, and the wayward brought back to the love and fear of God. From abroad, floods of letters have floated in upon us, bringing the heartiest expressions of approval and perfumed with prayers for the success of our undertaking.

So far we have accomplished but little; the gilded temples still stand and are frequented by their well-known habitués with an occasional convert to sin; the gambling tables are nightly crowded by old men and young, who hazard hope, happiness and the tenderest associations of home upon the turn of a dice. Tears still flow as anxious mothers watch the progress of their sons on the downward road to ruin, with no hand in sight to reach forth and save them as brands from a burning fire.

But we are not discouraged. The moral influences we have excited tend to hopeful consummations. If we have not annihilated vice, we have at least robbed it of respectability, and prudent men who value their characters are beginning to grow more cautious in the selection of their associates. The gamblers themselves have felt the sting of our lash. The officials here have felt the force of our arguments and have cringed beneath the withering exposures we have made of their wilful neglect of duty. They have cried out with pain as we have plied the lash of incontrovertible truths to their guilty backs, and have rushed madly into print only to evade but not deny the charges of criminal neglect we have laid at their feet. They have tried to frighten us with threats and then to cajole us into a desistance from our course with honeyed words; but we have heeded them not. We believe that there is duty in our course, and so long as Satan stands in the way of the moral advancement of this city, so long will we continue to cry out against him and to denounce and expose the fraudulent attractions with which he is alluring souls into the flames of hell and blighting the sacred bliss that should cluster around every hearthstone in the land.

We already have laws that are plain enough in their terms of prohibition against the vices of which we have complained. They are amply sufficient in the penalties they prescribe for the prevention of the social evil and seductive vices, but the application of their provisions to the cases they are

intended to reach seems to be an impossibility over which our officials are powerless to exercise the slightest control.

The legislature is now in session. In that grave body of law-givers, are men who delight to admit that they have both a fear and love for the great God who rules above us; men who would remove the foul stain of dishonor from the official course of sworn servants of the State and who should take pleasure in providing the means whereby crime may be suppressed and domestic happiness protected from the seductive allurements of those who subsist by fraud and grow rich upon the profits of crime.

To these men we now appeal; and in the name of God ask at their hands some protection against the criminals who are devastating our social systems and leading captives into hell the flower of the rising generation.

To them we appeal; and in the interests of the bleeding hearts of our land, ask them to enact some law that will protect us against the official neglect and imbecility that have contributed so much to embolden criminals and given to crime a coloring of respectability.

To them we appeal; and ask that the laws be framed, not with a view of having them evaded both in observance and in execution, but with the sole object of having them respected by the people at large and enforced by those who are chosen and sworn for the discharge of this duty.

Will the legislature heed this appeal? will it lend its ears to the prayers of the weeping women in our land, and then act in strict accordance with the course that honesty and virtue may direct? God grant that it may.

ABATE THEM.

Every now and then—or as the preacher puts it—ever and anon—we read in the papers of a powder mill explosion, and from the way folks act we think such things decided inconveniences in a neighborhood. Nervous people do not sleep well when they know that at any time an explosion may shake their houses down about their ears, and sensible people grow nervous as they think over these possibilities. If the mill comes into the vicinity people begin to think of moving to some other locality.

We have known a community thrown into a ferment by the establishment of a soap factory in its midst. There was not a family who did not consider soap a necessity, but the stench attending its manufacture was voted an intolerable nuisance.

We remember in our younger days the indignation a boy excited when he came to school with the itch. Not an urchin would sit in the same seat with him. He was not allowed to handle their books, nor to play ball, or share any of their plays. We were sorry for the boy, but none of us wanted the itch. By the time the word got to the mothers, the cutaneous abomination had spread into every family and then there was a fuss all over town.

We would rather have a powder magazine, a soap factory, the itch, tetter-worm, or small pox in a community than a drinking saloon or a gambling hell. An annual first-class explosion will not do as much damage to men's health, lives and real estate as these institutions will accomplish. They are nuisances of the first water. They cause scenes to be enacted more offensive to every moral sense and more damaging to the health than soap factories or badly kept slaughter houses. We saw a boy the other day just entering his teens, reeling with intoxication; and the boy who was holding him up, in very little better condition. He had better have taken the leprosy home with him. He took a heart-ache home to

his mother which no tears from her eyes can soothe.

Yet people put up with these nuisances. They are in every city; our rail road stations swarm with them; they are in every town and village. When will the moral sense of the people cause them to revolt against such dangerous and offensive institutions.

WHY IS IT SO?

A minister of the gospel was heard to say, on one occasion; that he was totally unable to understand his congregation from a religious stand-point. In their every day transactions and business life, they were as other people; but upon religion and genuine vitality in the church, he was altogether at sea. They seemed to have reached a state of lethargy, from which there was no awakening. They were alive and wide-awake upon every other subject, and why they were so dead to this, the most important of all, he was unable to understand. He was in great trouble, and did not know what to do. His prayers were earnest and deep; his efforts in the pulpit were equally earnest and sincere; and notwithstanding all of this he could no more arouse a religious enthusiasm than if he were preaching to and laboring among so many inanimate objects. His condition reminded us very much of a circumstance we heard of in one of the older States some years ago. A minister who had been in charge of the same congregation for a number of years, and without any marked improvement religiously, discovered a smart amount of caecusing amongst the leading members of his charge, and asked of them what it all meant. They replied that on a certain night they would hold a prayer-meeting for a special purpose. He at once demanded of them their reason for not calling upon him as their pastor, and also the object in view. They told him that their whole aim was to pray for a certain minister of Christ, professedly, whom they were well satisfied had never been truly converted, and that if he felt disposed, he could attend. The arrow went to his heart, and brought him to his knees. He did attend the meeting, and, as he afterward stated himself, was, for the first time in his life, happily converted! The thought came to our mind when we heard of this brother's trouble that if he would hold a series of prayer-meetings for the conversion of his members that there might be a change. We candidly and conscientiously believe that such a move in Galveston would be one in the right direction. So long as our official and leading members take part as floor-managers, reception committees, etc., in public balls of modern issue, we can but tremble.

THE *Congregationalist* says: "Do you not know how a church fair works? The principle is a very ingenious one. Some ladies borrow money from their husbands, buy materials, and make up fancy articles, which they give to the fair. Then they change places, borrow more money, and buy the articles back again."

That is the best argument in favor of church fairs we have ever encountered. The husbands it seems keep such a close fist on their purse strings that woman's wits alone can get at the contents. The women ought to be encouraged. They may not adopt the very best plan to develop benevolence on the part of those who have the money in charge, but we are not convinced that the lack of liberality is not a greater evil and sin than a church fair. It is a pity people take to benevolence as they do to pills and must have it sugar-coated before it can be taken.

AN advertisement for a wife in a Northern exchange is supplemented with a postscript that red-headed ladies need not apply.

WHAT a fool that quack must be to spend so much money in advertising his bitters if, as he says, "everybody takes them."

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 29, '76

Our old reliable friend, B. S. Parsons, has now for sale an immense quantity of very fine cypress lumber, which he advertises in this issue. See his advertisement.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Fretwell concerning the Cottingham ironing machine, which is now so successfully used in this city and elsewhere. All particulars can be learned by calling on the Doctor at his place of business. This machine is worthy the attention of all who have much ironing to do.

DR. J. R. FRETWELL informs us that he will shortly visit the interior of Texas in the interest of the Cottingham Ironing Machine of which he is the owner for Texas, which has given such universal satisfaction here and elsewhere where it has been introduced. As a labor-saving machine this is a success, as two persons can perform on it the labor of a dozen persons by ordinary methods. For hotels, hospitals, large boarding houses; and for families, boarding schools and institutions of all kinds where much ironing is required to be done, this ironer is indispensable. The "Hutchins" House, Houston, would not be deprived of the one it has for a thousand dollars a year.

The Doctor is an old Texan, and perfectly reliable in all the statements he may make. We trust the citizens wherever he goes will give him their attention and consideration, for he is worthy of it.

MANY of our contemporaries—and especially religious papers—contain, periodically, requests to agents and subscribers to pay their bills. It is more business-like to attend to these matters by correspondence—although it entails somewhat more expense. One reads his family paper for entertainment, and one is not entertained by such "important notices." If the reader owes you, the dun is disagreeable. If the debit and credit of his account is at equilibrium, then he sympathizes with you; for these notices always have a dolorous sound that impresses a reader with the idea that your paper is nearing the gates of starvation. Brethren, quit it; for (we speak from experience) it don't pay.

KENO!—Do you know what that means? It is the title to a game at which money and souls are lost. We want to say to the world that for some time past we have had a Keno game on one of our most frequented thoroughfares; and that the Mayor and the police cannot have failed—as no passer-by has—to have heard the words: "Keno! Keno!" shouted out at all times of the day and night. The world ought to know that Galveston is the chosen rendezvous of gamblers—for here they play their thievish vocations unmolested. Our county, city, and State officials are too corrupt to molest them.

You can generally tell when a secular paper has been to church. Its next issue makes valuable(?) suggestions to members, and directs attention to many faults of "modern pulpit oratory." The N. Y. Tribune has lately been inside the "sanctuary," and now entertains its readers with reference to what it styles a pulpit vice, to-wit: "Striving (by clergymen) to say smart things in epigrammatic form, thereby bringing ridicule upon the pulpit." The Tribune is of that large class of newspapers that think smartness is confined to themselves.

A RETROSPECT of events will prove that extraordinary men are generally evolved by extraordinary means at the demand of extraordinary emergencies. Certainly society in its present corrupt condition furnishes evidence that an emergency now exists. O, for the needed extraordinary men and extraordinary means to cause an organized marshaling of religious and moral forces to sweep corruption from our midst.

We have sent accounts for past quarter without crediting agents with commissions. A number are remitting in full. Remember, those who are not working for a premium are entitled to the usual commission.

SOMETIME since, the papers contained accounts of a collision between two steamers in the British channel, and the terrible loss of life which followed the sudden sinking of one of them in the icy waters. The captain of the vessel chiefly in fault has been tried by the English court, and the papers tell us that he is found guilty of manslaughter and the heaviest penalty of the law inflicted upon him. This action meets general approval. A fearful responsibility rests on a man who has valuable lives under his charge. If by his neglect hundreds of lives are lost, he should be punished for his recklessness that others may take warning and be faithful to their trust.

On the broad highway of human life other collisions take place and many a gallant bark goes down. Men's interests often lead them to sail recklessly, and all who cross their track must give way or be swamped. The rush to get rich makes men careless of the means, and though every dollar may count against a tear, and every note or bond be the price of a human soul, they kindle their fires and spread their sails, and others must look out for themselves.

No earthly courts can try these men; but they will one day taste the fruit of their own deeds. Jereboam, the son of Nebat, "caused Israel to sin." Such was the arraignment made against the King of Israel, who sought to win the hearts of the people from the temple of God. He prospered in his iniquity. His policy united his people, estranged them from the religion of their fathers, while his armies were successful in every campaign. But the voice of the prophet poured into the ear of his wife the story of the doom which would reach "the remnant of his house," and soon his armies fled before the sword of his enemies, his offspring perished, "and the Lord struck him and he died."

"The mill of God grinds slowly." The man who "sows to the wind shall reap the whirlwind." He who poisons his neighbor's soul with the wine cup, may not die a drunkard, and even his children may escape that doom. The gambler may not be cheated as he has defrauded others; the debauchee may escape the shame that rests on his ruined victim; but God marks them down, and surely, inexorably, the law of retribution will bring their sins to the door of their souls.

A very tall, lank and lean man was swearing to an extent that drew a protest from a religious old gentleman. The long man being as impolite as profane, said: "Why, old pard, do I look like a man that was intended for the church?" "No," my dear sir, "you look more like one who was intended for the steeple," replied the old gentleman.

CENTENNIAL church anniversaries are now the rage. In fact some congregations have indulged in two or three lately. More than one in a hundred years is not exactly appropriate.

Is this double-back-acting age those who least need valuable presents are those who always get them, while those whom they would do the most good remain empty-handed.

WHAT happy thoughts those must possess who were defeated candidates for high offices under the administration, as they were not corrupted and cannot be shown up.

It is said that geraniums will keep off snakes. We would suggest that all the saloon-keepers in this city decorate their bars with this odoriferous plant.

Too much work is not good; too much study is bad. Temper action with contemplation; and use study as a relief to work.

MR. EDITOR.—Every one is pleased with the ADVOCATE.—THOS. STANFORD.

NEWS ITEMS.

Gambling still remains unchecked in New Orleans.

Throughout the Northwest the crop prospects are good.

Barney Williams, the actor, is dead.

Ex-Gov. Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, is dead.

Dom Pedro arrived in San Francisco on the 26th.

J. F. Barrett, Jr., of New Orleans, has been indicted for attempting to bribe an officer.

The wife of Gen. Albert Pike died in Little Rock, on the 16th inst.

The annual revenue of the English Church is reported at \$25,000,000, out of which the Archbishop of Canterbury gets \$75,000.

McKee, of St. Louis, found guilty of whisky crookedness, has been sentenced to two years in the county jail and a fine of ten thousand dollars imposed.

Congress is now discussing the propriety of having U. S. troops follow raiders across the Rio Grande to Mexican soil when necessary.

The production of honey in Southern California bids fair to be an absorbing industry. It is estimated that in less than five years the value of the yield will not be less than \$20,000,000 annually.

The Supreme Court affirms the decision of the court of claims in the Hot Springs cases, that none of the claimants are entitled to the lands as against the government. The court has no doubt the legislative department will take into consideration the hardships of individuals in the future disposition of the lands.

The whole outlay of the U. S. Centennial Exposition will be provided for as follows: State of Pennsylvania, \$100,000,000; city of Philadelphia, \$1,500,000; concessions, gifts and interest, \$500,000; appropriations by the United States, \$1,500,000. As this shows a deficiency of \$1,500,000, that amount must be supplied from admission fees.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—The Methodist camp meeting grounds at Tarentine, Pa., were destroyed by fire last night. The Tarentine grounds have been used by the Methodists of this vicinity for many years, and the cottages belonged to members of the church of this city. The grounds probably contained one hundred and fifty frame cottages, which were generally of four or five rooms, and of neat architecture. The loss is about \$50,000.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Diaz, leader of the Revolutionists, is busily organizing his forces in Matamoros, preparatory to a march on Monterey. He is also reinforcing the forts around Matamoros. It seems that Diaz got possession of Matamoros through the treachery of Gen. Toledo.

The revolution continues in Sonora and Sinaloa. Revolutionary movements in the interior States are of no consequence. The seats of war are in the States of Oaxaca and Puebla. General Alatorre suffered a reverse in attempting to take the city of Oaxaca and abandoned his command and was wounded on retreat. The railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico is again cut.

On the 23d inst. Gen. Diaz paraded the National Guards, about 800 strong, in Matamoros, and presented them with a battle flag. After making a stirring speech, he requested all who would volunteer to march to the interior to step to the front. Only one officer and two men came forward. The whole regiment was then ordered to their barracks and disbanded.

A rumor prevails that the revolutionists were badly defeated near Monterey, and the whole cavalry force left Matamoros hastily in that direction. Diaz remains, and is conscripting Mexicans to increase his forces.

Gen. Fuero, with 3000 Federal troops, is en route from Monterey to Mier. Queigo will hold Monterey. Fuero will doubtless meet Diaz's forces at Mier or Camargo.

A special to the Galveston News, dated Brownsville, April 25, says:

Gen. Diaz, having completed his arrangements in the organization of his forces, began the march this day for the interior in the direction of Monterey, in person, at the head of between two and three thousand well armed troops, including six or eight gun batteries. He will be reinforced en route by the forces under Generals Trevino and Naranjo. We may expect to hear of lively

THE LEGISLATURE.

A resolution offered that 2000 copies in German, 2000 in Spanish, and 1000 in Bohemian of the Governor's Message be published was adopted.

The following are the official returns as counted in the House on the 23d:

Coke, 150,581; Chambers, 47,719; scattering, 106 votes. Coke's majority over Chambers, 102,862.

Hubbard, 150,418; Miner, 48,638.

Darden, 150,051; Bryant, 47,818.

Dorn, 148,828; Umdenstock, 47,941.

Groos, 150,311; Kenchler, 48,695.

Boone, 149,340; Burns, 47,470.

Total vote for Governor, 198,406.

TEXAS NEWS.

The Enquirer says Collin county alone will raise 3,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Geo. Reynolds and E. Donohue, have been arrested at Brownsville for counterfeiting. Proof positive.

J. P. Wood, while coupling cars on G. H. & San Antonio road was killed last Monday.

The prismatic road from Hempstead east is progressing.

It was announced last Monday, that Judge Hancock would arrive in Austin from Washington the next Thursday.

Capt. W. H. Gazley and his son Forney were killed in Smithville, Bastrop county, by Aaron Burleson.

The Methodists and Presbyterians are both building places for worship in Bremond, Robertson county.

Mr. Geo. Sealey has donated the Episcopalians of Pales time a 500 pound bell for their new church.

Sherman ships this year 50,000 bales of cotton.

Since the 1st of January 36,000 head of cattle have passed through Gonzales county, bound West.

The whole line of the Tyler Tap road is now under contract, to be graded by the 15th of August.

James Taylor, late of La Grange, Kentucky, was drowned last week near Richmond, Fort Bend county.

The establishment of an Episcopalian High School at San Marcos.

San Jacinto anniversary was generally observed throughout the State, particularly in Galveston, Houston and Austin.

The Presbyterian synod of Texas embraces 112 churches and 4,298 members.

The Texas and New Orleans railway is progressing, and it is stated that the road from Houston to Beaumont, will be opened by August next.

Morgan's steamship Clinton went by the way of Bolivers channel and through the cut at Morgan's Point to Sims' Bayou, two miles below Harrisburg, on the 21st inst., loaded with 500 tons of rail-road iron, for the road leading from Sims' Bayou to Houston.

The San Antonio Express has discovered that its city in age is

THE THREE GRACES. Important notice to subscribers. 1. LOVE. 2. TRUTH. 3. GRAND PREMIUM GIFTS. The President of the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Philadelphia, has made arrangements so that portions during the progress of the UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION can secure good board at the present low rates. It will take at least a month to thoroughly examine the numerous objects of interest from all parts of the world, and this can easily be done afternoons and on Saturdays, with out interfering with the regular course of study. No such opportunity for obtaining a business education, and valuable general information will ever again be presented. For full particulars, address J. E. SOULE, President, 109 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THREE PREMIUMS, Worth \$30 in Gold each! IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS 3 Grand Premium Gifts of the Finest and Largest Engravings ever offered, given to each and every subscriber to this Paper. A grand opportunity. Read!

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the third among the cities of this country, San Augustine, Florida, and Santa Fe, New Mexico, only surpassing it, and that now it is the largest city on this continent (?) without railroad or steamboat intercourse with the world at large.

Mr. Isaacs presented a memorial from citizens of Milam county, asking the Legislature to prevent convicts from being permitted to be employed in that county. Mr. Isaacs said he had letters stating that seventeen convicts escaped on last Wednesday, and were roaming all over the county, committing depredations, and that every prisoner convicted at the January term of the Milam court, was out and gone. The negro murderer who was burned by a mob in Milam last winter was an escaped convict.

On the 25th the State officers were inaugurated.

According to the Marshall (Texas) Herald, the East Line Railroad is designed to be constructed from Jefferson to Sulphur Springs, and thence to Sherman. Recently there has been an earnest effort to build it. Several of the prominent citizens of Jefferson have agreed to construct and equip twenty miles of the road on certain conditions, which have been acceded to. The Herald thinks with twenty miles finished there will be no difficulty in completing the remainder. It will be a narrow gauge road, the cost of which will be light.

MESSRS. VANDUZEN & TIFF, proprietors of the well-known Buckeye Bell Foundry in Cincinnati, do not propose to have the celebrated "Liberty Bell" at Philadelphia, monopolize all the honors due to the bell family; and have made a shipment of one hundred and two bells for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. The assortment comprises all sizes and styles, from the small hand bell up to the one, thousand pound church bell, to take part in pealing out the celebration of the Centennial birthday of our country on the 4th of July next. Messrs. Vanduzen & TIFF propose to show that the bells of the noted Buckeye Bell Foundry are second to none.

Unanswered Letters:

The following letters, received for two weeks, we have omitted to publish at the proper time:

April 14—Jno S Mathis, J H White, H B Henry, J F Denton, W F Read, H S P Ashby, (2); S S Yarbrough, J S Lane, Jno G Pitts, M H Black, D P Callen, R C Armstrong, L W Harrison, A R Jones, Mrs N C Barlow, Thos G Gilmore, W L Ridout, Saml Morris, E A Hollingsworth, W H Marsh, J W Whipple, J R Barden, Mrs A M Ireland, H E McCulloch, W B Twomey.

April 15—N Hines, J E Aiken, M D Fiv, S W Turner, N J Joyce, C H Ellis, W R Manning, W R Robinson, C H Smith, J G Warren, H E McCulloch, A H Brewer, A H Redford, Thos G Gilmore, T F Hughton, L M White, W G Veal, A Little, T B Rogers, Mrs M T Heath, R M Leaton, M C Fields.

April 22—G W Lagrone, A J Geater, S H Williams, H M Booth, B Harris, H Bishop, Saml Morris, J W Stevens, H Clower, F W Hardt, O M Addison, D Morse, C J Cook, W F Easterling, R T Nabors, O J Lawrence, Dr A R Kilpatrick, D Morgan.

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BROWNWOOD, April 6.—Mr. Editor: Everybody desires the ADVOCATE, but we lack mail facilities. God bless the ADVOCATE. I always feel that I have accomplished a good work when I get you a subscriber.—H. J. MCGARRY.

MESQUITE, Dallas county, Texas, April 17.—Mr. Editor: I am so well pleased with the ADVOCATE that I feel it my duty to present its claims to all my people. I hope to send you a few more subscribers soon.—J. H. WHITE.

Cough and Colds—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Trochoc."

DALLAS DISTRICT—THIRD BOARD. Dallas Station, May 6, 7. Plano and McKinney, May 13, 14. Dallas Circuit, May 20, 21. Dallas Mission, May 27, 28. Van Alstyne, June 10, 11. Trinity, June 17, 18. Grapevine Springs, June 24, 25. Grapevine, July 1, 2. Sevier, July 8, 9. Detail, July 22, 23. The District conference will meet on Wednesday, July 26. W. F. EASTERLING, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT CONFERENCE. The San Marcos District Conference convenes at the town of San Marcos, Friday, June 9, 1876, at 6 o'clock A. M. We desire the Visiting Committees and members to be two or three days in advance of this time, in order to be present at the first annual examination of the District High School. W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

IRONING MACHINES.

The undersigned is in receipt of a full line of Cottingham's Great American Lightning Ironers.

Which are on exhibition and for sale at 120 Postoffice Street, Galveston. This is the only Ironing Machine in the world which has proved a success in all kinds of ironing. It is simple, without any complicated machinery, and the cost of running it is a mere trifle. For further particulars call on J. R. FRETWELL.

Every machine fully guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Stockton, Ala. Cypress

320,000 FEET IN YARD AND TO ARRIVE at Custer States, Wide Planks, Etc. All desirable thicknesses, widths and lengths, seasoned and superior to any other made, consigned to Twenty-fourth St., near Strand, Galveston, Texas. E. S. FAISON'S.

SEE WHAT A GRAND OFFER!

\$8 FOR ONLY \$1! Cut this notice out now, and send it before May 1st, with just \$1.00 to pay rolling and mailing, and we will send you four \$2.00 Levantine, elegantly, large and artistically colored Scripture Motives: "God Bless Our Homes," "Feed My Lambs," "Do Right and Fear Not," and "Watch and Pray." Thousands proudly and gladly adorn their HOMES and SABBATH-SCHOOLS with them, and why not you? "Charity," "Mamma's Pet," "Love's Sweet Tale," three superbly executed and extra large engravings, 68 cents per set. Splendid Palace Portrait of John Wesley, only \$1. All the above for \$2.50. Each order, and our reduced Price List and Catalogue of Fine Art Works will be mailed, postpaid, if you are sure to name this Paper. Send only to AMERICAN UNION ART CO., MADISONVILLE, OHIO.

CHAS. S. SHATTUCK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. —DEALER IN—

GLASWARE,

CROCKERY, CHINA, LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, TIN and JAPANESE WARE, CLOCKS, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, BRONZES, STATUARY, and

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—ALWAYS ON HAND— ASTRIAL, RADIANT, SOLAR, SEPTOLINE, PUROLINE, IMPERIAL, and all grades of Light and Heavy OILS & GASOLINES. Cheaper than the Cheapest! Mason's Corner Galveston, Texas. Liberal discount to large buyers. WE DEFY COMPETITION! The parties will do all they claim. Weekly Sun, N. Y. 4 FOR 2. Send stamp for particulars. C. F. Wingate & Co. Limited, 20 Duane St. N. Y.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 29 '76.

Correspondence.

Design of Christian Baptism.

Campbellite Proof-Texts Examined.

BY WM. PRICE.

There is not a particle of evidence in the New Testament which proves that water baptism is a condition or the condition of pardon in any sense. But as Campbellites rely on certain texts to prove their doctrine of baptismal remission, I propose to examine them impartially, and will endeavor to prove that they are against them.

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ize in their teaching with respect to salvation in the days of John. The Campbellite theory of pardon was unknown (as a system of religion) prior to the so-called reformation by Alexander Campbell. The elders will not assume that their faith has been held and practiced by any denomination of Christians from the apostolic times until now.

Before giving an exegesis of the above texts, I will proceed to demonstrate the following proposition, viz: There is not one drop of water implied in the terms, "baptism of repentance."

The Bible is a unit in doctrine, precepts and promises. One palpable discrepancy would destroy the Divine authority of every text in the Bible of the same import. If John the Baptist preached that immersion is a condition or the condition of salvation in any sense, he thereby contradicts every text in the holy scriptures which teach justification by faith.

There are five distinct baptisms recorded in the New Testament; and that the onus probandi devolves on Baptistal Remissionists to prove that John had direct allusion to water baptism when he preached the "baptism of repentance for the remission of sins."

l, 4, says: "The baptism is of repentance as a son is of the father. The baptism originates out of the repentance as a man is led to be baptized from the fact that he has repented." (Louisville Debate, p. 215.) In this statement Mr. Wilkes is both right and wrong.

Another week passed, and all hearts became in a measure cemented together in love, and many more were converted. Sunday again returned, and now we are compelled, as a faithful narrator of the events of the meeting, to record what has given the writer, with scores of others, unmingled pain.

Major Penn, the Lay Evangelist. Mr. Editor—A meeting of no ordinary interest, under the auspices of Maj. Penn, of Jefferson, Texas, has just closed in Anderson. A brief notice of its character and results may be of interest to your readers.

Three weeks ago last Saturday night, he commenced his services. The revival spirit manifested itself at once. He made an earnest appeal to all Christians, without regard to denomination, to come up to the help of the Lord against the powers of darkness.

houses in addition to the public worship. A Methodist and an Episcopal family were the first to come forward and offer their houses. Universal good feeling prevailed. For one week these private meetings were held from house to house at 3 o'clock, and they were precious seasons to all.

Another week passed, and all hearts became in a measure cemented together in love, and many more were converted. Sunday again returned, and now we are compelled, as a faithful narrator of the events of the meeting, to record what has given the writer, with scores of others, unmingled pain.

Mr. Editor: What I have seen that I write without any motive whatever, except to do good. "Whoever they hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Ecc. ix. 10. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in picture of silver."—Prov. xxv 11, and who knows but that it may glisten with some degree of brilliancy.

Mr. Varley is a Baptist, but in his work as an evangelist he sinks the sectarian in the Christian. His motto is—"ye are all the children of God by faith." He says, in reference to the mode of Baptism: "I do not see occasion

in this to quarrel with those who may differ, for if the world is to be converted by preaching the gospel, I am prepared to work shoulder to shoulder with every man for that end." Noble utterance. God will bless such a spirit. Oh, that their number may be increased.

No sane man can deny but that divisions among Protestants today stand in the way of the world's conversion. Earnest Christian hearts are beginning to deplore these divisions as they never have before. Yet, as long as any one denomination arrogates to itself absolute exclusiveness, refusing to recognize the validity of either the orders or sacraments of its sister denominations, there is no possibility of healing these divisions.

WEST TEXAS. National Features: Resources: Advantages and Attractions of the Climate, Health, Soil, Timber, Water and Range in Sections Recently Visited by the Writer.

FLINT HILL, Medina County, April 4. Mr. Editor: What I have seen that I write without any motive whatever, except to do good. "Whoever they hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Ecc. ix. 10. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in picture of silver."—Prov. xxv 11, and who knows but that it may glisten with some degree of brilliancy.

Summerset. In this neighborhood are the homes of Bros. D-Vilbiss, Gillett, Woods and others. Oak Island church is at the lower and Benton City Institute at the upper end of this settlement. The principal vocations here are farming and sheep-raising.

WEST TEXAS. National Features: Resources: Advantages and Attractions of the Climate, Health, Soil, Timber, Water and Range in Sections Recently Visited by the Writer.

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A physician boasted at dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked: "Doctor, I'd sooner be your ham than your patient."

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 29, '76

Selected Paragraphs. Stove-lid currency is what they bitterly call silver dollars in San Francisco.

Eli Perkins declines to tell what he knows about egg showers, even in behalf of science.

Daniel Drew is in very feeble health, and much depressed by recent domestic bereavements.

Tweed hesitates about sending the check for six millions, not liking to fill in the head of it.

John Mackay's income is \$800,000 a month. He lives in this country, and is not a railroad President.

Growing. The exports from Norfolk, Va., for the first three months of 1876 aggregated \$5,204,490, an increase over 1875 of \$664,980, or even 26 per cent.

The Spanish army has six Marshals, seventy-seven Generals, 130 Lieutenant Generals, and 335 Major Generals. We are not surprised now to hear that the force to put down the 1,000 in Cuba is to be increased to 130,000 men.

A MINNESOTA physician has on exhibition a tape-worm nearly four hundred feet in length, which was taken from one of his patients. It is not stated how much of the man is left.

It is stated that the late Duke of Medona ordered in his will that the legacy which he left to Don Carlos' wife should not be paid before peace had been declared, resulting either in the victory or definite defeat of Don Carlos, who was to acquire this fortune either on the throne of Spain or in exile.

I made it an object during the week to converse with gentlemen of supposed political forecast, in relation to the probable Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I find, of course, some diversity of opinion, but if a general sentiment may be summed and formulated, it is this: The Northeastern Democrats prefer Tilden, with Thurman as second choice; while the Southern Democrats are about equally divided between Thurman and Bayard.

Mr. Bailey, of the Danbury News, presents the following courteous apology: G. W. B. writes us from Luzerne, N. Y., that he has been deceived in a recipe given in the household department of the News. This recipe was for the cure of warts, and prescribed "murate of ammonia."

About this time of the year, look out for colds. The changes of the weather are sudden, and there is much unhealthy exposure. Colds have an unusual tendency this season to result in pneumonia and inflammation of the lungs.

I leave to society a wretched character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepitate state, can sustain.

"I ab the most miserably bad under the sun. I ab eternally catching code, so that I never can talk plain. I tried everything id the world prevent it; subber ad widter it is all the same. I breathe through by mouth from January to December, from the beidg to the edd of the year. I've tried every kide of bedidic, but id vidd. All kides of teas-drops, ad old wibbid's dostrubs have been tried; I'be swallowed enough of theb to draw be; but its do use. Dohing udder heavnd cad keep by feet war; dothing keep be frob cathing code."

John went to serenade his lady love, and sang after this fashion: "Cub, oh, cub wid be, The bod is beag; Cub, oh, cub wid be, The stars are gleag; And all around above, Wild beauty teag; Boodlight hours are best for lu; Augusta Constitutionalist.

How to Prevent High Gas Bills.

There are various other causes of high gas bills, which the householder might well look to, but of which we cannot enter into any detail here. Prominent among these are the burners, a poor one of which may easily burn double the gas and not give half the light of one properly constructed. The ordinary type of burner, besides, burns out, and through the enlargement of its orifice soon becomes very wasteful of gas. Another cause of waste is due to people trying to read or work by several lights located in a high chandelier or fixture, instead of by one light brought near them. A single burner, one foot distant from the page of the book, will shed on that page thirty-six times more light than the same burner six feet away; or, in other words, the single burner located as first stated will light the page as brilliantly as six chandeliers of six burners each, hung six feet from the book. The absolute quantity of light is the same at all distances, but is spread out over an area which increases with the square of the distance from the flame; so that it is obvious that lights are used very wastefully when they are placed far away from the object which they are to illuminate.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, wears a slouch hat on his head, and the historic red handkerchief sticking out of the outside breast pocket of his old coat. That hat was new once, and may have cost four dollars, but the Senator forgot to take it off yesterday (the Senate was not yet in session) and its appearance suggested the thought that he might occasionally forget to take it off at night. He came in in a bustling manner with some papers in his hands, examined, standing, the papers on his desk, and wrote his signature, hurriedly in two or three albums brought him by pages. It occurred to me that that signature, like a painting by a master, would be more valuable the older it became. I half admired the pluck of the little boys who dared to trouble him to write his name in their books, for Senator Thurman has a way of walking, working and looking, that makes a man, who has not the plea of important business, hesitate to approach him. A manner as suggestive, though not as grotesque as the Dutchman's notice: "Maybe all you haint no bizness bout here better keep away from those grounds, aint it?"

Senator Thurman is not a magnetically popular man. It has been said of Speaker Kerr with more poetry than truth, that he makes an enemy every time he shakes a hand, but this might be said with more truth than poetry of the Ohio Senator. He would have been the despair of Chesterfield. He has doubtless a theoretical knowledge of the science of pleasing, (since there is scarcely anything that he does not know), but he scorns the practice of the art, and wins men's minds rather than their hearts. Hence it is that popularity is great with those who have heard him, at not once but after, on great constitutional and political questions in the Senate where he has so long stood alone against the majority, unfaltering even in the apparent eclipse of party fortune.—Exchange Cor.

A Drunkard's Will.

I leave to society a wretched character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepitate state, can sustain.

PIPER, the Boston beffy murderer, spends his time reading and thinking, having given up all hope of escape from the gallows. He says that every night when he retires he can remember exactly what he was doing a year ago that night; and this fact is regarded as quite remarkable, as his memory has not hitherto been considered an uncommon one. Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, also devotes much of his time to reading. He doesn't expect to be hanged.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, of the British Museum, who has thrown more light on Chaldean history and tradition within the last year or two than has been shed by the scholarship of three centuries previous, has obtained permission from the Turkish Government to delve among the ruins of Nineveh for two years more. His former researches were much hampered by the interference of the local officials. He now has credentials which place him far above their authority.

MEDICAL. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have lost appetite, and are suffering from indigestion, or if you are suffering from liver, or if you are suffering from any other ailment, you should use SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Extract of a Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn, and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 29th 76.

NINETEEN members of the French Assembly are Protestants.

LET the youth who stands at a bar with a glass of liquor in his hand consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

It is said that the reason Mexicans do not steal as many Texas cattle as formerly is that there are not as many Mexicans as there once was.

THE reason why we say "Dom Pedro" and not "Don Pedro" is because the language of the Brazilian Emperor is Portuguese. In Spanish, the title is "Don." Both are derived from the Latin word *dominus*, lord.

IF the saying that "man wants but little here below" were amended so as to read: "Man needs but little here below," it would be much nearer the truth.

WHEN a low, dishonest person secures a position by chance or otherwise, he seeks to compel his betters to dance attendance on him. The key to his true character thus becomes known.

THE Kentuckians who were body servants of George Washington are drilling so that they can manoeuvre as a regiment when they go to Philadelphia.—*Exchange*.

If all of George Washington's body servants we read of are there, the space will all be occupied.

THE so-called "croakers" in a community are really the wholesome critics of a community. Their timid, healthy prophecies are usually correct.—*N. Y. Herald*.

That depends on your definition of "croaker." If by croaker a conservative is meant, we admit the truth of the declaration without abatement.

THERE are but few of the larger cities of the world whose streets and avenues are so utterly destitute of trees, fountains, monuments, statues or other ornaments as those of San Francisco.—*Exchange*.

That tells us all we want to know of the society of San Francisco. Where sentiment is swamped by mammon, only sharpers feel at home.

IF all accounts be true, Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, who is now on a visit to this country, is the most sensible specimen of royalty that has ever visited us. He is evidently a man of good sense and just discrimination; in fact a substantial character, who will benefit by what he sees and hears; and will turn the information he acquires to a good purpose when he returns home.

The New York Sun says that at the very last of the usual Sunday dinner parties given in Mr. A. T. Stewart's house before his death there was the unlucky number of thirteen persons present at the table. The editor says that Mr. Stewart had always previously avoided that number. It is also a curious fact that on this occasion the unlucky omen was noticed by one of the thirteen guests, who said to another of them that there would be a death in the house. In eight days after, the master of the house lay dead in a chamber not far from the dining-room.

REV. J. DITZLER, a Methodist clergyman, well known in this section, in a letter to the Galveston Christian Advocate, says the *Globe-Democrat* is the only decent secular newspaper in St. Louis. Brother Ditzler is entirely right as to the "decent," but partially wrong as to the "secular." The *Globe-Democrat* is not, strictly speaking, a secular newspaper. It is a religious daily, with a secular department. We are not at all pleased, either, to be mentioned in the same category with the Cincinnati *Gazette*—a journal which is always secular, but not always decent. Criticize us as you please, but do not classify us with Deacon Richard Smith.—*Globe-Democrat*.

We fear the "Deacon" will not feel highly complimented when he reads the above, but that is his lookout, not ours. Our correspondent generally weighs well his words before giving them utterance; and this being his status, we fear the *Globe-Democrat* will have to remain as classified until, by practicing virtue, it finally exalts itself above the Deacon's sheet.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Impachment Proceedings and Scenes—Sketches—Dramatic Personae—Sir Edward Thornton Wishes to Look on From a Comfortable Seat—A Lively Encounter on the Floor of the House, Etc., Etc.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, April 19, 1876.

On Monday, the 17th of April, the Ex-Secretary of War made his long expected appearance in the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, in answer to the summons that had been served upon him. The simple and imposing ceremony was witnessed by crowded galleries, comprising the diplomatic corps; the families of members of Congress; representatives of the press; and others who had the rare fortune to gain admission. At precisely half past twelve, Chief Justice Waite, clothed in his black silk robe, was conducted between Senators Edmunds and Thurman to his seat, on the right of the Vice-President.

The clerk then, by the order of the vice-President, called the roll of the Senate; and the Senators—six at a time—took their position to the right of the chief Justice; and, lifting their right hands, the oath was administered to them. The last division of six had scarcely resumed their seats when the distinguished accused appeared at the front entrance, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Attorney General Judge Black, ex-Senator Mathew Carpenter, and Honorable Montgomery Blair.

There was the stillness of the grave while the ex-Secretary stood for a moment near the door hesitating where to go. Evidently feeling with great keenness the curiosity of the distinguished audience, his face assumed the expression of one who had found a friend in the midst of enemies when his counsel, Hon. Matt. Carpenter, passed his arm through that of his client and conducted him down the main aisle to the seats that had been prepared for them. The next to appear and be seated were the gentlemen who had been appointed by the House to manage the impeachment; and after these all the members of the House, preceded by Mr. Thompson, Sergeant at Arms, and Messrs Kerr and Randall walking arm in arm, filed into the Senate Chamber and occupied the seats that had been prepared for them in the rear of the seats occupied by the Senators. The minutes of the previous sitting of the Senate as a court of impeachment were then read and the Sargeant-at-Arms made proclamation: "William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, appear and answer to the article of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives."

Whereupon, Mr. Carpenter, who was in full evening dress with white neck-tie, arose and said: "William W. Belknap, a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, in obedience to the order of the Senate to appear and make answer to the articles of impeachment, appears at the bar of the Senate and interposes the plea that the Senate has no right to take cognizance of the articles of impeachment, preferred by the House, because at the time said articles were prepared, said Belknap was not, nor has he been since, nor is he now, an officer of the United States; but was then, is now, and has been a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, and therefore he prays judgment whether the court will or can take cognizance of such articles of impeachment."

Appended to the plea was the oath of the ex-Secretary, made before Justice Davis of the Supreme Court, attesting the truth of the statements made in the plea. When the reading was concluded, Mr. Carpenter said: Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Montgomery Blair and myself appear as counsel for W. W. Belknap. Mr. Lord, chief manager on the part of the House of Representatives, submitted a motion that the House be given till Wednesday, the 19th inst., to determine what answer to make to the plea of the accused. This motion was granted, and the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned.

On Wednesday, Gen. Belknap with his counsel, again appeared in the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, and after waiting nearly half an hour, the managers on the part of the House appeared and filed a replication to the plea that had been filed by Gen. Belknap. The replication, encumbered with much legal verbiage, was to the effect that the Senate has jurisdiction in the case of W. W. Belknap, since the crime committed was during his tenure of office and prior to his resignation; and, further, because he was cognizant of the fact that the House had the matter under consideration through its Committee on War Claims some days prior to his resignation of the office of Secretary of War. Mr. Carpenter asked time till Monday, the 24th inst., to file a

rejoinder, and Mr. Lord, on the part of the managers, insisted on having the rejoinder filed by Friday, the 21st inst. The court agreed to give them until the 24th inst. to file a rejoinder and the managers till the 25th inst. to file a sur-rejoinder.

There is every indication of a protracted and tedious trial, and it will most probably be far in the summer before we see the end of it. Both the counsel for the accused and the managers on the part of the House, are able and wary. The most flippant readiness and ease with which Mr. Carpenter speaks is in decided contrast with the somewhat labored manner of Mr. Lord; but neither of them is a light-weight. The keen interest taken in the trial is shown by the entire occupation of the galleries long before the hour for the convening of the court.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, complained that seats were not reserved for him in the diplomatic gallery and that some of the legation had to sit on the steps on Monday. On Wednesday the front seat was kept vacant for him, but his Lordship did not put in an appearance. Senators have been in the habit of giving cards of admission to this gallery to parties who are in no way connected with the foreign legations, and there was some cause for Sir Edward's complaint.

The scenes and ceremonies have been impressive and full of suggestion to the historian and the moralist. A few weeks since W. W. Belknap was a candidate for a different seat in this chamber than that of a criminal charged with high crimes and misdemeanors.

Had it not been for the fickleness of politics, at least one member of his distinguished counsel would have been in the seat of the judges. Ex-Senator Carpenter may be excused for indulging a little exaltation upon appearing again in the chamber where his ability as a statesman and an orator have given him a national reputation. As for Judge Black, he has seen too many phases of life, and too many pro-crean changes in the political farce to be thrilled or amused at anything; he looks upon the scene with the coolness of a veteran defying surprises. Chewing immense boluses of tobacco, the Senate Chamber will soon want a new carpet, and those acquainted with his habit will keep their hats off the floor.

The ex-Secretary of War appears scrupulously dressed, and his *tout ensemble* shows nothing of the ravages of remorse. He is of Herculean size, and well formed; but his face, manner and mein are stamped with a feebleness that makes one wonder that he was ever made Secretary of War, and half explains his crime.

The House of Representatives was on Monday the scene of a very lively encounter between Messrs Blaine and Tucker, in which the latter taunted the former with deficiency of legal lore, and spending the time that might suffice to learn the rudiments of law in searching for flaws in that portion of weak humanity represented in members from the South.

Mr. Blaine replied that Mr. Tucker had, while Attorney General of the State of Virginia, given an opinion that the local authorities could take possession of the United States mails; and thanked God that he was not such a lawyer as that.

Whereupon Mr. Tucker called Mr. Blaine a Pharisee. This disgraceful display was applauded on the floor and from the galleries.

In the Senate this morning a message from the President vetoing the bill for the reduction of the salary of the President of the United States, and setting forth reasons of the veto, was read.

It takes thirty men a month to make one camels' hair shawl. Yes, and it takes some men thirty months to pay for one.

MISS EMMA SNYDER, a revivalist, who has been laboring with success in the towns of Southern Illinois, has adopted the original expedient of publishing in the local newspapers the names of the new converts.

"The Proof of the Pudding," etc. In this age of humbuggery it is easy to make bold assertions, but to furnish indisputable evidence of the truth of them is not always easy.

WE boldly assert that DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE is superior to all others, and to prove it we give testimony of a celebrated Hair Dresser, who has used the various compounds recommended for coloring the hair for twenty-five years.

READ IT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4, 1871.
DR. TUTT:
Dear Sir.—As a Hair Dresser for twenty-five years, both in Europe and America, I have used all kinds of hair dyes, and I am happy to say that yours is superior to any I have ever seen. For several years I have used it with the greatest satisfaction to myself and customers.
Respectfully,
C. BALZTEAN,
French Hair Dresser.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

St. Louis—Her Present and Future.

St. Louis, April 25, 1876.

Editor Advocate—According to promise I will now give you my impressions of this city. My experience and the facts I have gleaned from others lead me to believe that St. Louis can boast of having more dust and more mud, more cold and more heat, more rain and more drouth, than any other city in the United States of America. Situated as it is on a line where extremes meet, anything like a pleasant day is a matter worthy of special note. A cloud of coal smoke hangs almost continually over the city, and to keep one's hands, face and clothing clean for a single hour is a matter of impossibility, particularly in the winter season. This coal dust penetrates every nook and corner, and furniture, carpeting and bedding are all dingy and smutty from the beginning to the end. Yet the city is a thriving one, as much so as any on the continent, and the improvements that are being made are of the most substantial character. The Merchants' Exchange, lately completed, for instance, is the finest one on the globe.

St. Louis is rapidly extending its trade in all directions, and has been doing so ever since the war. The city now numbers half a million souls, and its progress is as rapid as ever. Its two roads into Texas have enabled this city to get its full share of trade from that State. As soon as the M., K. & T. Railway was completed to Denison, St. Louis flooded Northern Texas with drummers, and their number was increased when the rival road reached Texarkana.

By extending a liberal credit the merchants here were soon enabled to secure a large trade from that source, and thus matters progressed until the time for payment having arrived, they were led to believe that in order to be on the right side they would have to go a little slower in that direction. They found that they were dealing with a people that had not been taught to be as prompt as Northern and Western merchants were. They found that Texas merchants had been differently schooled. Pay they would if you would give them time, but the importance of paying on the very day their liabilities matured was something new to them.

When this fact was fully realized, the St. Louis jobber found that he would slip up if he relied on Texas punctuality, and so he concluded not to extend much more credit in that direction until the liabilities which had already matured were met. I tell the story as it was told to me. The truth is, St. Louis in opening up a trade with Texas had not learned what New York and New Orleans had long before taught, to-wit: *Those who sell goods on credit to Texas country merchants have got to insure the crop!* I say this was a feature in Texas trade the St. Louis merchant had to learn, and to gain this information has cost a good deal of money and not a little disappointment. The country merchants of Texas are as honest as they will average in any State; but in order to sell goods they are compelled to sell on a credit, and if the cotton crop fails, the farmer cannot pay his merchant; and the merchant, in a great majority of instances, has to get an extension from the jobber. That is the long and short of the whole matter, and this will continue to be the case so long as so much reliance is placed on a single staple.

St. Louis has the finest bridge in the world, of which she is justly proud. She has also the finest garden in the United States—Shaw's Garden—and, as I have before stated, the finest Merchants' Exchange on the globe. She takes a pride in exhibiting these wonders to strangers, and she does this without boasting. In fact, the St. Louis people are not given to boasting. They occasionally, however, suffer "Rivas" to do this for them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for what the author of "The Future Great City of the World" does say. They pay him for what he does say by giving him advertisements. That pleases him and satisfies them.

The people of this city are watching with interest the works of Capt. Eades at the mouth of the Mississippi, well knowing that if his enterprise is successful their domain of trade will be enlarged. If this outlet to the ocean is made, as now anticipated, St. Louis and New Orleans will join hands more closely than ever, and the trade of both cities will be greatly strengthened.

St. Louis has more capital of her own than any other Western or Southern city, and if she continues to progress as she has since the war, there is no telling what she will eventually become. If the great city of America is to be an inland city, St. Louis bids fair to be the one, even though her rival, Chicago, is not prepared to admit the fact. But everything concern-

ing the distant future is at most but sheer speculation, because entirely beyond the reach of the wisdom of man. COSMOPOLITAN.

LOUISIANA LETTER.

New Orleans—Her Condition and Her Prospects.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26, 1876.

Dear Advocate: Shortly after the close of the late war your correspondent resided in this city. He then told its people that hereafter its commercial success depended largely upon its relations to Texas. In other words he said it must hold the trade of Texas or rapidly decline, and that in order to hold it a railroad to Texas would have to be immediately constructed between Texas and New Orleans, as the people of Texas could not afford to pay the charges of the Morgan line for transportation, and that before they would do this they would patronize other markets. Communication by rail with St. Louis had not been established, but I predicted that it would soon be done; that when this was done New Orleans would lose nearly all of the trade, of Northern and Northwestern Texas, and a good portion of that of middle Texas, and by losing this trade property would decline in New Orleans, and continue to do so until railroad connection with Texas was established. These predictions have all been verified. Real estate has declined on an average at least 40 per cent., and one-third of the available space in New Orleans has long been "for rent." It is true other causes have combined to produce this state of affairs, but the loss of the Texas trade has been the most serious blow New Orleans ever received.

Many have fully realized this fact from the beginning, but, unfortunately, those who have looked at the matter in its true light have been those, with few exceptions, who were so embarrassed by the war that since then they have not been able to spare much money out of their business for the construction of railroads.

Occasionally—yea, often since the war—the most enterprising citizens here have sought to arouse a railroad interest, and in this they have always been supported by the press; but before any plans could be perfected and capital raised, the railroad spirit would die out, and everything return to the old channels.

It is true a road has been slowly progressing towards Texas for some time past along the Red River country; but what New Orleans most needs is a road reaching directly into the heart of Texas; or, in other words, direct to Houston, the railroad center of the State. There is capital enough here to build such a road, but, unfortunately, it is in the hands of those who are behind the spirit of the age. Fortunately, late decisions of the Supreme Court have greatly reduced the debt of the city, and there is a probability that other decisions of a similar character will still further reduce it \$1,500,000. It is to be hoped that when this is done a big effort will be made once more to open up communication by rail with the Lone Star State.

If the jetty system, projected by Capt. Eads, proves a success—and here is now the best of reasons to suppose it will—and the railroad under consideration is constructed, New Orleans may once more exhibit the business life she did in her palmy days.

It is now twenty-six years since your correspondent first became acquainted in this city, and in all that time he never before saw times as "hard" as at present. Never before has he seen so many in the streets out of employment; never before has he seen so much actual suffering. Thousands who were once in affluent circumstances are now almost begging for bread. Despair and melancholy have settled down on many who previous to the war knew not what want meant. And yet the most of the poverty here remains a secret to outsiders. Natural pride seeks to disguise it, and does it in most instances. If one could see all the skeletons in the closets here he would see more than he ever dreamed of.

But a brighter day must surely dawn ere long. Any change will be for the better; and it is to be hoped the day is not far distant when this people will once more be relieved from the poverty which has so long haunted them by day and by night.

Dr. Leonard Bacon's son and namesake, who has been some three years in Europe, is now established in Geneva, Switzerland. He preaches regularly to his charge in that place, and is also editor and publisher of the *Chronicle*, a semi-weekly paper issued simultaneously in Geneva, Dresden and Rome.

THE amount of missionary money subscribed to the support of Foreign missions in 1874, in Great Britain, was £1,000,199.

Centennial Sabbath Breaking.

A Remonstrance from the West.

BY ADDISON JONES, SALEM, OREGON.

"During last year, Sunday excursion trains were run to the Centennial exhibition grounds." A few weeks ago a petition was in circulation in New Jersey asking the Legislature to stop those trains. If they refuse to do it, and the Sunday trains run again this year, other roads will probably do the same, and Sabbath breakers from Baltimore, Washington, and a multitude of smaller towns will pour into Philadelphia until the Quaker City is inundated.

We protest. Even Quakers have some rights which other men ought to respect; and though we are in far-off Oregon, we have a right to complain; for bad examples are contagious, and we are parties concerned. The most obscure family, getting water from a hydrant, would have a right to cry out if some bad men should build a tannery or a slaughter-house at the head of the reservoir from which they must drink; wealth, perhaps, to the perpetrators, but death to the victims.

Philadelphia is an influential city. Her religious books and missionaries go everywhere. Corrupt that fountain, and we all suffer. How much would the gamblers and Sabbath breakers of the West be influenced hereafter by a colporter from a city which had herself cast off the Sabbath, and repudiated the decalogue? Would they not tell them to go home and work in Philadelphia?

But worse than that. Other bad men, seeing money in the plan, and utterly blind to the ruin it brings, would also run their Sunday trains all over the country, and compel their employes to manage them. Who knows but they would start them again in Oregon? We should greatly fear they would.

Now it is not strange that when young men have been obliged to break the fourth commandment, they soon learn to break the eighth also, and steal. Indeed, it would be strange if it were not so. Break down a young man's conscience at the outset, and compel him to set at defiance his mother's Bible and his mother's God, and how long will he remain either temperate or honest? We Western men have seen enough of this, and do not want our sons ruined.

We hope every editor and preacher will cry out; that every citizen will vote against it; and that all good people everywhere will pray that such wickedness be not done in our Centennial city. It might bring a curse, and the last end of the city, and of this proud nation "be worse than the first."

It is by no means certain that a second Centennial (in 1876) will ever be celebrated; at any rate, an army of wicked men are doing all they can to prevent it.

Of course, it is easy to sneer at these things; but let Christians read the twenty-sixth chapter of Leviticus and beware; let the city fathers read the thirteenth of Nehemiah and do like him; and let John Welsh do his utmost to keep the buildings and grounds shut.

The writer hopes to write again when he can afford the expense of giving it a sufficiently wide circulation. Help him.

MR. LINCOLN used to tell, in his inimitable way, a story of a Winchester converted Confederate, who was so overjoyed at receiving his pardon that he exclaimed: "Thank you Mr. President! Thank you! Now I'm pardoned, I s'pose I'm as good a Union man as any of you; emphatically one of you again. But didn't Stonewall Jackson give us fits in the valley?"

Symptoms of Catarrh. Dull, heavy headache, obstructions of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious mucus, purulent, mucous-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Discharge, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozema of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. Three or more of the Surgeons at the Institute will visit points in Texas as follows: Dallas—May 15, 17, 18 and 19, 1876, at the Crutchfield House. Galveston—May 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1876, at the Washington Hotel. Austin—May 30 and 31, June 1 and 2, 1876, at the City Hotel. San Antonio—June 4, 7, 8 and 9, 1876, at the Menger House. As this is the last visit which these Surgeons will make to Texas, we advise all the afflicted to see them this time without fail.