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Christian Advocate

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 20, '76

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Missions.

The Board met May 5, 1876, at 9 A. M. Present, Dr. Summers, President in the chair; Dr. Sehon, Vice-president; Bishops Paine, Pierce, Wightman, Marvin, Doggett, McTyeire and Keener; Dr's Fleming, Rush, Lettwich, Cunningham, Haygood, Young, Hargrove, Kelley, Redford, Winfield, and Maj. Bransford, and J. B. McFerrin. Several visiting brethren. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. C. Johnson, Editor of the *Western Methodist*. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A letter from W. M. McCarthy, tendering his resignation as a member of the Board, was read and laid over for the present. The Secretaries presented copies of their forthcoming Annual Report, which were referred to the members. The Treasurer presented copies of his Annual Report, which were distributed. Letters from the Rev. J. S. Martin, D. D., and the Rev. E. K. Miller, were reported by the Secretary, giving reasons why they cannot be present.

The Report of the Committee on Estimates was presented by Dr. Kelley, the Chairman, which was read, and on motion of Bishop Marvin, it was received, and the Board proceeded to make the appropriation for the ensuing year:

China, beginning Oct. 1, 1876.....	\$5,000
To wit: Salary of superintendent, one foreign missionary, and six active preachers, including rent of three churches, support of two boarding and three day schools, Chinese Magazine, Rev. Y. J. Allen, Balance on traveling expenses of Rev. A. P. Parker.....	\$5,000 00
	\$5,000 00

Borders Mexican Mission.....	\$5,000 00
begins with the time of the meeting of the West Texas Conference, superintendent's salary and five Mexican preachers, including church-rent and care of Mrs. Henderson.....	4,400 00
Contingent.....	500 00
Church-building, if the Bishop deems it necessary.....	1,000 00
	\$11,900 00

City of Mexico.....	\$10,575 48
begins June 1, 1876, as follows: Superintendent's salary and house rent.....	\$2,500 00
Native assistants.....	3,000 00
Translating and printing.....	500 00
Opening work at Leon.....	1,000 00
Opening work at Turpan—preacher \$200, rent, \$400.....	1,300 00
Exchange.....	1,125 48
Three youths at school in U. S.....	300 00
	\$10,575 48

On motion of Dr. Rush, a supplement to this amount was agreed upon, allowing an appropriation from February to June, 1876, the sum to be ascertained by the Committee on Estimates.

On motion of Bishop Marvin, it was resolved that the Bishop superintending the Mexican Mission be authorized to draw his drafts for support of said Mission in monthly installments.

Indian Mission Conference, including \$200 to aid in building a church at Vinita, in the Nation.....	\$10,000 00
	\$10,000 00

On motion of Bishop McTyeire, the Board adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Benediction by Bishop Paine.

MAY 5, 3 P. M.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Dr. Summers in the chair. Prayer by Dr. Rush. Minutes of the morning session read and approved. James W. Manier was elected a manager of this Board to fill the vacancy occurring by the resignation of W. M. McCarthy. Brother Manier soon afterward appeared and took his seat. The question of appropriations was resumed.

German Mission Conference.....	\$4,500
Western.....	3,000
Denver—chair for the Colorado portion of the Conference, and the other half for Montana and adjacent territories.....	6,000
Brazil.....	2,000
Florida.....	3,500
Of this amount, \$1,000 is appropriated to the general work in the bounds of the Conference. Of the remaining \$2,500, \$250 may be appropriated to the superintendent of the Cuban Mission in Key West. The remainder to be applied to the said Cuban Mission. It is understood that if the Bishop presiding at the Florida Conference shall judge it expedient, \$1,000 of the remaining \$2,500 may be applied in the building of a church in Key West for the benefit of the Cuban Mission.	
German work in the Baltimore Conference.....	500
The drafts are to date back to the middle of last March, and are to be paid in four quarterly installments of 5, 6, 5, and 12 months, from the time of the adjournment of the last Baltimore Conference.	
German work in Virginia.....	500

To be paid at the next meeting of the Virginia Conference. The Board also sanctions the payment of \$500 for the past year in aid of said work, which is already entered on the Treasurer's Book.

12. *Epoka Indian Mission*, Holston Conf. To begin at the next meeting of the Holston Conference. Of this \$100 is to be paid to the presiding Elder, and \$50 to the missionary appointed to said work.

13. *Pacific Conference*. Letters were read from the Rev. E. K. Miller, and the Rev. H. B. Avery, and J. Grewelle, asking for \$2,000 to aid in paying for the church in San Francisco, and \$200 to aid in liquidating a debt on the church-building in Sonora, Cal. Both sums were allowed.

14. *Columbia*..... 2,500
 Of this \$2,500 is appropriated to the general work in the Conference; \$200 for traveling expenses, etc., of a missionary to be sent, say about the month of August, by Bishop Marvin, to the Columbia Conference, and for which amount he is allowed to draw on the Treasurer upon the departure of the missionary. The remaining \$2,300 may be applied to church-building in the Columbia Conference, if the Bishop presiding shall judge it expedient, otherwise, he is not to draw for the \$2,000.

15. *Los Angeles Conference*..... 4,700
 Of this \$4,700 is appropriated to the building of a church in Santa Barbara, or other places, as the Bishop presiding at the Los Angeles Conference may judge proper.

A letter of invitation to visit the Vanderbilt University, signed by J. W. Leech, Secretary of the faculty, was received, and on motion of Dr. Winfield, was accepted, and thanks tendered by the Board for the courtesy.

The following resolution respecting the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, Superintendent of the China Mission was adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of his long and faithful services as a missionary, and the present feeble state of his health, the Board of Missions does hereby invite the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, superintendent of our China Mission, to visit the United States or any other part of the world he may choose—leave of absence from his work, and the funds to defray all necessary expenses, being hereby granted.
 W. C. E. CUNNINGHAM,
 D. C. KELLEY.

On motion of Dr. Kelly, it was resolved that a contingent fund of \$1,500 be set apart in view of meeting the traveling expenses of the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, should he find it necessary to leave his field of labor for the purpose of recruiting his health; and that \$1,500 be set apart to bear the expenses of one of the Bishops in case he should visit our Mission in China before the next annual meeting of this Board.

An application made by Bishop Pierce and Dr. Winfield for a special appropriation to Brother Slover, who labored as Missionary in the Indian Mission Conference the year before last, was not granted. It was the sentiment of the Board that no back appropriations can be paid at present.

A letter from the Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., tendering his resignation as a member of this Board, was read, and his resignation was accepted. The Rev. Weyman H. Potter, D. D., of the North Georgia Conference, was elected to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Haygood's resignation.

A letter from Dr. Redford, offering his resignation as Treasurer of this Board, was read, and on motion, laid over till tomorrow.

A communication was received from the official Board of McKendree Church, in Nashville, asking that the pastor of their congregation, now acting as Associate Secretary of the Board, should not be burdened with other duties than those imposed upon him as preacher in charge of a responsible station, and was laid over till tomorrow.

Dr. Haygood asked leave of absence after to-day, which was reluctantly granted. The members of the Board generally regretted his resignation and the necessity of his absence.

The Rev. Dr. Sehon, Vice-president, who is in feeble health, asked leave of absence, which was granted. He made an affecting address, which was responded to kindly by the President on behalf of the Board. In supporting the Doctor's request, Bishop McTyeire stated that he hoped Dr. Sehon would remain and spend the Sabbath with his friends in Nashville. He expressed much pleasure at the presence of our distinguished brother, who in other years, had served the Church as Missionary Secretary. All regretted his feeble health, but would unite our prayers for his restoration, that he might still live to labor for the cause of Christ.

On motion of J. B. McFerrin, the Board adjourned to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Benediction by Bishop Pierce. SATURDAY, May 6, 9 A. M.—

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, Dr. Summers in the chair. Prayer by Dr. Fleming. Minutes of the last meeting read, corrected, and approved.

On motion of Dr. Young, the paper of Dr. Redford, tendering his resignation as Treasurer, was taken up.

Dr. Leftwich moved that the resignation of Dr. Redford be accepted.

After a considerable discussion, Dr. Leftwich withdrew his motion, and Dr. Rush offered the following resolution, to lie over to the next monthly meeting:

Resolved, That the By-laws of this Board be so changed as to leave the Treasurer free in the exercise of his discretion in selecting a safe place or places of deposit of the funds of the Board of Missions, according to the 8th Article of the Constitution.

W. M. RUSH,
 W. M. WIGHTMAN.

The following proviso was presented, read, and laid over:

Provided, That at the annual meeting in May, an amendment may be made, after having been submitted at least one day before the vote is taken; and farther also provided, that any By-law may be suspended at any time, by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

E. M. MARVIN,
 G. F. PIERCE.

Bishop Doggett offered a resolution that the By-laws under consideration—the last paragraph—be suspended. The motion prevailed.

After a long discussion of the resolution of Dr. Rush, the Board adjourned to meet at 3:30 this afternoon.

Benediction by Bishop Wightman.

3:30 O'CLOCK P. M.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment. Dr. Summers in the chair. Minutes of forenoon read and approved. Prayer by Dr. Seruggs.

On motion, it was resolved that the assessments on the Conferences for the ensuing year be \$100,000, and distributed as last year, as follows:

ASSESSMENTS FOR 1876.	
Baltimore Conference.....	\$5,025
Virginia Conference.....	6,220
West Virginia Conference.....	1,000
North Carolina Conference.....	5,520
South Carolina Conference.....	2,910
North Georgia Conference.....	5,820
South Georgia Conference.....	4,160
Florida Conference.....	520
Alabama Conference.....	4,720
North Alabama Conference.....	3,750
Louisiana Conference.....	3,320
Mississippi Conference.....	3,540
North Mississippi Conference.....	3,540
Memphis Conference.....	2,900
White River Conference.....	1,250
Tennessee Conference.....	6,820
Kentucky Conference.....	4,160
Louisville Conference.....	5,000
Denver Conference.....	208
St. Louis Conference.....	2,240
South-west Missouri Conference.....	2,240
Missouri Conference.....	4,370
Western Conference.....	416
Little Rock Conference.....	2,500
Arkansas Conference.....	1,040
White River Conference.....	1,250
Indian Mission Conference.....	104
Texas Conference.....	1,800
North Texas Conference.....	1,870
East Texas Conference.....	1,400
North-west Texas Conference.....	1,720
West Texas Conference.....	1,040
Columbia Conference.....	208
Los Angeles Conference.....	625
Pacific Conference.....	1,040
Holston Conference.....	420
German Mission Conference.....	420
Total.....	\$100,000

Dr. Young moved to add \$3000 to the appropriations, in view of the election of an Associate Secretary, who shall give his whole time to the Mission work on a salary. The motion did not prevail.

On motion of Dr. Rush, the Board proceeded to elect an Associate Secretary, who shall serve one year without pay.

Dr. Kelley was duly elected. Bishop Pierce and Dr. Leftwich begged leave of absence to meet appointments to preach tomorrow at Columbia, Tenn., which was granted. The question on which the Board adjourned was taken up, to-wit: the resignation of Dr. Redford as Treasurer; but was passed over to hear Brother Braunetter, presiding elder of the Gosport District, Illinois Conference, in behalf of a church-building in Indianapolis, Ind. He spoke of the progress of our cause in Indiana, and of the importance of occupying Indianapolis, the metropolis of the State. He represented that a fine, commodious church could be bought on good terms, and

asked an appropriation from the Board to help in the enterprise. Maj. Bransford moved that an appropriation be made. After several explanations as to location and our destitution of funds, it was voted that the appropriation could not be made. It was the sentiment of the Board that our brethren in Indiana should have our sincere sympathy, and that the Secretary should, as soon as possible, visit our work in Indiana.

The question of the Treasurer's resignation was resumed. Dr. Redford was called in and made certain statements as to the conditions on which he was willing to continue to act as Treasurer.

Bishop McTyeire offered the following substitute for the resolution of Dr. Rush, viz:

Resolved, That the paragraph of the By-laws relating to the Treasurer shall not be so construed as to conflict with the 8th Article of the Constitution.

The Substitute was adopted. Bishop Keener then moved that we do not accept the resignation of Dr. Redford. The motion prevailed. Five thousand dollars was appropriated to pay the salaries and meet the traveling expenses of the Secretary and other incidental expenses, such as printing reports, etc.

On motion of Bishop McTyeire, the appropriations made were all confirmed.

The Board then adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Doggett.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.

The Board met May 10 at its regular monthly meeting. Present: Dr. Summers, President; Drs. Redford, Cunningham, Hargrove, Young, Kelley, the Rev. J. M. Sharpe, Maj. Bransford, and J. B. McFerrin. Prayer was offered by Brother Godbey, of St. Louis. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that no appropriation made to any Mission, or specific object in a Mission, shall be otherwise applied without the consent of the Board.

Resolved, That no contingent appropriation shall be drawn for till the object for which it was made is clearly defined and reported to the Secretary or Treasurer of the Board.

Resolved, That in the appropriations to any Mission, where missionaries are to be employed, the appropriations shall begin at the time the missionary begins his work, and his salary shall be estimated from the time he enters upon his field of labor.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be required to send a copy of these resolutions to each Bishop having charge of Missions.

The Board then adjourned, with the benediction by Dr. Redford.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.

Plan of Episcopal Visitations for 1876.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH	
Western Va. Conf.—Sept. 13, Catlettsburg, Ky.	
Virginia " " Nov. 15, Richmond, Va.	
North Carolina " " Sept. 15, Raleigh, N. C.	
South Carolina " " Dec. 13, Charleston, S. C.	
Georgia " " March —, Alexandria, Va.	
BISHOP KEENER	
Kentucky Conf.—Sept. 13, Nicholasville, Ky.	
Tennessee " " Oct. 4, Columbia, Tenn.	
Arkansas " " Oct. 18, Yellville, Ark.	
White River " " Nov. 29, Batesville, Ark.	
Little Rock " " Dec. 13, Arkadelphia, Ark.	
BISHOP WIGHTMAN	
Louisville Conf.—Oct. 4, Louisville, Ky.	
Holston " " Oct. 18, Bristol, Tenn.	
Louisiana " " Dec. 13, Trenton, La.	
BISHOP PIERCE	
North Mis. Conf.—Nov. 8, Sardis, Miss.	
Memphis " " Nov. 15, Memphis, Tenn.	
N. Georgia " " Nov. 29, Sparta, Ga.	
S. Georgia " " Dec. 13, Sandersville, Ga.	
Florida " " Jan. 11, Monticello, Fla.	
BISHOP FAINE	
Illinois Conf.—Oct. 4, Jacksonville, Ill.	
Alabama " " Dec. 6, Greensboro, Ala.	
BISHOP DOGGETT	
N. Texas Conf.—Oct. 11, Longview, Texas.	
N. W. Texas " " Oct. 18, Calvert, Texas.	
W. Texas " " Nov. 1, Seguin, Texas.	
ger. Mission " " Nov. 15, Grassy Fork, Tex.	
Texas " " Nov. 29, Nantsville, Texas.	
East Texas " " Dec. 13, Henderson, Texas.	
BISHOP MARVIN	
Denver Conf.—Aug. 25, Colorado Springs, Colorado.	
Columbia " " Oct. 11, Corvallis, Oregon.	
Pacific " " Oct. 11, San Francisco, Cal.	
Los Angeles " " Oct. 26, San Bernardino, Cal.	
Bishop Keener has charge of the Missions in Mexico and Brazil.	
Bishop Marvin has charge of the Mission in China.	
PREMIUMS.—Prepayment for subscribers sent required before any premium will be forwarded; as we have to pay cash for premiums this rate is "inflexible."	

Resolutions of the Book Committee.

WHEREAS, There is owing to the Publishing House from our traveling preachers more than thirty thousand dollars; and whereas, this amount, if in the hands of our Book Agent, would enable him to liquidate the entire floating debt, and thus remove a cause of annoyance and embarrassment to the House; and whereas, it is important to all parties concerned that these accounts be adjusted and closed without delay. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Annual Conferences be requested to appoint, at their next sessions, committees of not less than three members, and to authorize said committees to confer with those indebted to the Publishing House, and effect settlements with them, under advice and instructions from the Book Agent.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the Bishops with copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and that they be requested to bring the same to the attention of the Annual Conferences for their action.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified to hear of the general approval which has been given to Dr. Cunningham in the conduct of our Sunday-school department, and the success attending his work; and that we cordially approve the introduction of the international texts into our system of uniform lessons.

Resolved, That after patient and careful inquiry into, and consideration of, the affairs of the Publishing House for the last twelve months, and especially in view of the stagnation in business circles and the financial distress which has prevailed in the country, we cordially approve and commend the policy and management of our interest by our Agent, Dr. A. H. Redford.

P. A. PETERSON,
 J. S. LETHGOW.

Resolved, That our admiration for the learning, industry, and skill of Dr. Thomas O. Summers, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, remains unabated, and we hereby pledge to him our sympathy and support.

THOS. D. FITE,
 W. H. NORGAN.

Outlook.

Mr. Sankey's songs have been published in Chinese.

There is a Bible in the University of Göttingen written on two thousand four hundred and seventy palm leaves.

Over five hundred Southern Presbyterian churches have no pastors.

A new Baptist Church in Chicago has several reporters' seats and desks on either side of the platform.

It is reported that the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church has decided to cut down their appropriations this year fifteen per cent.

Revs. Prudencio C. Hernandez and Henry C. Riley have been chosen Bishops of the Church of Jesus in Mexico, and will be consecrated by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The reports from different religious organizations for the past year show an increase of members beyond all former years. This is specially marked in the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational churches.

The Charleston, S. C., Young Men's Christian Association has invited Mr. Moody to visit that city.

In the New York Catholic Protector recently, 120 boys, between the ages of twelve and eighteen, joined the Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

In England the Catholic population is about 2,000,000; in Ireland it is 4,000,000; in the United States it is 6,000,000.

Persons who have a talent for statistics have been arranging the figures and tell us that at the beginning of the present century there was a church for about 1600 of the inhabitants; now there is a church for every 600.

Dr. Lovick Pierce writes the introduction to Dr. Haygood's volume now in press on the spiritual instruction of children.

There were six bishops and 250 delegates present at the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church which met in Atlanta May 1st.

A mob recently stoned the Protestant Church in the plaza of San Fernando, in the city of Mexico. The success of the Protestant missionaries enlarges the Catholic priesthood.

The Baptist Missionary Union has 140 American missionaries in the foreign field. 300 churches with twenty-five thousand members in Asia; and over 30,000 members in Europe. It claims that its for-

ign work exceeds in members all the other American missions combined. Blessed be the Baptist foreign missions. They have a glorious record.

The address of the Bishops presented to the General Conference of the M. E. C., North, now in session at Baltimore shows 1,642,456 members; 10,923 ministers; 19,287 Sunday-schools, and 297,182 officers and teachers. 15,633 churches valued at \$71,350,234. Parsonages 5017 valued at \$9,731,628.

The annual exhibit of the Baptist Missionary Union shows for the fiscal year: Total receipts from all sources \$245,997,72; expenditures, \$223,176 68; leaving balance in favor of Treasury, \$22,820 55. A good report.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Episcopal), recently presented to Bishop Potter for confirmation in his church 306 persons. It is said this is the largest number ever confirmed at one time in any Episcopal Church in this country.

During the past year missionary work has progressed rapidly on the Gilbert Islands, in the South Seas. On one island, where there were thirty converts a year ago, there are now 320. On another the increase of candidates for membership has been from fourteen to 400. The work is in charge of English missionaries.

Rev. Mr. Davis writes from Keyoto, Japan, very encouragingly. The Bible is now sold in places where three years ago that act would have insured imprisonment.

At another, a Christian newspaper has been started by permission of the government. Two years ago they could hardly find a place to stop over night. Now congregations greet them. At Laredo the church is organized, and holds its meetings in the house of the damo.

A Presbyterian mission has been established among the Pueblo Indian, in New Mexico, who are supposed to be a remnant of the great Aztec nation. Rev. John Manual has charge of the mission. The Indians have received him cordially.

At Niles, Michigan, there has been a remarkable revival in the Episcopal Church which has resulted in the confirmation of two hundred and fifty members.

The number of native pastors working in connection with the Church Missionary Society is about 180 having more than doubled during the past ten years.

Miss Whately has charge of a prosperous mission at Cairo, Egypt. It employs a head native missionary, six male and female teachers and a Bible woman. It has 150 boys and 130 girls in attendance.

In a single district or ken in Japan, since 1873, seventy-one temples of Buddha have been converted into dwelling-houses or used for other secular purposes. During the last six years, upward of 600 temples have been diverted from their original objects. These facts indicate the rapid decline of Buddhism in that land.

At a recent trial in the city of Rome, the *Free Church Record* states that the judges were greatly embarrassed by witnesses who refused to be sworn on the gospel statute; they were free-thinkers. To meet this difficulty the prime minister has introduced a bill altering the form of the oath. The errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome are yielding the fruit of infidelity similar to that which has been sown and gathered in France. The only antidote is an open Bible.

Russia and Japan have concluded a treaty by which Saghalien has been ceded to the former and the Kurite Islands to the latter country. It stipulates that the Russians and others in the Kurite Islands shall enjoy complete religious liberty after becoming subjects to Japan. It is thought that this will be the stepping stone toward larger religious toleration in Japan. Kings and Queens, without designing it, are often employed in cleaning and preparing the king's highway.

The Bishop of Madras, in connection with the Church Missionary Society, recently confirmed 970 persons in the Catlayan District.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once *Brown's Bronchial Troches*; let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS MAY 20, 76

Robbie's Chance.

BY MRS. A. W. CURTIS.

"Robbie dear, mother is very sick this morning; can you get your own breakfast for once?"

"Of course I can, and something for you, too," and Robbie bustled about briskly, for it was a cold morning.

"Mother, I can't go to school to-day; I'm a great strong boy, and I know I can earn something if I try.

"I know, dear, I shall have to let you try; but I am sorry, very, I did so want to keep you in school."

"Come here, my boy, and kneel down by my bed," Robbie bowed his head reverently, while his mother laid her thin white hand upon it, and said: "O God of the widow and fatherless! pity and help us now.

As Robbie kissed his mother "good-bye" a tear fell on her face. She smiled and said: "Never mind, dear, it will all come right; God will take care of us if we put our trust in Him."

Robbie went hurrying down the street saying this little prayer over and over again in his heart. "O Lord! give me a chance to do something for mother now!"

It was not strange that Robbie had learned to love and trust his Heavenly Father, for the sweet lessons had been taught by his dearest earthly friend. Their hearts were bound together by the tenderest affection and sympathy.

A little child suddenly let go her mother's hand, and ran laughing with glee out into the middle of the street. The next instant a frightened horse came dashing along with the fragments of a broken carriage striking his heels at every step.

"Bring the boy into my house," the grateful mother exclaimed, for all this had happened before her own door.

Tenderly they carried him in, and laid him upon a sofa in her elegant drawing-room while a surgeon was summoned at once, who looked very grave as he examined the poor crushed foot and the terrible blow upon the head of the unconscious boy.

"Who is he?" was the anxious

inquiry, but no one knew, until at last a boy, who had heard of the accident, slipped in with the crowd, and told them it was the widow Worthington's boy.

The parents of the little girl whose life Robbie had saved at the peril of his own at once sent a messenger to tell the sad news as gently as possible to his mother, assuring her that the boy should have every possible attention until able to be moved to his own home.

Poor little Robbie! for many days he remained unconscious of all this; but at last, after a long refreshing sleep, he opened his eyes and found himself in a fairy land of beauty and comfort, with a kind, pleasant face bending over him. He didn't know what to make of it, and looked so bewildered the lady told him at once, in a few quiet words, how he had been sadly hurt in saving the life of her own dear little girl, and they were taking care of him until he should be able to go back to his own home.

"Was the little girl hurt?" "No dear, not at all." "Oh! I'm so glad of that." Just then Robbie tried to move his foot, and cried out with pain and surprise.

"Yes, dear, your foot is badly hurt; we are afraid it will trouble you a long time." It flashed over him all at once: the poor sick mother at home—he was going to do such brave things for her, and now, perhaps he would be a poor helpless cripple for life.

"Don't cry so, dear! you were a brave, noble boy to risk your life to save another. Surely, you won't mind a little pain and inconvenience."

"O ma'am," interrupted Robbie, "I don't mind that, but my poor sick mother; I thought I was going to help her—that was as far as Robbie could get, for the sobs and tears that would come."

The lady's eyes were full of tears. She kissed the poor bruised forehead tenderly, and stroked the thin little hand she held in her own. During his delirium the story had been revealed of his mother's illness, the want staring them in the face, his determination to do something to help her, and, oh! so often the unconscious boy had folded his poor weak hands, and said: "O Lord! please give me a chance."

"Dear Robbie, it seems hard now, but sometime, perhaps, you will think it the best day's work you ever did. And now I've something pleasant to tell you. Your mother has had every attention since you were hurt. The doctor has been to see her every day, and has given her such cheering news of her boy, besides the medicine and nourishment she so much needed, that she is much better now, and is coming to see you this very day. The doctor will bring her in his carriage, and we are going to persuade her to stay here with you awhile, if we can."

How Robbie's eyes brightened at that! He took the lady's hand and pressed it to his lips, and said: "I thank you so much; then fell asleep.

The meeting between mother and child was touching indeed. The doctor made her lie down by his side, then left them alone. "Oh Robbie, dear child! mother is so sorry for her boy!"

"Yes, mother; but I saved the little girl, and I guess it'll all be right somehow."

"All things work together for our good if we love God, and we do love him, Robbie!" "Yes, mother."

Sweet and precious was that quiet hour, and when the doctor and Mrs. Clare came, in, Mrs. Worthington kissed her boy tenderly, and rose up to go back to her lonely home.

"Lie still, madame; Mrs. Clare says you are not going home until this young hero is able to go with you."

"If you will consent to remain here a few days it will please Mr. Clare and myself greatly, and I am sure this dear boy will get strong and well much sooner if he can have his mother with him all the time."

"Oh, mamma, do stay!" said Robbie. "I shall miss you so much, and you will be lonely without me."

tenderly in arms and carried him into the house. What a surprise awaited them! A fire was burning brightly in the little stove, the table was set for tea, covered with a profusion of everything that could tempt the boy's returning appetite; new comforts had been furnished until the little home was pretty and cosy as heart could wish. Cellar and pantry were literally filled with provisions, while an abundant supply of coal gave promise of good cheer during the long winter before them. Mr. and Mrs. Clare would not listen to thanks or protests, assuring them that the obligation was all on their side. As they bade them good-bye Mr. Clare said: "Now Robbie, get well as fast as you can, and then come to me and I will give you another chance."—The Christian Union.

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.—One day at Felix Neff was walking in a street in the city of Lausanne, he saw at a distance a man whom he took for one of his friends. He ran up behind him, tapped him on the shoulder before looking in his face, and asked: "What is the state of your soul, my friend?" The stranger turned, Neff perceived his error and apologized, after which he proceeded on his way. About three or four years afterward a person came to Neff and accosted him, saying he was indebted to him for his inestimable kindness. Neff did not recognize him, and asked an explanation. The stranger replied: "Have you forgotten an unknown person whose shoulder you touched in a street in Lausanne, and inquired how do you find your soul? It was I; your question led me to serious reflection, and now I find it is well with my soul."

This proves what apparently small means may be blessed of God for the conversion of sinners, and how many opportunities for doing good we are continually letting slip, and which thus pass irretrievably beyond our reach. One of the questions every christian should propound to himself when sitting out on a journey is "what opportunities shall I have to do good?" One of the points on which he should examine himself on his return is, "what opportunities have I lost? have I done all the good that I could?"

LITTLE KATE had many friends, and was generally cheerful, and a good natured child; but had one great fault: she was too proud to yield. One day she had to cross a stream of water on a narrow plank, but just as she got on one end a goat stepped on the other. Now she resolved that she would never give up to a goat, and so they met in the middle of the plank and stood for a moment looking at each other. The goat could not turn back and Kate would not, and so he ended the dispute by pushing her into the water and walking quickly over. She was taken out dripping wet, and greatly mortified. Though we should be firm in matters of duty and principle, yet we should not be stubborn in regard to trifles, nor refuse to yield when we ought to do so.

WORTH OF MOMENTS.—Dr. Arnold, of Rugby said: "There are moments that are worth more than years. We cannot help it; there is no proportion between spaces of time in importance nor in value. A stray unthought-of five minutes may contain the event of a life. And this all-important moment, disproportionate to all other moments, who can tell when it will be upon us?"

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, STOVE AND COUNTRY HOLLOW WARE, WASH KETTLES, TEA KETTLES, ANDIRONS, WAFFLE-IRONS, ETC. ETC.

SEND YOUR PRINTING TO SHAW & BLYLOCK Galveston

TEXAS GRANGE MANUFACTURING CO., Kellyville, Marion County, Texas. MANUFACTURER G. A. KELLY'S CELEBRATED WOOD AND IRON BEAM TURNING PLOWS, SHOVELS, SCOUTERS, POINTS, DIXON and MAGNOLIA SWEEPS—Both Iron and Steel.

GALVESTON, 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.

Stockton, Ala. Cypress 320,000 FEET IN YARD AND TO arrive of Cistern Staves, Wide Planks, Etc. All desirable thicknesses, which are long, seasoned and superior to any other made, consigned to B. S. PARSONS, Twenty-fourth St., near Strand, Galveston, Texas.

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.

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

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, BETWEEN 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, WILL. F. HOWE, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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IN STORE. 3000 Sacks Coffee EX "FRIEDEL" TO ARRIVE. 3500 Sacks Coffee PER "MAIRE."

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GALVESTON J. C. GORHAM, 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. Blinds invested in each department. DIRECTORS OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT: A. C. Crawford, E. S. Jendison, Leon Blum, L. Cannon, Jno. D. Rogers, J. S. Gorman, A. M. Shannon, Chas. E. Richards, J. P. Kinhard, Jno. Watson, G. Opperman, E. T. Austin, James Sorley, A. C. CRAWFORD, Vice-President.

H. REED & CO. CISTERN BUILDERS, 252 & 254 Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas. Sizes and price list sent on application. Country orders solicited.

STOVES. BURKES PATENT HOT AIR RANGE. The most perfect and complete cooking apparatus in use—having the only Roasting and Broiling Oven in the world. FOR SALE BY E. M. BROCK, 121 & 123 Postoffice Street.

CROSSMAN & SIMPSON, UNDERTAKERS. Ware-rooms: Corner Wine and Center Sts., Salesroom between Tremont and Twenty-fourth streets, Galveston. This firm have constantly on hand Metallic Cases, Caskets, Rosewood and Black Walnut Coffins, Robes for deceased Ladies, Gents and Children. Elegant Hearses, appropriately decorated for Children, also large hearses for persons advanced in years. my 22-ly

"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. They are warranted not to break, and never tire the eyes; and every pair perfect in every particular. M. W. SHAW & BROTHER, Opticians, WHOLESALE & RETAIL JEWELERS, Cor. Market and Tremont Sts., Galveston. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS. my 21-76

Machinery Agency, W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. Ames' Engines, Eagle Cotton Gins, Watertown Engines, Straub Corn Mills, Sprohann Engines, Victor Sugar Mills, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Hoe's Saws, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Steam Pumps, Brass Work, Belts, Boiler Pumps, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Beltings, Lathes, &c., Cotton & Corn Planters, Thrashers & Cleaners, Hay Rakes & Cultivators.

Church and School Bells. Machinery of all kinds on Hand. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, my 22-ly Galveston.

Steel, Wood & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Outlery, Guns, Plows, Nails, etc., etc. Have a full stock in their line, including Builders', Plantation, Blacksmith's Mechanics' and Housekeeping Hardware. my 22-ly

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. Goods purchased at lowest rates; and prices for making dresses to suit the times. Address, Box 608, Galveston. p1a 1-3m

WILSON SEWING MACHINE is 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. These machines are to be given to a committee consisting of six persons—three machinists and three cabinet-makers. Each party will have the right to choose one man of such trade, and they to choose the other two. These machines are to be given to the committee for thorough examination and the machinists to test and pass upon the machinery and the cabinet-makers likewise upon the wood work. The test shall be the most perfect machine constructed on the best mechanical principles; also quality of material used in its construction, both metal and wood. The loser is to pay all expenses attending the examination, and forfeit the machine on exhibition. BLESSING & BRO., AGENTS FOR TEXAS, 174 Tremont Street—174 GALVESTON.

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

GREENVILLE DOWELL, SURGEON. ROOM NO. 10, GIARDIN HOUSE, Cor. Market and 24th St. ects, GALVESTON TEXAS. Patients taken and boarded during treatment. decis-3m

DAVIDSON HOUSE, By Mrs. J. H. DAVIDSON, 114 POSTOFFICE, Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth GALVESTON. jyl-ly

LAMPS AND OILS, Lamp Trimmings, Portable Gas Goods, Tin and Japanese Ware, Etc., Etc. OILS: SEPTOLINE SOLAR, CRYSTAL, INSURANCE, HEAD-LIGHT, PRATT'S, AS-TRIAL, & HAMBLYN, BROWN'S BRILLIANT & NONPAREIL FLUIDS: PUROLINE, GASOLINE, BENZINE, NAPHTHA and the various products of PETROLEUM. Wholesale and retail, by J. S. BROWN & CO., Manager Island City Lamp & Oil Co. 174 & 176 Twenty-second Street, bet. Market and Postoffice. Halls and dwellings lighted for special occasions at short notice. jan-ly

GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of our justly celebrated CISTERNS! Call, or send for Price List to R. H. GARNETT, -106 & 108- CHURCH STREET (near Tremont.) P. O. Box 197. Liberal discount to AGENTS & GRANGERS. JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., AT THEIR OLD STAND 77 Tremont St., Galveston. Jas. Collins, Guttman, Wood Co. J. B. Turnley, Turnley & Co. Turnley & Collins, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. Strand and 23d Street, up-stairs, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Special attention given to Cotton, Wool, Hides, etc. apr-ly

E. E. Rice & Co., GROCERS, Have received a supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. (Every paper guaranteed) SEED POTATOES, FRESH EGGS, ETC., ETC.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 20, '76

In the recent Philadelphia Methodist conference a resolution against camp meetings on Sundays was passed.

It is a delicious sight to see a Milwaukee man toying with the lobe of his sweetheart's ear—so white, so soft, so different from an elephant's.

POVERTY'S SUNSHINE.—The other day, when a white-faced, sickly-looking child was playing at the curb stone in Rose street, its mother appeared and called:

"Come into the house." "Do the police own the sunshine? Will they make you pay if I sit here?" queried the child.

NEW DISCOVERY.—A Russian Prince, who spent his income in riotous living, has been found in Philadelphia driving stakes in the Centennial Ground at \$1.75 per day.

From the Carpathians to the Dardanelles, and from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, is seen a fair region peopled by 40,000,000 Slavians and Romans, of the same faith of the Russians, and the majority speaking what may broadly be termed the same language.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES.—The following countries, it is said, were originally named by the Phoenicians, the greatest commercial people in the world.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix their signatures to 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.

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

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

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

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

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.

JOINT BOARD PUBLICATION.

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

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

North Texas Conference, J. H. HAWKINS, W. C. HAINSLIP, W. F. EASTERLING.

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

East Texas Conference, R. S. FINLEY, D. MORSE, JOHN ADAMS.

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

Read. Read. Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs!

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

It is a condition that prepayment 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.—Elevn Subscribers.—A silver set, (knife, fork and spoon), just the thing for a third-day present. Retail price, \$4.50.

Premium No. 3.—Twenty-two Subscribers.—A handsome Silver Butter Dish. Retail price, \$9.00.

Premium No. 4.—Eight Subscribers.—A child's Cup, (gold lined). Retail price, \$2.75.

Premium No. 5.—Nine Subscribers.—A beautiful down Teaspoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$3.00.

Premium No. 6.—Sixteen Subscribers.—One-half dozen Tablespoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$6.00.

Premium No. 7.—Thirty-nine Subscribers.—Silver Pitcher of beautiful design. Retail price, \$16.00.

Premium No. 8.—Thirty-four Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Cake Basket. Retail price, \$12.50.

Premium No. 9.—Sixty-eight Subscribers.—A beautiful silver Communion set, of five pieces, to wit: 2 plates, 2 cups, 1 flag. Retail price, \$38.00.

All of the above articles will be purchased at the lowest established price, 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 \$20.00.

Premium No. 11.—One Hundred and Ten Subscribers.—No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$20.00.

Premium No. 12.—One Hundred and Twenty Subscribers.—No. 9 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$20.00.

Premium No. 13.—One Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 7 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$20.00.

Premium No. 14.—Two Hundred and Twenty Subscribers.—No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$20.00.

Premium No. 15.—Two Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 9 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$20.00.

Premium No. 16.—Twenty-two Subscribers.—Clarke's Commentaries. Price \$24.

Descriptive catalogues and circulars of the above Machines forwarded on application to HESSING & BROS. of this city, from whom we shall purchase the Machine.

Agents sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix their signatures to 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.

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

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

Quarterly Meeting Appointments

GALVESTON DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Hockley, at New Hope, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Sandy Point and Harrisburg, at Sandy Point, June 2, 9, 10, 11.

The District Conference will meet at Sandy Point on June 8. N. C. CLAVENS, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Oatville circuit, at Dogtown, June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Helena circuit, at Esccondido, June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Rockport circuit at Rockport, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

The Corpus Christi District Conference will convene in the City of Rockport, on Thursday, June 29, at two o'clock P. M. It is hoped that members and delegates will all be present at the opening of the session. A. F. COOK, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Trinity Mission, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Deer Creek, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

O. FISHER, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Cold Springs circuit, at Johnson's Church, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Huntsville circuit, at Dean's Church, June 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Hillsboro and Ash Creek Mission, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

AUSTIN DIST.—SECOND ROUND.

Giddings circuit, at Giddings, May 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Elgin circuit, at Pleasant Grove, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Austin and Swede Missions, at Austin, June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

District stewards will please meet at Manor, April 22. J. W. WHIPPLE.

DALLAS DISTRICT.—THIRD ROUND.

Dallas circuit, May 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Dallas Mission, May 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Trinity, June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Grapevine Springs, June 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Grapevine, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Jethel, July 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

The District Conference will meet on Wednesday, July 26. W. F. EASTERLING, P. E.

BEAT MONT DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Newton circuit, at Burkville, June 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Woodville circuit, at Cherokee, July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Moscow circuit, at Drew's Landing, July 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Orange circuit, at Orange, August 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Wolf Creek circuit, at August 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Liberty circuit, August 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

District Conference at Magnolia Camp-ground in connection with a camp-meeting August 13th to 24th. Camp-meeting to be self-supporting. Ministers will be laid out provided for amply. Brethren from adjoining districts invited. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

VICTORIA DIST.—THIRD ROUND.

Hallettsville circuit, at South Union, June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Leesville circuit, at Bethel, June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

Victoria circuit, at Victoria, July 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 10 11.

MILINERY.

Madame Paul Knoll, proprietress of the fashionable and magnificently stocked Millinery and Hair establishment on Market street, has just received a large and assorted stock of hats, gowns, ladies and misses pattern hats (unique and elegant in finish), French flowers, Cashmere faces, a large variety of French perfumery and soaps, new styles in combs, toilet articles of every description, etc., etc. Be sure to give this establishment a call before purchasing elsewhere. apl:m.

SOMETHING NEW!

An Important Remedy—Cannabis Indica.

POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA, can not be obtained at all first-class drug stores. We have made permanent arrangements in CALCUTTA, INDIA, for obtaining "PURE HEMP," and having it extracted upon its own soil (the climate in America being too changeable to extract large quantities free from milder). These remedies are now prepared from the best Hemp, gathered at the right season, and extracted during mid-season in Calcutta. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not dissipate and it will break a fresh cold in ten to forty hours. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. Price, 25 cts. per bottle or 3 bottles for \$6.50. As this is an imported article, we do not commission our remedies, but will be pleased to make cash agents everywhere. CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

HALL'S Hair Renewer Turns gray Hair dark. Removes dandruff, itching humors of the Scalp and makes Hair grow thick and glossy.

MEDICAL.

OUTLIER'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

CARBOLATE OF IODINE INHALANT.

A certain remedy for all NASAL, THROAT, and LUNG diseases, affording relief in some cases in a few minutes. For CATARRH it has proven the only known specific. BROMIDE yields to it, and constitutes it when in season. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and HAY FEVER cured. SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, and common colds relieved at once. A few Inhalations will correct the most offensive BRUISES. Made of hard rubber, it may be carried in handkerchief, and used as a penicillin, and is always ready for use. It surpasses all other inhalant tubes and contrivances—is approved by the entire Medical Faculty, and endorsed by the standard Medical Journals of the world. Dr. George Holey, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, University of Buffalo, in a carefully considered report, concludes in these words: "On the whole, this Inhalant seems to me to accomplish its purpose, by novel, yet by the most simple and efficient means, to be philosophical in conception, and well adapted to the treatment of all the diseases stated, should be without this Inhalant. Patented in the United States, England and Canada. Over 20,000 in use. Send your address and receive our descriptive circular and testimonials of hundreds of Physicians who have used it in their practice. We send Inhalant for free trial for two weeks, to all who send for it. Extra bottles of Inhalant, 50c. Sold by Druggists. W. R. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y. MAIL-ORDER.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, mouth taste badly, poor appetite, and little energy, you are suffering from neuralgia, or "Migraine," and nothing will cure so speedily and permanently as



Ask the renowned Druggist, Union Dispensary, of your city, for the name of the nearest health, cheerful spirits, and good appetite, you will get by using SIMMONS' NERVE REGULATOR, OR MEDICINE.

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Secy. of the U. S. Senate, 1845: "I occasionally use when my nerves require it, Dr. Simmons' Nerve Regulator, with good effect. It is simple and suits me better than any other medicine."

AN AFFECTIONATE REMINDER to our readers, that an abundance of copies of the "Lives, Heart-aches, and Dangers, Simmons' Nerve Regulator," Lewis C. Washburn, 1032 Race St., Chester, Pa., Philadelphia, Post-office.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines. R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Agent Galveston, Tex.

The President of the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Philadelphia, has made arrangements so that parties desiring to attend this institution 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 afterwards and on Saturdays, without interfering with the regular course of study. No such opportunity for obtaining a business education and a full and complete information will ever again be presented. J. E. SOULE, President, 108 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilelessness, Constipation, Scurvy, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever, and Ague, Female Disorders, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarke's Anti-Bilious Compound, until it was cured. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, O.

VALUABLE PATENTS CIVIL AWAY Send for new terms for the new

STEAM WASHER or WOMAN'S FRIEND No. 306 J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

To have good health, the Liver must be kept in order.

SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Dyspepsia, INDIGESTION, and all Bilious Diseases.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Constipation and Piles.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Sick Headache and Indigestion.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Cholera Morbus and Colic.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Jaundice and Sallowness.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Sluggish Circulation.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Sour Stomach.

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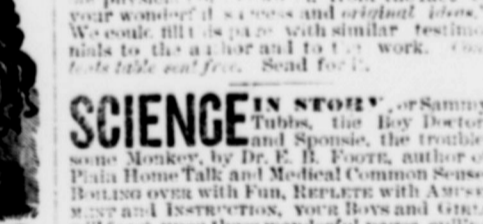
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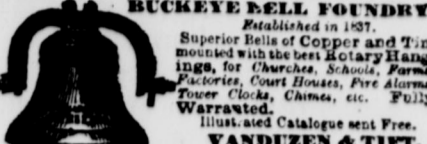
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Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 20, 76

A GOOD MEETING.—At a weekly meeting of Baptist ministers in Boston, one of them stated that he had found meetings similar to the Methodist class-meetings productive of much good among his people. Methodists where they hold class-meetings find them profitable institutions. It is our privilege to meet a class composed of ladies each week; it varies in attendance from fifteen to thirty; very frequently ladies of other churches ask the privilege of attending. On one occasion there were present in addition to the members of the class a representative from the Baptist, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal churches. Each of them spoke freely and said the hour was one of great profit to them. We commend the class-room to our Methodist brethren and sisters. Many of them will regard such meetings as an innovation, for they have been in the church for years and never attended one; no matter, if you attend in a prayerful spirit and with your brethren and sisters speak freely of God's dealings with your hearts and the value of religion as you have realized it in your life, and during the services send up earnest prayers for God's blessing on yourself and the church, you will feel your heart "strangely warmed," as was John Wesley's in the hour of his conversion, and will be glad to go to class-meeting again.

THE other evening whilst walking down Market street, we saw a man walk or rather stumble out of a saloon on to the side-walk, dead drunk; after several unsuccessful attempts to walk, falling every time he endeavored to do so, he rolled off into the gutter, while the boisterous crowd around him laughed at his sad misfortune and were anxiously watching to see an officer come along and arrest him. A well-dressed young man came by, who on seeing the sad spectacle seemed to have been moved at once to pity and compassion; going to the man he gently roused him and assuring him that he meant well, took him by the arm and led him to his home, where he received the warm, generous thanks and blessings of a wife whose life "whiskey" had made miserable and was fast driving her once devoted husband to ruin. O what a noble example—the sacrifice of worldly pride—that young man, a perfect stranger, set to those around him and to those professing christianity, yet who would disdain to stoop to give a helping hand (for the fear of soiling their garments) or speak a word of comfort to a fallen brother. Noble indeed, to stand firm and unflinching by the right, though the world itself were to scoff you for so doing.

"MORE light—more light," were the expiring words of Europe's great literary genius—Goethe. How mortifying it must be to the sensibilities of some people to realize that they know nothing, when their boast to the world of knowing everything simply betrayed their ignorance. Yes indeed, we want "more light" to live in this world, to see how to live the life of perfect christians. O how little many know or can see compared with the extraordinary literary knowledge of this great man, who being gifted with a vast and noble mind fraught with knowledge and wisdom, yet could not clearly see to follow in the path of the Savior, but wanted "more light."

A society of young girls has been organized in Rome to pray for the Pope. Well, there may be yet some little hope for the old man if he can get little children interested in his behalf.

WORTHY OF THOUGHT.

Cardinal Manning has caused no small commotion in London by his utterances against all kinds of theatrical representations. At a recent meeting of the Roman Catholic Temperance Society in Exeter Hall, he denominated all establishments for dramatic performances, "from the costly theatre of the rich, to the penny-gaff of the poor," as "one vast scale of corruption," and in strong language advised his hearers "never on any account to set their feet in one of them."

This testimony respecting the moral tendencies of theatrical amusements is the more impartial inasmuch as the priests of the Catholic church reach their conclusions from data furnished them in the confessional. The story of sin which links the stage and its associations with the ruin of fortune and character, brings them to the conclusion that it is "one vast scale of corruption." We commend this fact to those Protestants who plead there is no harm in the theatre. Their testimony respecting the pernicious influence of the dance is equally clear and positive. We have before referred to the emphatic utterances of prominent Romish officials denouncing the modern dance as the direct cause of much of the immorality of the age. From the lips of many an unhappy girl they have been able to trace the story of ruin to the associations and contact of the ball-room. Swinging through its sensuous evolutions, in the arms of a heartless libertine who was eager to employ each seductive art to render the thoughtless being he embraced the victim of his lust, she has passed swiftly to the sound of voluptuous music to her ruin. In this city the representatives of the Catholic church take higher ground respecting the evil tendencies of the popular amusements of the day than do many of the Protestant churches. We commend these facts to the close attention of Protestant parents.

IN one of the South Sea Islands there grows one of the most beautiful flowers known to florists and naturalists; though painful it is to think that with all its gorgeous loveliness and seeming purity, it must ever be looked upon with dread and horror, for its sweet fragrance is ever laden with a deadly poison and it is almost instant death to the innocent victim that inhales it. Thus it is with the gorgeously tinted window-pane, gas-lights and wine-glasses of the saloons, drinking-hells and brothels: tho' beautiful and lovely in outward appearance, yet beneath this alluring curtain of loveliness ever thrives the germ of sorrow, misery, and death!

How much like the flowers should the life and motives of the true christian be; pure, undefiled and unassuming. Sweeter and purer seems their fragrant breath when dark clouds—portentous of a storm—obscure the bright sunshine from earth. Thus should our lives be in this world of sin and sorrow: ever content and industrious, ever ready to give a helping hand to the needy poor and a soothing word of comfort to a burdened soul and an aching heart, as in so doing we exemplify the nobleness of the true christian's life.

PROFESSION without possession is one of the great drawbacks of mutual sociability in a community; one of the burdens that impede moral and religious progress. To profess what we do not actually possess is simply to create distrust and want of confidence in us by our fellow-men.

A PROXY is appointed to receive all punishments deserved by the six-year old emperor of China. In this world there are many people for whose sins other people suffer. In the hereafter this is not the case.

EXTRAORDINARY.

With a good many others we felt no little surprise when we saw in the *Daily Christian Advocate*, which is reporting the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, now in session at Baltimore, a paragraph which appeared first, we believe, in the *Inter-Ocean* to the effect that a movement was on foot at Washington to bring out Bishop Simpson as the more available Republican candidate for the Presidency. The same paper also intimates that Bishop Pick had been spoken of for the same high office. When we read the paragraph we supposed that it had its origin in the brain of some newspaper scribbler, and made no mention of it, as we wished to avoid speaking evil of men who hold high position in another church. Though it is now copied without denial in an official journal of the Northern Methodist Church, which is reporting daily the proceedings of the Conference over which those two bishops preside, we have no thought such a publication met their approval; yet, the fact that their names are thus associated with political adventurers in the scramble for position, and with political parties in their struggle for supremacy, is painfully suggestive.

Since writing the above we have seen in the *Zion's Herald* an expression of "amazement that the *Daily Advocate* should give the slightest countenance to the idle nomination of Bishop Simpson as a presidential candidate." We hope the *Herald* expresses the sense of Northern Methodism.

REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL says, the churches of Great Britain have lost within three years 30,000 members by intemperance. The statement shows the deep interest the christian world has in the question. We differ as to the wisdom of legislating respecting any one of the christian virtues, yet we cannot accept this evil of intemperance as a question of debate. How many thousands in the United States are lost to the church every year by this evil? Could we exhibit the figures the church would be startled. It is high time something would wake us up.

If leathers and chaff show which way the wind blows, we may infer from the subjoined extract from an article in the *Zion's Herald* of May 11th what political party that journal represents: "The arrogance and recklessness of the present party in power in the lower House of Congress will not tend to win either the suffrage or the confidence of our citizens, or to render it desirable that any additional power should be committed into its trust."

"The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib."

THE *Boston Pilot* is wroth because a man accused of theft and a Catholic priest "stood up together" before a tribunal of justice. The former was discharged for want of proof, while the priest was convicted. We agree with the *Pilot* that "the proceeding was not just"—to the man accused of theft.

A NEW ORLEANS journal—published in the French language, and edited by a bevy of Catholic priests—exalts monarchy as little less than divine, and is equally emphatic in inverse ratio as to republics. The journal is remarkable for nothing save great "natural and acquired stupidity."

ARTHUR P. DEVLIN has been arrested in Boston for distributing an obscene pamphlet entitled "The Revelations of the Confessional." Well, if the pamphlet contained even half of the truth, we do not wonder it was so obscene as to cause his arrest.

ALBANY, Oregon, is said to be the only place in the United States of 3000 inhabitants which has no Roman Catholic Church.—*Ex.* Albany is among the blessed.

MAJOR PENN AND THE ADVOCATE.

A friend in Jefferson sends us the following epistle clipped from a Jefferson paper:

WACO, MAY 6, 1876.
Editor *Jimplicity*—Will you do the cause in which I am engaged the justice to permit me to say to my friends in and around Jefferson that the article in the *Galveston Christian Advocate* of recent date over the signature of A. G. Yeater, and from which the *Leader* takes a good large clipping, is a base slander from the beginning to the end. I only regret that a religious paper, published at my own home, should have permitted their columns to become the mud valves of such a thing as Yeater. Yeater was once a Presbyterian, next joined the Episcopalians, next the Baptists. They excommunicated him after a fair trial before the church. He then joined the Methodists, and next the Congregationalists, and has now, like the dog, returned to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire. "Requiescat in pace."
Yours truly,
W. E. PENN.

We have received several letters from Waco, from which we give the following extracts:

WACO, MAY 4, 1876.
Dear Brother John: The Rev. Mr. Penn is conducting a revival meeting here (up to last night), with good results. Last night he said he [Yeater] was an impostor, and his letter a base "slander from beginning to end." He also said some pretty tough things about the editor of the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, and called on the congregation to pray with him there and then for Yeater and the editor of the *CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*. He got down and asked God to have mercy on Yeater, the deceiver and impostor, etc., and asked God to have mercy on the editor for lending his paper to carrying around these base slanders against him and God's cause.

From another letter we extract: Having procured a copy of the paper on Thursday night, Mr. Penn, before a crowded house, denounced Yeater's article as a vile slander, and called upon the whole congregation to get upon their knees and offer a prayer for the editor, who had inserted the article in his paper, calling I. G. John by name.

These are heavy charges; and if we are guilty of the wrong alleged, we certainly need the prayers of other good people besides Major Penn and his Baptist brethren. As they rest alone on his unsupported assertion, we shall certainly ask for additional evidence before we admit their truth.

The occasion of Major Penn's excitement appeared in the *ADVOCATE* of the 29th of April. It gave an account of Major Penn's visit to Aderson and his proceedings at that point. A revival began under his labors, of which Mr. Y. bears the following generous testimony:

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. There was a unanimous and cordial response. All covenanted with him to work and pray for the salvation of souls. Sunday morning following he suggested the inauguration of two daily afternoon prayer-meetings at private 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. No party lines were known. Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Baptists vied with each other in opening their houses for prayer-meetings, and all felt how good it was for brethren to dwell together in unity. While this state of things continued, God's presence was manifested and souls were being converted by scores.

This state of things according to Mr. Yeater continued for one week, when "at the water" Maj. Penn "indulged in a sectarian harangue which chilled every heart." For a time the work was arrested, but the people, being anxious that it should go on, overlooked what they regarded an indiscretion on the part of the evangelist. The next Sabbath, however, another scene transpired which Mr. Yeater thus describes:

An immense concourse of people were present at the eleven o'clock services. The evangelist took advantage of the occasion to deliver an intensely sectarian discourse, denouncing and unfellowshipping all who are not Baptists. Those of other denominations who had been laboring and praying so earnestly with them for two weeks past, felt outraged. They felt that they had been trifled with. They were insulted. Not that Mr. Penn has a right to preach his own doctrines whenever he pleases, but they had been misled as to his character. They had given him their confidence; encouraged the children to seek religion under his guidance. And now he would take advantage of all this to unsettle their faith and make them proselytes to the Baptist Church.

Our readers now have the facts as alleged by Mr. Yeater, and which are pronounced "base slanders" by Maj. Penn.

As to the course of the *ADVOCATE* we have this to say:

First. The letter of Mr. Yeater was not inserted on his authority alone. It came to us endorsed by another gentleman in whose Christian

character, good judgment, and veracity we have implicit confidence.

Second. That article appeared in the *ADVOCATE* of April 29th. Our paper has a large circulation in Anderson and vicinity, and yet up to date we have not received from any person in that region a solitary word of denial respecting the statements Mr. Yeater made. If they are "base slanders," as Maj. P. asserts, that gentleman is certainly unhappy in this utter absence or silence of friends in that locality.

Third. On receipt of information that before a large congregation at Waco, Maj. Penn had arraigned the *ADVOCATE* and its editor by name as parties to a "base slander," we wrote to a friend at Anderson and have received the following in reply:

ANDERSON, MAY 12, 1876.
REV. I. G. JOHN—Galveston: Yours of the 6th inst. came duly to hand. In reply, I will say I do not wish to become involved in a controversy with Mr. Penn nor any of his advocates, and therefore prefer your withholding my name from the public. But I am prepared to say according to my best knowledge and belief that all the statements made by A. J. Yeater in the *ADVOCATE* of April 29th, representing the course pursued by Mr. Penn at Anderson, were true at "every point."

In addition to the name of the writer, the above letter is signed by five gentlemen of high position as citizens and Christians. One of these gentlemen appended to that letter the following:

I will add to what is written within, that Mr. Yeater is not a member of the Methodist Church, but is a Congregationalist; and, while I regard every word he wrote as *wholly* true, I do not think the cause of Methodism would be advanced by our entering into the controversy.

Another whom we have known as a high-toned Christian gentleman for a quarter of a century, writes as follows:

ANDERSON, MAY 12, 1876.
Bro. John: I did not attend regularly upon Maj. Penn's meeting here; was not very well; though do think that so far as I am able to judge, Rev. Mr. Yeater's article showed a streak of charity all through it; and that he said nothing more than the circumstances justified; and many that I heard speak of it were rather surprised that he had not said more. He (Maj. Penn) evidently did good here; might have done much more in our judgment by a truly evangelical course, as we understand the term.

We appreciate the feelings of these gentlemen, who desire to avoid being drawn into any public controversy, and shall withhold their names, unless we are forced to give them. Knowing as we do the position and high standing of these gentlemen, we do not hesitate to accept their statements without question against Major Penn's single and unsupported declaration. With these letters on our table, and with other evidence at our command, we now say to Major Penn and his friends that if they desire to press this matter further, we stand ready to meet them.

We dislike personal controversies, and would not lay a straw in the way of any man who is endeavoring to do good; but we do not hesitate to say that the alleged conduct and spirit of Major Penn justified the strictures of our correspondent. Christianity abhors deception as "nature abhors a vacuum." It demands truth, open and clear. When a man appears in the character of a Union Evangelist, and secures by such professions the co-operation of the different denominations, and then reveals a sectarian garb, he deserves public rebuke. The apparent good he has accomplished is neutralized by the dissension he leaves behind him.

If Major Penn is going through the land as a Baptist evangelist, let the fact be known, and unpleasant misunderstandings will be avoided. If such is his character, he will have our prayers, more sincere and prompted by a better spirit than those he offered up in our behalf.

If he is not working under the authority of the Baptist Church, then his words and deeds are his only credentials—and those credentials will be scrutinized. It is the ordeal all men have to endure. No preacher in the land claims exemption from it. Maj. Penn has not attained so holy an altitude that men will not measure his words and spirit by their estimate of the Word of God. It is useless to fret and scold; to call people hard names, if they do not approve his method. To assume disapproval of himself as a sin against God, is taking high

ground; and Maj. Penn would do well to come down from that pedestal.

With all the safeguards employed, the church is often imposed on by designing men. To protect itself against this evil, each organization demands that the man who assumes the responsibilities of the sacred office should in some way be accredited for that work.

There is a strong tendency just now to override all such authority. We rejoice at lay co-operation. We accept as God's work the grand result that follow the labors of men who have been raised up from the laity to arouse the entire church. But we do not admit that every one who comes about with a Bible in his pocket is of necessity an evangelist. We are satisfied that in and out of the ministry there may be zeal without knowledge, and the church and the public before it accepts the religious leadership of any of those men, have the right to demand "who and what they are? and by whose authority do they act?" If the church could have the assurance that none but those who are called of God would seek entrance into the ministry, then it would need none of those safe-guards it has gathered round the sacred office; and if it had like evidence that every layman who assumes to do the work of Moody or Varley had like commission and capacity, there would be no need of carefulness just now, when the church is liable to swarm with feeble imitators of these men. The church must guard this tendency or evils of no small magnitude will spread through its bounds.

Since the above was in type, we have received several additional letters from Anderson and vicinity, all of which confirm at every point the statements made in Mr. Yeater's communication. Some of them say he put the matter in its mildest form. At the same time no word of contradiction comes to us from that quarter.

With this increasing testimony, we advise the friends of Maj. Penn to counsel him: In the first place, to be careful how he raises rashly questions of veracity. In the second place, to be careful how he calls people slanderers who may not approve his methods in conducting a meeting. These charges may come home to himself. Thirdly, when he prays for other people, to remember his own wants in that direction.

Among the letters received is one from Mr. Yeater, which can be found elsewhere.

A Question of Veracity.
Bro. JOHN.—I have learned with surprise that Maj. Penn pronounces my account of his meeting at Anderson, as given in the *ADVOCATE* of April 29th, false and slanderous before a Waco audience. Maj. Penn, with all his good qualities, says and does some queer things at times; but the strangest thing I have known of his doing is in risking his reputation for veracity in public—denying the facts as set forth in said article. How much more manly it would have been, when he allowed his zeal, or bad advisers, to betray him into a wrong course, to have admitted his error and guarded against it in the future. If he wants to run his meetings upon a strictly Baptist basis, then he was criminally at fault in so earnestly soliciting the co-operation of Christians of all other denominations; having asked and received their earnest and cordial co-operation, every principle of good breeding, as well as Christian charity should have prompted him to treat their denominational peculiarities with respect. I know it to be a fact that scores of Baptists here sincerely regretted Maj. P.'s sectarian harangues in the midst of the revival. They respect the feelings of their pseudo-Baptist brethren, and deeply regretted the occurrence of anything calculated to mar the harmony that had prevailed in the meetings. This spirit of sectarianism is from below, and can only work evil. Maj. Penn yielded to it here, and he killed his meeting. This is the verdict of all impartial people of this community. We have a few Fanatics here, who, Maj. Penn admitted, advised him to preach his sectarian sermons. I sincerely hope he will seek safer counsel in the future; or, if he becomes the victim of such narrow-minded persons that he will not go back on his record when he leaves the scenes of his blunders, to try his hand in a new field.

In regard to the gentlemen who have given their names as endorsers of my article, every one of them sincerely regrets the necessity of thus appearing in a matter so delicate in its character. They deprecate all unpleasant feelings growing out of church relations, and would gladly contribute anything in their power to "restore the unity of the spirit in the bonds of love." But these issues are forced upon us; we stand solely upon the defensive. Not only are our religious principles ruthlessly assailed, but in my individual case, veracity is called in question. In this however, I feel perfectly secure in the hands of those who have so promptly come forward to my aid, and scores of others are ready to lend their names to the same purpose if called for.

A. J. YEATER.
ANDERSON, MAY 15, 1876.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 20, '76

Correspondence.

JEFFERSON, MAY 10.—Mr. Editor: The ADVOCATE never was as popular here as it is now. I will do what I can for it.—W. C. HAINSLIP.

ATHENS, MAY 10.—Mr. Editor: The ADVOCATE is still growing in favor with the people. Thank you for (premium) set of Clark's Commentaries, which is to hand all right.—C. H. SMITH.

HAYTER, MAY 9.—Mr. Editor: I feel ashamed for the little I have done for the ADVOCATE; but we hope to be able to do something grand in that direction as soon as the wheat is in market. My second quarterly meeting is over, and another grand victory for the Lord. We had many happy conversions, and thirty-two accessions to the church. May heaven bless Mansfield circuit.—J. G. WARREN.

CHESEBAND, MAY 10.—Mr. Editor: On account of hard times I thought I would have to do without the ADVOCATE this year, but find that won't do for two reasons—first, because it has been a very instructive and welcome visitor in my family for several years. Second, because it exposes sin in high places, and it is no economy to do without it. Please date my renewal from the 1st of April last year. Your friend and well wisher.—J. J. BOWMAN.

Hero Worship.

There is an evil spreading its poison in the church, which, in the absence of a more appropriate name, I will call hero worship. That the reader may know which hero I wish to notice, I will cite the animal hero whose weapons of warfare are carnal. This evil shows itself in a thousand varied forms, some of which I propose to point out: I was once in a social party where the speakers were all members of the church. Their theme was heroic; the characters, fighting battles; and the scenes, brutal combats. Black eyes, bloody noses, six-shooters and bowie-knives were pictured to the hearers with unconcealed pleasure; each speaker had his hero, and endeavored to do him full justice. I have heard of church members exclaiming children from the social circle when they wished to indulge in this hero worship, lest the children should be poisoned by hearing these bloody tales rehearsed by the speakers. Did Jesus mean anything when he said: "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh?" If the heroes were always outside the pale of the church, we might bear this hero worship with greater fortitude; but we have fighting heroes in the church, who come in for their share of worship. I wish I could leave preachers out of this category. But who that has lived to mature age in this country and has not heard a fighting tale in which a preacher participated as a hero, and the tale related by a member of the church with evident pride that it had a fighting preacher. Sometimes church members refer to their own character, with apparent pride and satisfaction, that they had before conversion excelled in bravery and sin; and they might see a twinkle of the eye and a twitching of the mouth as much as to say: you had better not push me too far even now. When church members refer to their own fighting proclivities before they became Christians, in a boasting, self-satisfied manner, what may be expected of the boys who hear and whose ears are ever open to catch some excuse for their own wildness and sin? Am I hasty in saying that the seeds of rebellion against God have been sown in the hearts of boys in the careless and indifferent manner in which many church members speak of sin? O, that Christians would always speak of sin with that loathing and disgust that would cause the world to believe they are earnest in their professions as Christians. Did Jesus mean what he said, when he said: if thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also? There are a few rare cases where Christians may take up carnal weapons, but a large share of these have been brought on by some wrong action on the part of Christians. M. B. R.

The Slanders of the Wicked.

One reason why the Godly bear the slanders and reproaches of wicked men patiently is because they are false, and so do not belong to them. Socrates, being raised upon and called by one all that was bad, took no notice of it; and being asked the reason of his patience, said: "It does not concern me, I am no such man." Diogenes was wont to say when the people mocked him: "They deride, yet I am not derided; I am not the man they take me for." So with the slandered Christian. If a beggar be called poor, he is vexed at it; but if a rich man be so called he smiles; he knows it to be false. If a cheat be called a hypocrite he is in a rage, because he feels the truth of the charge; but if a sound and honest Christian be called a hypocrite it makes little impression on him; he is conscious of his slanderer's mistake. As sores and ulcers shrink, not only on the slightest touch, but even with the fear of being touched; so it is with the hollow-hearted and the guilty. The most distant allusion to them frightens them, and they fancy we are slandering them, when we are not so much as thinking of them. Their guilty consciences interpret everything into a charge. But when the conscience is clear, the case is otherwise. The genuine Christian fears no report that may go abroad. If it be true, he knows it will be to his honor; and if it be false, his life and conversation shall furnish its refutation. The guilty may attempt to clear himself by many and angry words, but the stain will stick to him; while the Godly man, without a word, shall confute his adversaries by his good works. When Sophocles was charged by his own children with being a dotard, and with spending their fortunes idly, and was summoned before the magistrate, he refused to appear before them personally, but sent one of his new works for them to read. When they read the work they at once conferred: "This is not the work of a man in his dotage." So against all the clamors and false charges that are raised against the man of truth and piety, he has but to let his life and works be seen, and he need do no more.—T. W.

Moral Education as a Science.

GREENVILLE, MAY 10th, 1876.

Mr. Editor: In view of the numerous and atrocious crimes that are being perpetrated throughout the country, (as published in the public journals), it is self evident that a moral reformation is greatly needed to promote the happiness and wellbeing of the community, of which the writer forms an integral part.

It is universally admitted by all civilized nations of the earth that human happiness is the primary or great object to be obtained in this life and the life to come. Hence the importance of reducing moral education to a science. For myself I freely confess to the reader that my own hopes of success are very humble: I admit however that I cherish some hopes of drawing out greater minds and obtaining their view on this very important and (if I may be allowed the expression), obtuse subject. If I should in the present article betray dreams and absurdities, I have only to entreat that they may be visited with the candor I am willing to extend to others; fully aware that the arguments which I shall submit are not fitted to abide the test of a captious controversy, but of a sober, unprejudiced and forgiving examination; that they will not be arrayed for battle, but dressed to visit those who are willing to give a peaceful entrance to truth.

In sailing over the sea of life, the passions are the gales that swell the canvas of the mental bark; they obstruct or accelerate its course and render the voyage favorable or full of dangers in proportion as they blow steadily from a proper point; or are adverse and tempestuous. Like the wind itself they are a motor of high importance and mighty power. Without them it is impossible for us to proceed across the ocean of life; but with them we may be shipwrecked and lost; veined in therefore and tempered by proper training in early life, they constitute our happiness; but let loose and permitted to run at random without any restraint or moral training (which is unfortunately too much the case in our own country at the present time), they distract and often terminate in degradation and ruin. How few beneath auspicious planet born, With swelling sails make good the promised port, With all their wishes freighted.

—Young.

In pursuing this subject, let it not be forgotten that the passions peculiar to individuals are numerous and diversified; multiplied and complicated as they are, we are forced at present to reduce them to two, or rather to omit all other passions except those streams that issue from Desire and Aversion. Perhaps the oldest, simplest and most universal passion that stirs the mind of man is desire. So universal is it that I may confidently ask where is the created being—without it? Aversion, which is its opposite, is less universal, less simple and of later birth. It is less universal, for though the desire of being exempt from it, it is more limited in its objects and operations; it is of later date at least among mankind; for the infant desires before it dislikes; and it is less simple as being the opposite of desire and in a certain sense flowing from it and connected with its existence; the whole of its empire being founded on objects and ideas that the elder passion of desire has rejected. Now there are other streams or passions that issue from desire, to wit: Love, Hope, Emulation, etc. So we refer to the subject have made desire the offspring of love, but that would be to invert the order of nature. For the first instinctive passion discoverable in infant life as stated above, is desire; a desire of satisfying the new-born sensation of hunger. Love necessarily follows; that is, love of the object that gratifies it; nor can we through any period of life love what in our own estimation is undesirable. Hope must spring from desire and cannot exist without it. Hope and fear spring equally from desire—the hope of gaining the desired object and the fear of losing it. Emulation issues from the common stock of desire, and is, when properly tempered or cultivated, one of the noblest and most valuable emotions that actuates the human heart. It commences early and often accompanies us to the closing scene of life. It inspires the play of the infant, the task of the school-boy and the busy career of the man. It gives health and vigor to the first, applause and distinction to the second, and riches and honor to the third.

Now, the antagonistic passion of desire is aversion, which has also different degrees of intensity. It not infrequently unites itself to pride, and produces scorn, contempt and disdain. Aversion, combined with a quick sense of being wronged, whether real or imaginary, becomes anger; anger, when violent or ungoverned, is called rage or fury; and when stimulated by a determination to retaliate, is denominated revenge. Hatred, colleague with a fixed and clandestine desire to injure, degenerates into malice; the fondest, most despicable and devilish of all the passions that can harass an intelligent being, and the most opposite to the character of the divinity; for God is love, and the stamp of benevolence is imprinted on every part of creation. The use of the passions is to furnish us with happiness, as that of the intellectual faculties is with knowledge, and that of the faculties of volition with freedom. But it must be obvious to every one who has paid any attention to this subject that the passions furnish us with misery, as well as with happiness. Then the question with many is whether the harvest of the former be more abundant than that of the latter? Admitting the fact that they properly trained by moral education) than misery, would the present constitution of things be improved if those that occasionally produce misery were to be banished from the list? Suppose, by a decree of the Creator, all the mental passions were to be eradicated from the human body, and nothing were to remain to it but a sense of corporeal pain and pleasure, what would be the consequence under the present state of things with this alteration? The answer is man would cease to be a social being; the sweet ties of domestic life would be cut asunder; the pleasure of friendship, the luxury of doing good, the fine feeling of sympathy, the sublimity of devotion, would be swept away in a moment; the world would become a dead and stagnant sea, with a smooth, untroubled calm, more hideous, if possible, than the roughest tempest. No breeze of hope, or fear of desire, or

emulation of love or gaiety would play over it. The harmonies of the sea would be lost to us, and the magnificence of creation become a blank. And if literature should exist at all, a few cold and calculating philosophers might spin out their days in dull fancies upon abstract speculations. In short, every man would become a stranger to every man. All violent passions are evil; or, in other words, tend to produce unhappiness; for evil and unhappiness are only commutable terms. There is no proposition in morals that admits of colder proof; for happiness, as we have tried to prove, is a state of moral discipline, (without which qualities it is unworthy the name), in a well regulated and harmonious mind, where reason is the charioteer, and reins, and guides and moderates the mental coursers in the great journey of life with a firm and masterly hand.

It is certainly true that much of our happiness and misery are trusted to our conduct, and made to depend upon it; and in many circumstances a great deal too is put upon us either to do or to suffer, as we choose. And much of the misery of life which people bring upon themselves might have been avoided by proper care, or by receiving proper training or moral education in early life. Solomon, whose wisdom has never been questioned, has said: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." It is self evident that Solomon here had reference to moral education or moral training. It is equally evident that he did not regard the possibility of such training in childhood as a myth, but as a matter of fact. Then, if it is possible to train up one child in the way that he should go, it is possible to train up all children in the same manner. If children during the days of Solomon were capable of receiving moral training, they are certainly susceptible of receiving the same instruction in our day and time. Now, the question at issue is this: Is it possible to reduce moral education to a science? If it be a fact that Phrenology has been admitted as a science into the vocabulary of sciences by the literary world, it is equally possible to reduce moral education to a science; it only requires the talent and energy of a Bojames, a Gall, or a Spurzheim to make it a success. At any rate, let phrenology or physiology be what they may, we behold in the present day (and nature is ever the same) one man so irascible that you cannot accidentally tread on his toes or even touch his elbow without putting him in a rage; another so full of humor that he would rather lose a friend than repress his joke; another so dull and heavy that you might as well attempt to move a mill-stone and possessing so little imagination that the delirium of a fever would never raise him to the regions of a brilliant fancy. We see one man courting enterprise and danger; another, distinguished for comprehensive judgment and sagacity of intellect; one addicted to intoxicating drinks; a second to gallantry, and a third to both; one generous; another frugal to meanness; and a few amid the diversified crowd with minds so happily equalized and balanced by nature that education has little to correct. It may be proper to state that we do not regard moral education as being absolutely essential to salvation; but we do regard it as being essential to human happiness. The writer of the celebrated letters of Junius had a most extensive acquaintance with men of all ranks and characters, particularly with the vicious and profligate. In one of his letters referred to he unobscurely himself to his printer, for whom he appears to have had a great esteem, and amid the regulations and advice he gives him for his future conduct, makes the following forcible remark: "With a sound heart be assured you are better gifted even for worldly happiness than if you had been cursed with the abilities of a Mansfield. After long experience of the world," said he, "I affirm before God I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy." Even the Persians, once the most powerful people in the pagan world, paid considerable attention to morality. They enacted a law against intemperance, and any man who was convicted of so heinous a crime; a law which, if carried into execution in the present day, would wofully disfigure the faces of great multitudes of our contemporaries. As regards the temperaments of individuals, however widely they may differ from each other, they are capable of being transmitted into any of the rest. Of what moment is this well established fact in the nice science of education? The temperaments of boys may be born with them; but they are capable of alteration; nay, of a total reversion, both in body and mind; each of which may be made to play upon the other—the one by a discipline of athletic exercises, and the other by a discipline of intellectual studies and moral education.

The closing remark I have to submit at present is that all the passions to which the human family are addicted in this life have their use; that they all contribute to the general good of mankind; and that it is the abuse of them, the allowing them to run wild and unbridled in their career, and not the existence of any of them, that is to be lamented. While there are things that ought to be hated and detested that ought to be bewailed, aversion and grief are as necessary to the mind as desire and joy. It is the duty of every individual to direct and to moderate them; to discipline them into obedience, and attune them to harmony.

Now the great object of moral education is to call forth, instruct and fortify the judgment upon this important science; to let it feel its own power and acuteness to it with activity and steadiness. Could this be accomplished, the violent passions would never show themselves—for they could have no real existence; for we have evidence sufficient to prove that they are nothing more than the simpler affections discordantly associated or raised to an improper pitch. Could this be accomplished, the sea of life would for the most part be tranquil and sober; not from indifference or the want of active powers, but from their nice balance and concord; and if in the prosecution of the voyage the breeze should be fresh, it will be still friendly, and straightened, and hasten our course to the desired haven. By bringing moral education to a science, and introducing it into the primary schools, there is no science that would be held in higher esteem by the learned and unlearned, and the moral and immoral. For, let us search where we will, we shall find that there is a something in human nature when

once emerged from the barbarism of savage life, that leads the learned and the unlearned to approve the one and condemn the other, even where their own conduct is involved in the condemnation. Finally, could this science become successful we would soon witness a paradise on earth. Then man would appear in his true dignity, and would be prepared to achieve the great end for which he was created, and visions of unending glory would swell before him as the forthcoming reward of his present triumph.

The hint has been thrown out and I await the comment.—C. G. C.

A New Departure.

III. PAPER.

BY OSCAR M. ADDISON.

A Methodist preacher has the right and it is his duty to refuse to administer immersion for baptism.—DR. G. FISHER.

Believing this proposition to be at variance with the genius of the gospel—which prescribes no definite manner in which baptism shall be administered or received, but leaves it, on the contrary, as well as many other matters, to the individual conscience; and knowing it to be in direct violation of the law of Dr. Fisher's church and mine, which recognizes his right of conscience, and requires her ministers likewise to receive of the same mode, I ventured to express my dissent thereto by exposing what I could but consider a gross fallacy, though uttered by one I so much love and honor—the gifted and venerable Dr. Fisher. He has seen fit to except to my strictures, and in two lengthy papers attempts to maintain this unscriptural and un-Methodistic proposition.

As I am on the negative of the proposition I might simply have denied and demanded Dr. Fisher's proof. He merely affirmed but made no argument. Considering that such a serious error, endorsed by such a man, might mislead many uninformed people, and finding no one else willing to combat it, I affirmed the negative, and undertook a fair, christian discussion of the question. I have tried to hold Dr. Fisher to the proposition; but, seemingly forgetful that it is the rights and obligations of a "Methodist preacher" with regard to a specific duty, he wanders into irrelevant issues.

I leave it for the candid to determine if I have not already established my negative; yet as Dr. Fisher in the ADVOCATE of March 25th shows he is not yet willing to let the question rest, I feel called on further to examine his argument. In that paper he would invalidate my proofs and have a verdict in his favor because, as he states, I have appealed the case to the law of the church, while he has appealed it to the Bible.

Now some things the Bible settles, and others it does not. If in Bro. Fisher's appeal to that good book he had only given the place where to find the passage where a Methodist preacher has the right to refuse immersion for baptism, he would have sustained his appeal, and I would have been vanquished; but as he has not given us this kind of a result from his appeal, however satisfactory it may prove to himself, I hope he will not consider me unduly stubborn if I decline to accept it as conclusive of the question.

The Bible has not much to say about "Methodist preachers," or how they shall administer baptism, and as a consequence Dr. Fisher's appeal there did not satisfactorily decide the point in dispute. But as the law of the Methodist church deals largely with this question, and should be authoritative, surely it was neither erroneous nor wicked to make my appeal to that quarter.

Has Dr. Fisher reached the point where he needs no church regulations outside of the particular specifications contained in the Bible? If he has the right to decide for himself what the scriptures teach as to baptism and kindred matters, are not others entitled to the same privilege? Why then may not a number of persons harmonizing in their views as to what the scriptures teach, unite to form a church, and publish the sense in which they understand its doctrines; and as many things in the scriptures affecting the government of a church are evidently left to be decided by expediency only, then may not a church determine how things may be provided for in the scriptures shall be done, and require those who have to do them to follow her directions in their doing? This is precisely the case in hand. The Methodist church taking the scriptures as her guide has understood the sense in which she understands its teachings, and has provided that her servants, the preachers, shall administer the sacraments in a prescribed form, for all of which she has the implied, if not the expressed, sanction of the scriptures. Yet Dr. Fisher objects to this and appeals to the Bible to prove it all wrong. If the Bible condemns the Methodist church in her practice of immersion, Dr. Fisher can easily produce the passage. He has failed to do so, and we have the right to conclude that he has arrayed himself not only against the law of his church but the Bible likewise.

If we admit the right claimed by Dr. Fisher and allow one man who unites with a church on the principles above stated to repudiate and annul an existing law, on any grounds whatsoever, the like privilege must be extended to all others, and we thus virtually abandon all discipline and government, and invite universal discord, dissension and schism.

I then admit the charge of Dr. Fisher that I have appealed to the law of the church and by that law I have clearly demonstrated Dr. Fisher's proposition to be utterly untenable.

But what has Dr. Fisher established by his appeal to the Bible? He evidently intended to make the impression that the Bible denounced the law of the church against which he made the appeal. Has he produced the record? Aside from the incongruity of the word of God authorizing the violation of a solemn promise made voluntarily, unconditionally and in good faith, there is another difficulty in which the Doctor's logic involves the case. If one "Methodist preacher," in the face of a law requiring him to immerse for baptism in a given case, refuses on the ground that he has appealed to the Bible which teaches him that affusion alone is baptism, what is to hinder any other "Methodist preacher" who might perchance take the notion on the same grounds to denounce affusion, and re-

quire all he baptizes to submit to immersion? Thousands of good people claim like Dr. Fisher to have appealed this question to the Bible, and yet they assure us that it satisfies them that nothing but immersion is baptism. Will Dr. Fisher say they have no right to come to this conclusion, and force them to endorse his views? What then becomes of his boasted rights of conscience? Is not their right of appeal to the scriptures equal to Dr. Fisher, or is he infallible that all must accept his dictum?

Dr. Fisher has arraigned his church before the world for a violation of the holy scriptures in enacting a law requiring her ministers to immerse for baptism when the candidate desires it; for proof of her guilt, he appeals to the blessed volume, and yet from all the sacred utterances therein contained, he failed to produce a single sentence denunciatory of that law. True he quotes from Mr. Wesley and Mr. Watson on the mode of baptism, but what has that to do in the way of scriptural proof that his church is guilty of a wrong?

If Dr. Fisher appealed to the scriptures for evidence of his correctness in the matter in dispute, he should remember his church has done the same. Is not her opinion entitled at least to equal respect with Dr. Fisher's? The absence in scriptures of any such narrow views making the mode of receiving the sacrament important, joined to the universal practice of the Pedobaptist world in disregarding the mode, should at least weigh something against the opinion of Dr. Fisher to the contrary.

Because I claim that a preacher, after promising to respect and obey the law of his church is under obligation to do so, Dr. Fisher assumes that my position involves the abandonment of the right of private judgment in all matters of conscience. If any body else thinks my reasoning fallible to this construction, I beg to assure him that I am not writing for him. There are men of intelligence who read the ADVOCATE, and to them I submit my arguments.

I hope no one will object to Dr. Fisher's attempt to escape from the difficulties with which his own logic has environed him; convicted of disloyalty to the church by his repudiation of her law, he still attempts a feeble justification of his conduct by saying, "if the church imposes an obligation on me, I have the right to inquire by what authority she does this." This language fairly implies that the obnoxious rule was imposed on Dr. Fisher without his consent, after he had assumed the obligations proper of a Methodist preacher. That such is not the case, I have already shown. The rule was adopted at the organization of the church in 1784, was in force when Dr. Fisher became a Methodist preacher and by that act received his full indorsement. Before taking that step was the time to enquire into the authority of the church to impose rules on him. Had he then made known his objection to the rule and the church had not seen proper to change it for his accommodation, could he, as a conscientious man, have an objection to the rule still in force, can he conscientiously remain in a church that he charges with the guilt of a gross violation of the holy scriptures?

Dr. Fisher's appeal to the 5th article of religion instead of affording him relief, makes his cause still more desperate. That article reads thus: "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that he should believe as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." Assuming (in the absence of proof) that immersion in the case provided for in the rule of the church is in violation of Scripture Dr. Fisher concludes that he has not only the right to disregard it, but to require others so to do. Yet as he neither reads from the Scriptures nor proves thereby "that immersion is therein forbidden," he is in direct conflict with this article of religion in thus attempting to force his unscriptural dogma on the church as an "article of faith," and his own witness convicts him of fighting against the articles of religion.

In proof that affusion alone is baptism, Dr. Fisher quotes against me my own admission: "Our church recognizes affusion as the proper and preferable mode of baptism." He contends that if affusion be the proper mode, there can be no other. I would remind him that our church recognizes kneeling as the proper and preferable mode in praying. Will Dr. F. then affirm it to be improper, unscriptural and wrong to stand in praying? Our church recognizes kneeling as the proper and preferable mode in which to receive the Lord's supper, yet permits those who desire it to take it sitting or standing.

My own preference of mode in baptism is not in this controversy; nor can I be considered as advocating immersion. My taste and feelings are both against it; but my taste and feelings are not the standard for other people's consciences, and I thank God for a church so elevated to a proper conception of true Christian liberty as to allow her members to take the Bible for their guide, and under its teachings receive baptism as conscience dictates. Dr. F. need not be troubled at the dilemma in which he thinks I have involved myself in making Bishops Coker and Asbury endorse immersion as Scriptural. He will doubtless feel relieved when I assure him the dilemma exists alone in his imagination. Failing to perceive my point, and misconstruing my language, he makes me responsible for what I never uttered. I merely quoted their commendations of our rule on baptism; and my language, "What a noble utterance! How Scriptural! How Methodist!" was not applied to immersion as Dr. F. tells his readers, but to the catholic spirit and language of these men of God.

In vain Dr. F. calls on Wesley and Watson to help him in his dilemma. What do their ideas on the mode of baptism weigh in this controversy when Dr. F. appeals the case from the law of his church to the Bible? Dr. F. is not satisfied with the decision of his church, made by men of the most eminent piety and intelligence, with the Bible for their guide. He must have a Divine decision on the question, and appeals to the Bible. We wait to hear the Bible speak, but it is profoundly silent; and Dr. Fisher substitutes its desired utterance by quotations from Wesley and Watson. What a demonstration?

Dr. Fisher justifies his disloyalty to the church by attempting to put Mr. Wesley and Mr. Watson in the attitude he occupies, and says: "Brother

Addison would turn Mr. Wesley out of his own church." And, "Bro. Addison, what will you do with Mr. Watson for inveighing against the doctrine and discipline of the church?" All that I propose doing is to inform Dr. Fisher that neither Mr. Wesley nor Mr. Watson were ever in our church. Have they promised to obey our rules, I had no doubt they would have done so.

Yet, after all, what has Dr. F. proven from Wesley and Watson? Did they say a single word against our rule? No; they simply opposed immersion as being the only mode of baptism. Either of those men would have recognized immersion for baptism, despite the mode.

Dr. F. is not satisfied with my explanation of the parenthesis in which our rule is at present framed. He proposes his own definition: "a word in brackets is a sentence or part of a sentence that is not necessary to make sense;" and then adds: "There is no sense in immersion." To verify and illustrate this statement he introduces several passages of Scripture accompanied with an addition of his own language in a parenthesis. I thank him for so doing, as it most pointedly exposes his own glaring error, and exhibits in its unadorned deformity the monstrous absurdity he advocates. I quote one example which is a true specimen of all: "Number 13:19, and the clean person shall sprinkle upon the unclean (or if they desire it shall immerse them in water)." Now, if Levitical law had actually contained Dr. Fisher's added parenthesis, is it not plain to the simplest understanding that the person to be cleansed had, by Divine appointment, the right to receive that cleansing by immersion? and is it not equally clear that the person doing the cleansing would have been under express obligation to have immersed the candidate if he so desired?

Had Dr. F. lived in that day, he would have tolerated no such nonsense. He would promptly have repudiated the Divine law and denied the applicant's right to a choice of mode in cleansing, on the uncontrovertible grounds that there is no sense in immersion.

Dr. Fisher's parenthesis exactly represents the precise facts in the case as it exists in the rules of the church. It stands in the law in a parenthesis, but that does not abate its meaning; but according to Webster serves to explain or qualify the sense of the preceding sentence, showing how the baptism might be performed; and the man who baptizes as a Methodist preacher is as much bound to respect the parenthesis as the preceding sentence. Again, I thank the Doctor for his illustration.

But Dr. F. would vindicate himself in the arraignment and condemnation of his church by the defence that: "Ceremonies not expressly given in the Word of God may be changed, and appropriate subjects of church legislation." That certainly throws them open to repudiation and criticism. How are these things to be amended if they are not thrown open to public discussion? This is all very true. The ceremonies are the subjects of church legislation, and may, by the church, be changed; but what has Dr. Fisher now to do with this? He has no need of church legislation. He himself has assumed the right to annul one of the ceremonies of the church duly established by law. "This is the very head and front of his offending." Had he proposed to discuss the propriety of a repeal of the law, no one would have questioned his right or doubted its propriety; but after publicly disclaiming its obligation to the law, denouncing and advocating its violation because already nullified by the Bible, his plea of "criticism" and "legislation" come in with rather a bad grace.

BIRDSON MISSION AND THE CASCANA DISTRICT.—Mr. Editor: This is my first year on the Birdson mission. It embraces a very large scope of country, and is a very important field, being a section of country hitherto almost entirely overlooked by our church. At the commencement of this conference year I had but five organized churches, and only that number of appointments. I now have six organized churches and nine appointments, with a flattering outlook. To this time I have received sixteen members into the church—all adults. A good feeling seems to pervade throughout the entire mission; and I am happy to state that the people generally are beginning to realize the fact that the gospel is the only means of moralizing this almost irreligious country. Much is to be done; and we are expecting on the fourth Sunday in July (our fourth quarterly meeting at Birdson) to have a camp-meeting. We would respectfully invite the brethren to and us in carrying on our mission. We have cause to think there can be much good done and many souls saved by reviving the old camp-meeting system, thereby bringing together more strength in the ministry. Our presiding elder, Bro. T. W. Hines, comprehends readily the entire field, and adjusts everything as but few men can do. He is a never-tiring worker; his whole heart is in his work—preaching night and day. Whenever his duty calls him there he is to be found, laboring for the church and the advancement of Christianity. Preaching, praying and lecturing seems to take possession of his entire mind; talks nothing but religion at all times and at all places. He is unanimously liked throughout the entire district for his earnest appeals to sinners, and firm exhortations to the churches in his district to maintain the honor of the church by examples and precepts that will hold them above reproach.—G. R. RYCKE.

LADONIA, MAY 8.—Mr. Editor: I miss the paper very much. The fact is, I cannot do without it. I indorse most heartily the course the ADVOCATE has pursued with gambling and gaudblers. May the blessing of heaven attend all such efforts against evil.—JAS. J. COPPELAGE.

I do not see why we should not be as just to an ant as to a human being.—Kingly.

It is noble and villainously fearless to attack a priest wherever he may stand.

By nature we possess no fault that might not become a virtue; no virtue that might not become a fault.

If there was no longer anything inexplicable I should not wish to live, either here or hereafter.—Richter.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associates are little.

Rare is the union of beauty and virtue.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 20, '76

A Broken Branch.

A little branch on an apple tree was heavy with blossoms and young fruit, and seemed as though it would bear a great many apples.

No sooner were these words uttered than a violent gust of wind whirling through the tree snatched off the discontented branch and dashed it to the ground.

Now, when it was too late, the poor branch cried out: "Ah! how I wish I had remained on the old trunk.

Just then the master of the garden passed by, and he said to the gardener: "What a pity that fine branch has fallen—clear it off the lawn at once, and chop it up for firewood."

Every moment in our lives Jesus is helping us to be good. As the trunk gives sap to the branches, so Jesus gives us help to be good.

Remember that one branch cannot separate from the other branches. Your brothers and sisters also, are branches in the tree of Jesus.

The Famished Wanderer.

A wanderer filled his traveling pouch with savory meats and fruits, as his way would lead him across the wide desert.

"Do you act more wisely?" asked the teacher, in an earnest tone. "You are setting forth on the journey of life—a journey that leads to eternity.

Mrs. Stanton says that if American girls would only work they would develop into the most beautiful women in the world.

The latest natural curiosity is a dog which has a whistle growing at the end of his tail.

An exchange says that it tries the gallantry of a Frenchman to have a Chicago woman borrow his pocket handkerchief to wipe her poodle's nose with.

An exchange asks; Does a dog think? We cannot say, but we always noticed that the animal knows where to grab a man to get the biggest mouthful.

A cup of coffee and a fried egg at Delmonico's cost ninety cents, but in the Black Hills one piece of hard tack, with axle-grease, is \$1.50.

Ben Butler received one vote for delegate to Massachusetts to the Centennial Convention; necessary to a choice, 485.

The disgusted Britisher who concluded that the American national tune was the spittoon, is revising Shakespeare for young Yankees.

The Charleston (S. C.) News says: "The era of perfect bliss for the colored population has at length dawned.

A Baltimore woman advertises "medical attendance by Dr. Benjamin Rush," who died in that city several years ago.

An Hon. Mr. Annesley, cousin of Lord Annesley, who, with his accomplished wife, has been cutting a figure in Canadian society,

The immense landing stages at Liverpool are completed. The docks of the port now cover an area of 240 acres, and form a continuous line of more than six miles in length.

Mr. OLIVER HOYT, of Stamford, Connecticut, has given \$25,000 toward the Centennial endowment fund of \$500,000 for the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Connecticut, in addition to the \$25,000 given several years ago to the same institution.

A relic proposed to be sent to the Centennial is a large silver goblet "presented to General Washington, by the Fairfax Agricultural Committee, for raising the largest jack-ast, August, 1792."

A story is told of a venerable negro in Iowa, who was on trial for an offense against the State. When the case was announced in court, "The State of Iowa vs. Sampson Cager," the aged African exclaimed: "What! the whole State of Iowa agin dis chile! Den I surrenders."

Most of Offenbach's music is written of an evening in his parlor in Paris. While his children and grand-children and other people are talking and laughing, he sits at a table and works away with a will; the more noise is made in the room the more he seems to like it.

"PUTTING IT OUT AT INTEREST.—One day, my ten-year-old boy came rushing into my room and asked me for five cents.

In the dining room of a house at Tomales, Cal., a rose bush crept through a little crack, just above the mop board, but was allowed to grow, and now a bush four feet high and covered with flowers adorns the room.

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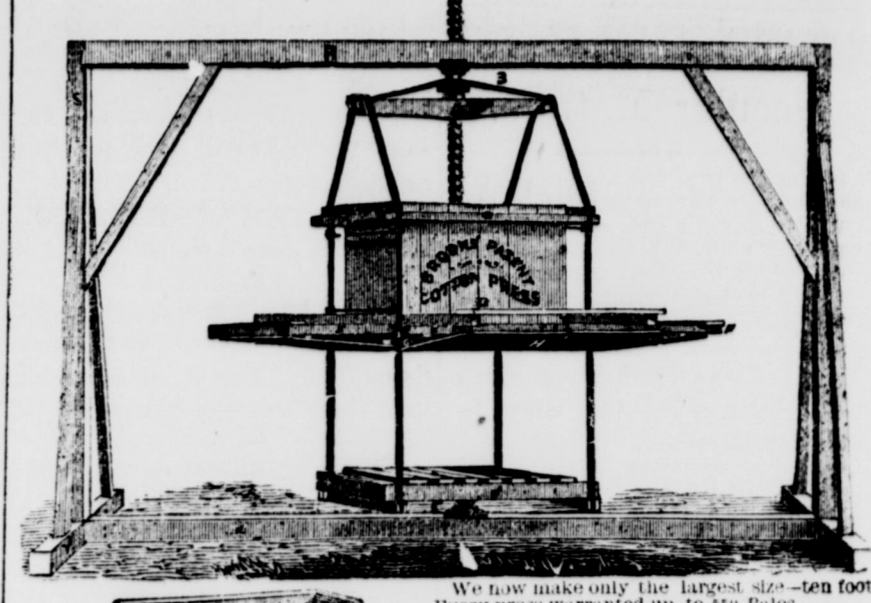
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 20, '76

Secular Matters.

[A very large proportion of our readers take no other paper. To meet the demands of this class, we shall hereafter devote the entire eighth page of the Advocate to secular matters. The matter for this department will be furnished by an experienced journalist—subject to the editor's approval.]

NEW YORK CITY has a Catholic society called the Holy Innocent Cadets.

JNO. BRIGHT voted against a measure giving women the right to vote. A bright idea.

PARSON BROWNLOW wants to go to Congress. He is always wanting to go where he has no business. Doubtless he would like to go to heaven.

BEN BUTLER says he won't be a candidate for Congress again. Perhaps this is because the affairs of the nation are all so crooked—as he sees them.

THERE is a good deal being written just now about a \$6000 board bill due in New York from King Kalakaua, the reformed cannibal.

ONE of the ways adopted by Catholic priests to hold fast to the Irish race is to encourage the spirit of revolution among them. The address of Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, on St. Patrick's day witnesseth.

A memorial has been presented to the Northern General Conference praying the enactment of a rule to prohibit members of the church from permitting dancing in their houses. It is to be hoped our Northern brethren will take sufficient time from their consideration of political questions to give this petition the attention its importance demands.

A CHICAGO city official has defaulted for \$100,000 to pay gambling debts. At the present race-horse speed of Galveston officials in this direction, a facsimile history in the near future would not be a surprise—as far as the default is concerned. We may be permitted to doubt whether any debts would be paid with the proceeds.

"The following resolution was last week passed by the Massachusetts Legislature:

Resolved, That our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure the release from prison of Edward O'Meagher Condon, now in confinement in Portland, England, for acts connected with, and growing out of political agitations.—Exchange.

A memorial to Congress in behalf of the above prisoner received many signatures in Galveston.

"REV. DITZLER is going to make war on the secular press because it is an agent of Satan. We don't believe that the press fears Ditzler any more than it does the devil, and both of them can wade in."—Austin Statesman.

One of these days, when all mankind have been weighed in the balance, the devil may put you where your fear of him will do little good. You will then wish in vain for something cooling to "wade in."

SPEAKING of the manner in which the New York press insisted upon welcoming Dom Pedro with festivals, ovations, etc., an exchange says: "With a ludicrous flourish, in which your asinine ears shot up to their full altitude, and your asinine mouth brayed forth your high-sounding nonsense, you, sweating with slavish anxiety and all New York roaring after you, kept braying out."

MARRIAGE of course makes a man and woman one. But we have seen cases where outsiders would imagine, from the noise made, that they were at least a dozen.

A GOOD deal of crookedness has been discovered in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. And now they call it the knavery.

BARNEY WILLIAMS, the actor, left \$5000 to a Catholic cathedral.

CHARLES O'CONNOR has sued the New York Sun for libel.

THE emperor of China has the small-pox. This is bad for the royal doctors—it being the rule to punish them for suffering His Highness to become ill.

AN exchange says, "a solid article was sent us last week. Some fellow threw a brick-bat in at the window of our sanctum."

BRICK POMEROY does not take to the Centennial. He says of the West and South: "About all we do in this country is to set the milk-pan so the thief of the East can skim it and have the cream, while we lay back with the hogs to live on what there is left. It is about time to sit behind that milk-pan with a loaded shotgun, and teach these skimmers that it would be as well to have cows of their own; and to feed their own cows with pumpkins of their own raising." Brick is correct.

TEXAS NEWS.

Near Franklin, in El Paso county, the old Mexican mines are attracting considerable attention.

A street railway is to be built at Sherman.

The citizens of Sulphur Springs are making commendable efforts toward building a narrow gauge railroad to connect with the Texas and Pacific and Great Northern International Railroads at Mineola.

Jasper county produces an excellent quality of tea. The plant grows unusually.

The stage robbers who robbed the stage between Kingsbury and San Antonio got some six hundred dollars, three six-shooters, one Winchester rifle and several watches from the passengers. They took four registered letters from the mail. One lady saved three hundred dollars, and Dr. Theodore Herman, of San Antonio, saved one hundred and eighty dollars. There were two United States officers among the passengers, from one of whom they took a watch, but returned it; also the watch of Dr. Herman. No further news of the robbers, nor of the party who left Seguin in pursuit of them.

The following are the names of the persons robbed:

- S. P. Smith, San Antonio, \$8; C. C. McKinney, Atascosa, \$10; J. C. N. McKinney, Uvalde; V. F. Moor, California, \$420; Dr. A. P. Chase, Amboy, Illinois; L. K. Cochran, San Antonio, \$12; D. E. Seighman, Missouri, \$1; Dr. Herrman, San Antonio, \$16; R. S. Long and daughter, Pleasanton, Texas; nothing; W. H. Harris, San Antonio, gun and \$10; two soldiers, Fort Griffin, pistols; Miss McKinney, Atascosa; Miss Ogden, San Antonio; G. W. Hillyard, colored; Mennelley Lenneson, Centerville; Geo. W. Hilly, an old Indian.

When the stages crossed Santa Clara creek, bound east, we saw a man on a grey horse standing in the water. As the stages reached the road, and began to ascend the rise, the horseman passed, and asked the driver if he had "seen a sorrel horse with a halter around his neck?" On being answered in the negative, he rode on. On arriving at the top of the hill the stages were met by three men. The one who inquired for the sorrel horse was mounted on such a one as he described, and said to the driver: "I have found that sorrel horse;" and he, with another man on foot, ordered the driver to halt, they both coming out of the bushes on the south side of the road, while the third came from the other side, and was commanded to watch the coaches, that no one should fire from them. As the passengers were so well covered by the thieves, they could make no resistance.

They ordered them to throw their pistols and knives on the ground, which made quite a pile, and to alight from the stages, and form in single file by the side of the road. Two kept guard, while the third searched the file, getting some \$600 and one gold watch. They took several, but returned all but one (the writer's). After this they ordered the stages to go into the brush while they robbed the mail. The driver (M. J. L. Bulls) made all the objections that were safe as it looks to me, but finally obeyed, and we in double file followed; also a teamster, who happened to come up from the east, was ordered into the procession, and when out of sight the mail bags were put under a tree and a black man was ordered to cut the bags open, and the others "to sit in a circle" and sort the mails, and give them what packages they might claim, informing us all

the while that there was plenty of time, as they intended to detain us until the other stage came up, as it was "Centennial day," and they were bound to rob those stages if they had to kill every person in them. After they had selected all the registered packages they took a drink, and bidding us a gay good day, dashed away westward. We met the other stage near Seguin and informed them what we had seen and heard, and they went on. We have not heard what luck.

Fourteen prisoners made their escape from the penitentiary on the night of the 9th.

Incendiaries have been trying to burn what is left of Indianola.

The rust is disappearing and without damaging the wheat as much as expected.

In Brenham when rude boys are too much for the lady teachers the superintendent takes them in hand.

Every house at Red River station, in Montague county, was demolished by a tornado last week.

Wm. A. Apple, of Crockett, was accidentally killed by a friend while hunting.

Col. John Blair, of Crockett, one of the Texas veterans, died last week.

The prospects now are that the railroad between Dallas and Fort Worth will shortly be finished.

Iron is being rapidly laid on the International route from Rockdale in the direction of Austin.

It is understood in San Antonio that Mr. Pierce has secured iron enough to complete his road to that city; that it will be completed to that point this year.

Telegraphic communication is now complete to San Antonio from all military posts in Texas, except Davis, Quitman and Bliss.

The Overton and Henderson Tap Road has been turned over to Webb Flanagan with the understanding that it is to be put in running order by the 1st of October next.

The corner-stone of the cotton compress in Hearne was laid with much ceremony on the 16th.

The corner-stone of a grain elevator was laid in Ennis on the 16th.

LATEST FROM RIO GRANDE.

BROWNSVILLE, MAY 16, 1876.

Escobedo, with twenty-five hundred government troops, reached Reynosa, sixty miles from Matamoras, this evening, and is being supplied from the American side with forage and provisions. All able-bodied men are being conscripted for fortification defense at Matamoras. Great excitement prevails and non-combatants are crossing to this side by the hundreds. The revolutionists say they will make defense, and are laying in large quantities of food and provisions for a protracted siege.

Gen. Palacios reached Mier today with another large government force. He has with him all interior mail, which has been delayed since the revolution commenced.

The following from Laredo, Texas, to day: Quintana's federal party rode up to the store of Sanchez & Salinas last night at New Laredo, presenting pistols at the heads of the clerks and book keeper, keeping them at bay, while the balance of the party robbed the store. Another attack was made on the town by Col. Satomayer at eleven o'clock last night. After fighting an hour, he fell back. During the fight a dozen shots were fired into Laredo, but it being late and the streets deserted, no one was hurt.

NEWS ITEMS.

The schedule time between New Orleans and New York is now sixty-two hours.

The Prince of Wales, who has been to India, has returned home safely.

Dr. Wm. Hall, of Hall's Journal of Health, fell in the streets of New York and died in a few minutes; aged 64 years.

Rev. Adrian Louis Rosecrans, one of the Paulest Fathers and eldest son of Major General W. S. Rosecrans, died, May 11, of apoplexy.

Fifty thousand persons were present when the Centennial Exhibition opened.

Gov. Tilden is worth \$5,000,000. Jeff. Davis' wife and daughter accompany him to Europe.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's companions at home are two favorite nieces.

Dion Bouicault, in company with Henry Irving, will sail for New York May 29.

Lord Lytton's suicide was caused by grief over the death of a favorite daughter.

Joseph A. Maybin, the oldest member of the Louisiana bar, and President of the Southwestern Bible Society, died on the 15th; aged 81 years.

There has been a regular engagement at Laurel Hill, Louisiana, between white and colored men. Three whites are reported

killed. The country is ablaze with excitement. All whites are armed and in the saddle.

Gen. Custar was relieved of his command by the President, in spite of the remonstrances of Secretary Taft and Gen. Sherman, because when summoned before the investigating committee he testified to facts damaging to Gen. Belknap.

The New Orleans municipal election resulted in the election of a Democratic mayor and five out of seven councilmen.

Anarchy reigns in Hayti. Roman, the newly elected President, assassinated, Gen. Lasquet shot and prominent citizens in chains or exile.

The King of Dahomey is not flogged into submission. He refuses to pay fines England imposed on him for maltreating an English subject, and the war will no doubt be resumed as soon as the unhealthy season passes.

There were 18,226,500 postal cards issued during the month of April.

Gen La Barra, formerly the military commander at Matamoras, Mexico, and now a political refugee in Brownsville, Texas, attempted to shoot with a pistol Messrs Armendiaz and San Roman for not letting him (La Barra) have all the money he demanded of them to enable him to defend Matamoras against the revolutionists. The occurrence took place in Brownsville.

The Vicksburg cut-off does not as many has supposed go through "Grant's Canal" across the peninsula below Delta. The new channel comes out nearly two miles above Delta, at DeSoto, nearly opposite and a little below Vicksburg. The consequent shortening of the channel is only a few miles, and Vicksburg is not far inland after all and will have a good enough harbor unless the river very rapidly washes away the point in the direction of Delta.

It is claimed that the new court house in New York cost over \$8,000,000.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia have agreed on a presentment against Belknap for alleged acceptance of bribes.

The Indians at Red Cloud are starving owing to neglect in forwarding supplies.

Hostilities at last advices were growing in Central and South America.

A land slide at a brickyard on the Hudson killed one man and a horse.

McKee of the St. Louis Whiskyring goes to prison for two years, and pays \$10,000.

The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department passed the House by a vote of 139 to 64.

The railroad bill consolidating all the Prussian roads under Government contract has passed to the third reading.

Prussia has 25,700,000 inhabitants, according to the late census.

A boiler explosion, near Bengin, Germany, on a terry boat, killed thirty persons.

The King of Bavaria consents to permit a colossal statue of Bismark to be raised on the spot where Kullmore attempted his assassination.

Excavations, at the camps in the City of Rome, is causing great sickness. Many Americans have died during the last week in April. The remains of nine persons were sent to Leghorn to be conveyed to the United States.

The Sultan of Turkey has reached the point that he can borrow no more money—owes his army a year's pay—two provinces are in revolt, and tributary princes are helping the insurgents with money, men and arms.

The Indians are troublesome to the immigrants to the Black Hills. The road from Laramie to Custar City is strewn with wagons belonging to parties who have been attacked by Indians.

Two hundred thousand dollars have been recovered from the wreck of the Schiller.

The Asiatic plague is increasing in the East.

The "Royal title" has been signed by Queen Victoria.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of women was defeated in the House of Commons.

Austria is at work again to induce the Great Powers to take measures to secure the peace of Turkey.

WHEN a person "speaks advisedly," much depends on who advises him to do it.

A LAZY man may not be able to "jump at conclusions," but his opinions may be weighty, nevertheless.

DEPRECIATION in the value of real estate has not, as date, affected the price of "good ground" for us.

CINCINNATI LETTER.

CINCINNATI, MAY 15, 1876.

Editor Advocate.—At the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Baltimore, Dr. Lanahan preferred violence against the Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati. To get at the bottom facts in this matter, the Cincinnati Commercial sent a reporter to interview the General Book-keeper of the Concern, and the following is what took place:

Mr. C. O. Edwards, Cashier and General Book-keeper, said:

"Lanahan sent this to the New York Times to be published in advance, and it was in that I first saw it, and I think it is only a revival of the old New York troubles of four years ago. Eight years ago this man was elected agent at Chicago, in the plan of reuniting the church North and South, he having been one of those that went off on the slavery question in 1844, and returned after the war. It is really my impression that this is more to open up the old New York sore than anything else."

Reporter.—Is there any truth in his charges about the affairs of the Cincinnati Concern?

Mr. Edwards.—No. Our exhibits are correct in every sense of the word. We not only keep books in the most complete way, but we take receipts in books (as you can see for yourself) for every cent disbursed. There is a local committee that every month examines the accounts and checks by vouchers. By our last annual showing, our assets were \$989,749 16, our liabilities \$486,463 43, leaving us a net capital of \$503,285 73. That doesn't look like insolvency, does it?

Reporter.—Is there any shadow of an excuse for these charges that Lanahan makes against this Concern?

Mr. Edwards.—Not in the least. Lanahan knows nothing about this house. The truth of it is, he is a monomaniac in such matters, and when he talks about us, doesn't know what he is saying.

Reporter.—Then the whole story is, that there is not a word of truth in the charges against the Concern?

Mr. Edwards (very emphatically).—Not one word, sir.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

The commencement of this Institute was held last week. Prof. Scudder made the annual report last Tuesday evening. He announced a class of seventy-two students for the present year, with thirty-six graduates, against one hundred and twenty the previous year, with thirty-four graduates. The apparent numerical falling off in the class was accounted for by the fact that a large number studied through three terms.

The President of the Faculty, Dr. Wm. S. Merrill, conferred the degrees on the thirty-six graduates, who are from all parts of the Union. Texas, however, was not represented.

MASONIC.

At the last annual meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge, of Ohio, a paper was read suggesting the recognition of the colored Masons, and the Grand Lodge under which the various colored lodges held their charters. After considerable discussion, it was decided to postpone action for one year, and in the meantime the Master of each lodge of Masons was instructed to take a vote on the subject, for and against the proposition. Several lodges have already voted, and the question has excited much interest.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

To date the average paid out by the sub-Treasury in this city has been \$12,000 daily. This has been done with six clerks, while the New York treasury has employed twenty clerks and only paid out on an average but \$20,000 daily. Silver is now becoming quite general among the masses, who take much delight in listening to its jingle.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Everybody is talking about the coming convention, and great is the speculation concerning the fortunate of unfortunate candidate who may be nominated.

There never was so many aspirants as at present and to think that all but two must be disappointed! The thought is a harrowing one to those interested.

THE MINERS' WAR.

For sometime past the miners' at Massillon in this State have been on a strike. This was caused by a reduction from seventy-five cents to sixty cents a ton for mining. When the old miners "knocked off," green hands, who were willing to work for the reduced wages were hired. The attempt of 500 of the old hands to assassinate the new, is what caused the Gov. to call into requisition the State Militia, and explains the cause of the following letter from the Governor to Gen. Wikoff:

"DEAR GENERAL—I still feel that there is doubt as to the sufficiency of your force. Be sure to have it ample. If you call out too many I will be responsible, but if

you fail for want of enough it will be your fault. It now looks as if this trouble would last a long time. I wish you to make preparations to hold your men in camp at and near Massillon until all danger of lawless violence is at an end. Therefore, let your arrangements be of a more permanent character. Let it be understood that you mean to stay until lawlessness ceases, or is plainly controllable by the civil authorities.

The Grand Jury has found indictments against a large number of the strikers, who will have to stand their trial. The end is not yet.

Business here in Cincinnati is in a more healthy condition than in any city I have visited of late. There are fewer idlers than in other cities, and less distress apparently among the masses. TEXAS.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Mr. McKee, proprietor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was sent to the county jail for two years and fined \$10,000 for defrauding the revenue. Now an effort is being made to pardon him. This should not be. He was not ignorant of what he was doing, but used his knowledge and the influence of his paper and position as editor and political leader to defraud the government, which is stealing from the people. He was no common thief, but one who held a self-elected position of trust. With his private life the public has nothing to do, but when an editor conspires with others to defraud and to rob, his punishment should be double, for he is a two-faced man. Parlon to any thief is an insult to industry and a direct encouragement to plunderers generally. The pardoning power should be taken from the Executive and lodged in Supreme Courts, beyond political influences.—E.C.

A stout, pot-bellied, red-faced, blubber-mouthed, lecherous old man with a bad eye, something like that of a hog. A sensuous, sickening look, half smothered in sanctification. A slow-moving, avaricious, selfish man who lays around sucking in little profits from mean acts as a lazy sucker in a mill pond sucks in worms to fatten his bony sides. A complete specimen of the loyalist, with no other ideas than to gratify all that region around the pocket. Such a supporter of the government and plunderer of the people is A. M. Clapp, former owner and editor of the Buffalo Express, and for several years the Congressional Printer, who is being unearthed and exposed by the committee of investigation that finds that among all the thieves in Washington there is not one so mean, so little, so sly, so hungry for steals and so deep in the mud as this loyal stench, this sneaking Republican, this Buffalo Clapp.—Exchange.

It will require 1000 tons avoirdupois of silver coin to redeem the fractional currency now outstanding.

IMPORTANT QUERY FOR CONGRESS.—What new secret syndicate made the two and a half per cent profit in purchasing the last five and a half million in Alabama for gold, and another two and a half per cent profit in the purchase of the gold from the Treasury with greenbacks? The transaction was very simple. One day the syndicate agreed to take the bonds for gold, the next day they paid for them in greenbacks, having in the meantime reckoned and deducted their double profit, which was net \$275,000. Quick sales and large profits seem to have been the rule.—N. Y. Mercury.

BUILDERS are referred to advertisement for proposals to build a new church at Waco.

REV. T. P. CHILDS.

Our readers will notice the large double-column advertisement in reference to a CATARRH CURE. Mr. Childs was for many years a great sufferer from this disease, and at times despair of his life. By study and experiment he discovered a system of cure of this disease which has baffled the skill of physicians for many years. Suffice it to say, that his system is recommended by every practitioner to whose notice it has been brought. The cure is certain, thorough and scientific. Mr. Childs was the pastor of a church, and has been drawn into the manufacture of his Catarrh Cure by the calls from numbers of friends who desire to be freed from this loathsome disease, as well as a desire on his part to alleviate as far as might be in his power, the suffering and distress of the human family. Mr. Childs' reputation and character secures him the confidence of his patrons, who are assured that they are not dealing with a man that has a patent to sell, but a simple remedy. Read the advertisement carefully and examine the certificates.—Exchange.

MISSIONARY MONEY.—All the money collected for Foreign Missions should be sent to A. H. Redford, treasurer, Nashville, Tenn., in Postoffice Orders, in Eastern Exchange or by Express.

MARRIED.

CHILDRESS—SHORT.—By the Rev. W. A. McAnally, April 26, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. L. C. Childress and Miss MOLLIE SHORT—all of Brown county, Texas.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals for building a Methodist Church in the City of Waco, will be received until the first day of June, 1876, at 12 M. Said building is to be 48x50 feet, two stories, walls of brick, and constructed according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Waco National Bank, W. A. FORT, Chairman, Building Committee, WACO, TEXAS, MAY 8, 1876.