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Christian Advocate

PUBLISHED BY THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

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P. H. Hennessy & Co.,
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 3, 1876.

Outlook.

Dr. Boardman after a forty-nine years pastorate has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

Dr. I. G. Prime says that Mr. Moody writes out his sermons and has them completely at command, but seizes every fact that comes in his way and works it in. He preaches his sermons over and over again, but with increased power each repetition.

The colored Catholics of Washington have completed a large and magnificent church. The movements of the church of Rome among the colored people are marked with their usual sagacity and energy.

A mission among Asiatic seamen visiting the port of London has resulted in much good. The missionary the past year met with and addressed 5,948 Asiatics. They were supplied with reading matter which they prize highly. The destitute among them are cared for at the Asiatic Home.

Gen. Ord who has been in the army since 1839, says that not more than one in ten of the army chaplains are useful.

Bishop Cummins of the Reformed Episcopal Church was formally received by the General Conference at Baltimore. His address was well received. His first ministry was in the Methodist Church. He said all that he was owed to that church.

Bishop Foley of the Catholic Church, Chicago, a few Sabbaths ago administered the rite of confirmation to about 300 applicants at the Catholic Cathedral.

The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has recently raised \$50,000 to begin a mission in Japan.

The Baltimore General Conference passed strong resolutions against selling spirituous liquors at the Centennial.

The Advance gives the admission into the Presbyterian Church at the May communion at \$290.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at its session in Brooklyn passed a resolution approving the closing of the Centennial building on Sunday.

At the Wesleyan mission on the the Salo Coast, Western Africa, is enjoying a revival at which 83 members have been added to the church, and 101 in probation. The people contributed \$500 at the Annual Missionary meeting.

The Sixth Annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in April reported 648 auxiliaries and 342 bands connected with the Society. It has undertaken the support of 16 new missionaries, making the whole number 87. The receipts for the year amounted to \$77,561.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Society now support 18 missionaries and 20 schools with 61 native teachers and 1420 pupils. The Society has in this country 800 auxiliary circles and 90 children's societies.

The Presbyterian mission at Matamoras has received in eighteen months fifty-six members. There are eighty boys and girls in the schools. Services are held at different ranchos, and at each place the work has been blessed.

Dr. Breckinridge, at the Brooklyn General Assembly, entered a protest against the rule adopted by the Assembly in 1865, allowing Roman Catholics to enter the Presbyterian Church without being re-baptized.

The American Bible Society observed its 60th anniversary on May 16th, in the Church of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia. Bishop Simpson delivered the address of welcome, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Calhoun, of Syria; Rev. Dr. Scott, of India; and Rev. W. W. Ross, of Toronto, Canada. From all parts of the world eloquent tributes were sent up respecting the value of the book of books.

The benefits derived from the Wesleyan schools have caused the municipality of Spezza, Italy, to vote the mission a valuable strip of land at a nominal price. A new station opened at Reggio, meets bitter priestly opposition, but has had good audiences from the beginning, and 20 members are about to be admitted into the church.

[FOR THE ADVOCATE]
The Old Man's Vision.

BY ANNIE NORLAND.

The prostration of sickness was slowly giving way to the invigoration of convalescence. The opiate clouds that shrouded my mental vision, and hung their draped, grotesque and unreal figures around the horizon of my conscious existence, had gradually disrobed, passed away, and left my mind clear and vigorous. All was silent in my chamber, save the gentle tick of the clock upon the mantel, and the sighing of September's balmy, melancholy breezes, floating in through my open window. Lying with closed eyes upon my bed, my grateful heart went up to God in silent adoration in gratitude for his kind preservation of a life, seemingly so useless. Why, in his wisdom, He had prolonged it, seemed the puzzle that my weak faith could not solve. Suddenly a strange dreaminess swept over me, and a consciousness of being borne along was gradually perceptible. I was being transported gently, but surely and swiftly along, going I knew not whither. The thought came once into my mind: perhaps this feeling is the approach of death, coming at last, when least expected; but resting my soul sweetly on Jesus, I would not move, or suffer one nerve to quiver with alarm. Gradually the motion ceased, and feeling that I was, as it were poised and still, I opened my eyes and saw upon my right hand beings robed in the purest white. No snow bank, fresh fallen from its fleecy cloudlet, was whiter or more purely beautiful than their garments. Flitting hither and thither, as if obeying joyfully the commands of an unseen ruler, their faces were radiant with happiness, and their bright eyes beamed with holy love. A vast concourse, an innumerable company they were, with no foundation for their feet to rest upon, but were poised in the atmosphere of heaven. Surely, I thought, this is the haven of the soul, where, weary from its long earthly tempest-tossings, it finds a moorage, and is safely anchored where a Savior's love prepares the harbor. I longed to join the happy throng; but looking down I saw no shining robe prepared me for entrance there. I could but see their joy now. How long I lingered, watching with silent awe, I know not; but suddenly remembering that there was another home for earth's departed children, I turned, and upon my left I saw an appalling vision, so horrible that my soul shrank back with affright; but a strengthening arm was around me and sustained me for a longer gaze. Beings dressed in the deepest black were congregated together, an immense throng, crowding close to and watching with longing eyes the beautiful scene just in front of them. As on the other side, no standing place was visible; but they seemed poised; yea, chained there, with their black, out-spreading wings. But a narrow space separated the throngs; but that was over the impassable gulf, across which they dared not pass. Their robes were glistening black, and their faces terrible and awful. All was silent; but their glittering eyes ever ranged over the sea of lovely beings so close to them. Remorse was depicted in every face, and every eye restless and glaring, burned with that fire which is never quenched. My lips moved, and slowly these words fell from me: "Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not." Quickly every piercing eye sought me as these words were uttered; but only an instant did they rest on me. Back, back, they gazed upon the happy life of the pure and good which could never be theirs. Too late it was to reach forth and gather the fruit of the Tree of Life; but its golden fruit was always there, just there; but never nearer to the eager hand. The vision fled. The old man with his feeble frame and trembling limbs was still on earth; but faith had been made strong, and no longer sought to know why the old man's life was prolonged. Tremblingly my soul cried out: "Thy holy will be done. With my weak, palsied tongue I will proclaim Thy glory, oh my God! Perchance some may yet receive my message, and turn from the broad road leading to the tortured throng to join the radiant host whose garments are washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb."

Letter from Bishop Pierce.

SPARTA, GA., MAY 23, 1876.

Mr. Editor—By your permission I will avail myself of the ADVOCATE to answer various letters from Texas. It is my purpose to visit the Texas Conferences this summer, beginning my work the first Sunday in August. If it can be managed I wish to hold one district meeting in each of the five Conferences. I must depend on you and the brethren for a programme, as I know not the places chosen, nor the most suitable time. I am bound by partial promises to San Marcos district, in West Texas; to Palestine, in East Texas; to Dallas, in North Texas; Chappell Hill, in Texas; and in Northwest Texas I will take any that may be agreed upon. Now it may be that some of these meetings are over or appointed to come on earlier than August—if so, take another that is open and willing to accept my time. If arrangements can not be made for a district meeting, I will spend a week in each Conference, preaching day by day in such places as may be chosen. I will do my best to meet the wishes of the brethren as far as time and strength will allow. Other duties detain me at present in Georgia, but the claims of Texas are recognized, and I will respond as I may be able. I will show a willing mind, even though I come short of the service required; I love the church; am disposed to work for her interest, and hope to be helped by her prayers.

G. F. PIERCE.

CENTENNIAL LETTER.

The Centennial Exposition an Assured Success—Over 30,000 Daily Visitors—A Magnificent Display—A Heavy Rainfall through the Buildings—The Charges of Extortion which have been Advanced Unfounded—A Moderate Bill for a Moderate Purpose—Come One, Come All!

(Special Correspondence of the Advocate.)
PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1876.

The great World's Fair about which so much has been said, written and thought during the past five years was formally and auspiciously opened by President Grant on the 10th inst. This fact has already passed into history, and it is not, therefore, necessary to refer to it at present. The incidents which attended the consequent ceremonies have been too widely chronicled, and have been too generally followed by our anxious citizens everywhere to need any recapitulation at this late day. Suffice it to say, therefore, that everything went off brilliantly and encouragingly, that fully 250,000 people were present on the memorable occasion; and no one of all that multitude regretted having been there. Many, like your correspondent, however, wept tears of gall at being necessarily absent. I never regretted it so much as I have done during this blessed day, when the first opportunity of witnessing this chaos of numberless delights presented itself. Yes; I am ashamed to confess it, I-to-day made my maiden visit to the Exhibition, on this, the fifteenth day since the grand opening. *One lonely row*, that chronic array of circumstances over which we proverbially have no control, prevented my attendance. No, base cynics; not because of the lack of the magic talisman, for know ye we disciples of the mightier pen need not "the guinea's stamp" to take us within the mystic portals. A more pleasant open sesame has been invented in our case, which is vulgarly known as a "dead head," and consists of a bit of paste-board very neatly engraved, upon which is inscribed the generous legend to which the modern cerberus at the gates must needs bow obediently; for it is, forsooth, an edict which emanates from the mighty commission itself. The main features of the powerful document are in no wise novel. It provides for only one daily admission; and further provides that unless the photograph of the holder adorns the same on and after the calendar of June, it shall not be considered of value. And so, after that period, we are to be placed in the same category with the felons of the land, and made to adorn a sort of Centennial rogues' gallery. Great Plutarch! Can we remain in the ranks of the honored for two weeks—no more? Or are these our photographs, to be encased in a strong box when this vanity is at an end, and in the next century brought forward and pointed to ignominiously as a dreadful warning to those who demand "passes" at the next Centennial? *Quien sabe!* But I do know that this system will put an end to the temporary transfer of passes, and can but result in saving of much wear and tear in the minds of the much besieged "special correspondent," who, heaven knows, has for many a long year been "more sinned against than sinning."

In such trying epochs as the present,

conversation both at home and abroad is naturally made to savor of the "Traveler's guide to conversation," and the next question naturally suggests itself as the idea of looking to a Centennial with a missionary on the spot—"Have you been to the Centennial?" and "How did you like it?" are phrases which it is as impossible to avoid in our daily contact with patriotic people as it would be to express dissatisfaction with, or disappointment in the Exhibition itself. Up to the present the "big show" has lacked completeness, because, the exhibits of several of the nations who design participating in it have failed to arrive.

However, every day is bringing us nearer perfection, and meanwhile there is little to find fault with either in the character or in the magnitude of the display. The first visit to an exhibition so extensive, and so interesting in detail as the present, must necessarily be a "flying" one. The visitor will require fully a dozen lengthened journeys through the building to become acquainted with all the points of interest and with all the exhibits meriting more than a passing attention. Our letter for today can therefore not pretend to the possession of any approach to minuteness, but must be looked upon as a pen and ink portrait of the first impressions received by the mind of an ordinary mortal in a hasty ramble through

AN ENCHANTED REGION.

At any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., the pilgrim to the Mecca of American nationality may gain admission to the grounds by any of the 17 entrances which have been provided, the indispensable fifty-cent "shipplaster" or silver half dollar having been duly deposited with the guardian at the door. There is no way of "running the blockade," or of creeping in under the tent, as the boys at the circus do. No, two quarters' *de-fifty* cents in one concrete mass must be tendered. If you have it not, but have its flimsy equivalent, you may effect an exchange at the Centennial National Bank, which is situated at the main or Belmont Avenue entrance, and which has been established for this purpose and for the additional one of abiding the Finance Commission a convenient place of deposit.

On entering by the Belmont Avenue entrance, we find ourselves at once in the west end of

THE MAIN BUILDING, which is the largest of all the collection. It is 1850 feet in length, by 464 feet in breadth, and covers 214 acres; and it is estimated that in traveling it, it will be necessary to walk fully 114 miles. This building was constructed in less than eighteen months, and cost a round million and a half. It is a wooden structure of light appearance, and of a very attractive style of architecture.

The first nation which attracts our attention is the young

REPUBLIC OF CHILE, whose exhibits consist largely of specimens of the products of her soil, prominent among which we find cereals and minerals of a very valuable character.

We do not find time in this, our first hasty ramble, to examine in detail her display or that made by her sister, the REPUBLIC OF PERU, nor yet the elegant exhibits which were had by the manufacturers of Sunny Italy, but find ourselves impelled by admiration, which we must confess is not unmixed with wonder, to spend a half hour with the exhibitors from the

EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

Not least among the objects of interest which we find here, are many articles of considerable antiquity; costly and elegant silks delicately woven, and of hues bright enough to rival the rays of the rainbow meet our view on every side; and we become spell-bound at the sight of a bedstead carved in a most elaborate manner, and equipped with sheep pillowcases and counterpanes of pure silk—marked warningly: "price, \$1,000." We unwittingly wish we might be in it for an hour to see how it feels, you know, and immediately the memory of Charles Lamb's quaint essay on chimney-sweepers comes across our mind, and we turn around to "blush unseen" like the proverbial flower in the desert, and find ourselves in the

EMPIRE OF CHINA.

or at least within its allotted space. After casting a quick glance over three quaint and curious objects, we feel compelled to allow that we have been rather hasty in thinking the Chinese a nation of male lambs, in the only to cry Saturday nights, "wash, wash!" Continuing our ramble we find ourselves within the charmed precincts of EGYPT, THE VENERABLE, and on either side of the entrance, which is formed by a wall of a most antique appearance, we read the names of "Egypt" and "Socotra" and the very pretty sentiment: "The oldest nation sends its greeting to the youngest nation."

There is much to admire within this Egyptian square, and we therefore regret that our desire to skip over the main features in a limited period forces us to postpone a thorough inspection of these curiosities for a more late hour. We, however, come to the conclusion before going from specimens exhibited that the soil of Egypt is not favorable to the growth of the great American dispenser of comfort—the multi-enten poult.

The display made by the British colony of

NEW SOUTH WALES,

is well worth the visitor's careful attention, and it will be well for him to keep his hands in his breeches pockets else he might be tempted to filch the shining silver which is here found "lying around rather loosely," as vulgarism

would say. Our attention is principally attracted by a large golden headed monument, which is of solid gold, weighing 3,385,322.528 ounces, and said to be worth in American money \$169,949,355. We pass from this region which reminds us of our once well-beloved tales of a thousand and one nights, and pay a visit to the quarters devoted to old

SPAIN.

We may say that no nation has succeeded in displaying her glories in a more elegant and attractive manner than the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabel. The space allotted to her is enclosed within a high wall of painted timber, to which access is obtained by means of a high archway tastefully and elaborately decorated. Over this and immediately under a picture representing Spain drawing aside the curtains of discovery and showing the bright land of promise, America, to the world is the following inscription in Spanish: "On the 9th of October, 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered the New World." The outer walls of the enclosure are adorned with portraits of Ponce de Leon, Pizarro, and of other of the illustrious names which helped to make Spain what she once was—the mistress of the universe.

We steal reluctantly from the midst of these haughty caballeros, and wend our way through the department occupied by

AUSTRIA,

where we are struck by a wonderful display made of imitation jewelry and musical instruments of every size, shape and style that the human mind could conceive, and pass on through the beautiful embroidered silks of

SAXONY.

into the space allotted to the stable old kingdom of

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

We find ourselves compelled to pause for an instant here, and to admire the very large display made in this place of useful articles. We come to the conclusion that the English are very peculiar people, and that they succeeded in producing a larger assortment of useful articles than any other of the nations of Europe. We see here easel-mirrors, poplins, carpets, clothing, guns; in fact, everything that man needs here below, and of a quality which seems to imply that durability has been as much taken into consideration in their production as elegance. We pass from the home of the stalwart Britisher, and throw ourselves for a few moments on the courtesy of the most polite of all nations,

FRANCE.

but regret to find that she is somewhat backward with her exhibits. The manufacturers of Lyons and other parts of France have crowded a vast amount of elegant material into a limited space. The ladies will, we are sure, feel inclined to loiter here indefinitely, and many an idle votary of fashion will envy the cases in which these silks and satins are displayed, and will half wish they could change places with the wooden figures on whose backs hang garments that might charm an empress, or win a post-tradership from a Belknap. We are attracted in trying to find our way out of the French dominions by a crowd of spectators who are gazing intently upon something, and find that they are drawn hither by a very lifelike and artistic representation of the

BIRTH OF CHRIST

done in wax. Very few will fail to admire this marvellous piece of workmanship, which richly deserves a studied scrutiny.

We have neither space nor time in this letter to touch upon the exhibits of Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Denmark, Ecuador, Canada, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the other countries which are represented, but we shall take pleasure on some other occasion to give each due credit for the liberal manner in which it has contributed to the interest and success of our Exhibition.

On inquiring of the attendants, we find that the exhibitors from the following countries are

NOT YET READY:

Portugal, Russia, Turkey, and Argentine Republic, (S. A.).

There are many other buildings which merit attention, and to the contents of each we feel that it will be necessary to devote considerable space. For the information of your readers we will, however, mention them *en passant*. These, then, are

THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS:

Names	Estimated Miles to be traveled.	Contract Cost
Main Building	11 1/2	\$1,400,000
Memorial Hall	1 1/2	1,500,000
Machinery Hall	5 1/2	800,000
Agricultural Hall	2 1/2	300,000
Articulate Hall	3	300,000

Thus it will be seen there are 44 acres under cover within the five principal buildings, besides which there are about 264 acres under cover within the annexes, making a total of 75 acres under cover within the main enclosure.

The estimated total cost of the Exhibition is set down at \$5,500,000. The number of visitors daily, now averages about 30,000, and this will no doubt increase as the summer holidays draw nearer. It is estimated that 1,000,000 visitors will be attracted to the grounds on the Fourth of July, on which occasion an imposing celebration of fire-cracker-day will take place.

CONVENIENCES ON THE GROUNDS.

There is everything on the grounds that is necessary for the convenience of visitors, ladies and gentlemen's toilet rooms, barber shops, restaurants and *ed genus omne*. And here let me say that the restaurants are not inclined to practice extortion; one can procure a large sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee for 75 cents, and a sufficient dinner well cooked and ready served for from 50 to 75 cents.

Persons who do not care to lean on their feet all day can find rolling chairs which will convey them to any point at the rate of 90 cents an hour or \$4.50 per day. There is also a narrow gauge steam railway around the grounds, 3 1/2 miles in length, on which visitors may ride for 5 cents the round trip.

BOARD AND LODGING

can be obtained in the city at any figure from \$5 per week to \$5 per day. No one need feel compelled to pay the latter price as by looking around a little they will be able to find comfortable home-like quarters—at very reasonable figures. "Avoid patronizing any runners," is perhaps the best advice we can give our readers. In a future letter we shall take care to give a list of such places as Texans can safely patronize with a list of officers, etc., and your readers will do well to keep some safely for future reference.

Those of your readers who are interested in the improvements that have been made in agricultural and other machinery will do well to peruse our future letter carefully as in our notices of

rice extortion; one can procure a large sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee for 75 cents, and a sufficient dinner well cooked and ready served for from 50 to 75 cents.

Persons who do not care to lean on their feet all day can find rolling chairs which will convey them to any point at the rate of 90 cents an hour or \$4.50 per day. There is also a narrow gauge steam railway around the grounds, 3 1/2 miles in length, on which visitors may ride for 5 cents the round trip.

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MACHINERY HALL

we shall only point out those machines which recommend themselves as valuable to the tillers of your soil.

I send this forward to you in

THE NEW CENTENNIAL STAMPED ENVELOPE.

manufactured and sold only at the United States Government building on the ground; you will see that it consists of a green stamp of a peculiar shape, the letters and characters on which are raised in white. At the head of the stamp are the figures 1776, and underneath in a tasteful script the word postage, with the letters U. S. on the other side. Under those there is a man on horseback to represent the mail carrier of the past, and beneath this a locomotive and cars and a telegraphic wire to represent the modes of communication at the command of our advanced civilization. Beneath this is the legend "Three cents," and at the lower extremity of the stamp are the figures 1876. I can conscientiously say that the Centennial Exhibition is an immense success, and out-rivals all the World's Fairs since that which took place in London in 1851, which was the first ever held.

We recommend the Exhibition to the attention of our Texas readers, and hope that the big State in the corner of the map will have a big representation here. The "big show" will be complete in a few weeks, but in the meanwhile will fully repay any visit.

There is considerable doubt and agitation with regard to the advisability of opening the Exhibition on Sunday, but so far nothing has been done to change the decision to which the Commission came long ago. I hardly think there is any probability that the efforts of the dissatisfied will meet with any success.

As an advertisement, Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, New York, are going to run a train from New York to San Francisco in

EIGHTY-FOUR HOURS.

What next? Can Jules Verne, have after all, caused his heroes to accomplish a very slow journey in sending them around the world in eighty days?

Centennially yours,

MARLBOROUGH.

The United States ship Franklin reached Galveston the 29th of May.

MARRIED.

BINSLEY-EVANS, on the evening of the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. G. W. Cottingham, Rev. J. M. Binsley and Miss Annie A. Evans.

TEXAS

Medical College

—AND—

HOSPITAL,

Galveston, Texas.

The regular course of lectures will begin

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Charges Free at City and St. Mary's Hospitals, by each member of the Faculty.

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GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D., Professor Surgery.

J. D. RANKIN, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine.

SAM R. BURROUGHS, M. D., Professor Chemistry and Toxicology.

WM. PENNY, M. D., Professor Institutes and Medicine.

HAMILTON A. WEST, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

L. H. PAINE, M. D., Professor Obstetrics and Diseases of Woman.

J. H. BRY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, ad

int.

M. BROWN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

R. K. TOUTANT, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEEs.

Matriculation.....\$ 5 00

Professors..... 105 00

Graduation..... 30 00

Demonstrator..... 10 00

The candidate for graduation shall attend two courses of lectures, the last in this college. Four years practice equivalent to one course of lectures.

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For further information address

WM. PENNY, M. D., Dean,

Galveston, Texas.

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SHAW & BLAYLOCK Galveston

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 3, 76

Little Morris' Prayer.

"Ma, what makes the tears in your eyes to-night?" said little Morris Stanley to his mother as she was preparing him for bed. "Is it because little sister is so sick?"

"Yes, my son, I am very sorrowful about her." "You don't think she's going to die, do you ma?" he inquired anxiously. He was a little fellow, scarcely three years old, and not only very nervous, but much attached to his little sister; and his mother feared to tell him all her thoughts just as he was going to bed, lest he should be unable to sleep; so she answered evasively.

"The doctor says if she is to get well there must be a change for the better before long." "God can make her better, can't he, ma?"

"Yes, my dear, if it is for the best." He sat down quietly in his bath for a moment, and looked into the water in deep thought. Then, as his mother lifted him up, he asked: "When I get out of my bath may I kneel down and ask God to make sister well?"

"Yes, my son, I shall be very glad for you to do so, if you wish it." But the little nightgown was hardly fastened when a cry from baby called the mother from Morris, whom she hastily put in his crib, un mindful of her promise to him. Little sister was soon quiet again, and Morris called softly to his mother to remind her of the promise.

"Very well, my dear, you can pray now if you wish." "And may I get out of my crib and kneel down?"

"Yes, if you will wait a moment till I can come and help you." "Oh, don't trouble yourself, ma, to come; I think I can get out alone—I'll try!" and, suiting the action to the word, he commenced letting himself down, asking, at the same time, if he might say it separate from his other little prayers—"say it all by itself, and as you do when you pray with me."

His mother bade him say it as he wished, and then, as he knelt by his crib, he prayed: "O, Father, we come to Thee to make little sister well; dear sister is so bad she can't sit up to play with me; please make her well, so she can sit up to play with me, for Christ's sake. Amen."

Then he climbed into his crib again; and as his mother went to cover him up, he exclaimed joyously: "There, ma, I feel glad now, for I think she'll get well!" and, nestling down on his pillow, he was soon asleep.

Through the long hours of the night, the parents watched anxiously over the little sufferer, with their hearts echoing little Morris' prayer, when just before dawn there appeared a decided improvement in the symptoms of the disease. Not long afterward the mother heard a rustling in the little boy's crib, and, looking towards it, saw Morris sitting up, looking like the picture of little Samuel; and he whispered: "Is sister better yet?"

Mrs. Stanley folded her arms about him, and answered with a kiss as expressive as her words; and then the little fellow exclaimed, with quiet exultation: "I know God would make her well when I asked him last night." Who shall say that the little fellow's faith was not true faith, or that it is not the want of such trust as this which hinders the answer to the prayers of older persons?—Mothers' Friend.

"I CALL upon you," said a pompous counsellor, "to state distinctly upon what authority you are prepared to swear to the mare's age?" "Upon what authority?" said the hostler, interrogatively.

"You are to reply, and not to repeat the question put to you." "I doesn't consider a man is bound to answer a question afore he's time to turn it in his mind."

Restoring a Great Sea.

Mr. Spalding, an American, proposes to reverse a natural process which has been in action for thousands of years, and, in his opinion, has produced the present distribution of the human race in Europe. It is a question of turning the waters of the Black Sea into the Caspian, and filling that great inland basin to the depth which obtained at a remote period. At present the Caspian Sea and through kindred influences, the Sea of Aral and Lake Balkash are losing their waters, and the vast region which belongs to the system is becoming a desert.

The region to which the American engineer calls attention is a great basin depressed below the level of the ocean. The lowest parts are occupied by the Caspian Sea, which receives, besides smaller tributaries, the two great rivers, Ural and Volga, which drain a large proportion of the central regions of the Russian Empire. These rivers have for ages deposited in the Caspian the soil of the regions drained by them. The dimensions of the sea have consequently become contracted, and the bottom of what remains of it has been raised until very large areas are becoming un navigable. By reason also of the diminution of the water space available for evaporation, the surrounding regions are becoming sterile wastes, and commerce diminishes notwithstanding the approach of civilization.

The only means of arresting this action of nature is to restore to the Caspian its ancient body of waters, and consequently its ancient depth and area. This is to be done by cutting the channel which shall bring into it the waters of the neighboring Black Sea. The projector would make a great cutting, connecting the two seas upon one level. It is to be presumed that the Caspian is considerably lower than the Black Sea and the Mediterranean sea, therefore a continuous flow from the latter into the former would ensue upon a communication being made. Mr. Spalding anticipates not only a natural but a political revolution from this artificial cut-off. The force of the water acquired by the plunge would effect a deep excavation, and in the end would not only fill the basin of the Caspian to the level of the Black Sea, but would form a magnificent harbor in the former, unassailable by an enemy, and certain to become the emporium of the commerce of Russia and Western Asia.

The author enters into calculations as to the movement of the water through such a channel, and determines that at the end of forty years from the beginning of the work the levels of the two seas would be so nearly uniform that navigation of the new channel could begin. This time could be shortened to about twenty-five years if, upon the completion of the work already described, the operation were to be repeated by connecting the Don and the Volga. The object of this latter work would be to bring the waters of the Sea of Azof to swell the volume discharging into the Caspian, the current of the Don being reversed. Mr. Spalding mentions a similar work performed in America by cutting the ridge of limestone which separated the waters of the Chicago river from those of the Illinois river. "The result was that the current of the Chicago was reversed, and it now discharges its waters, as well as those of Lake Michigan, into the Illinois, and through that, via the Mississippi river, into the Gulf of Mexico, instead of into the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

A GREAT deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in fame. The fact is, to do anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but just jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the flood, where a man could subsist his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success afterward. But at present a man waits and doubts, hesitates and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, until one fine day he finds that he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting his first-cousin and particular friends, that he has no more to follow their advice.

PEOPLE do not care to give alms without some security for their money; and a wooden leg or a withered arm is a sort of draft upon heaven for those who choose to have their money placed to their account there.—Mackenzie.

COMFORT FOR THE HUMBLE PENITENT.—You will perhaps say, "I find within myself such little evidence of my being under the guidance of the Spirit, that I dare not hope to meet with a favorable reception from God." Consider the reason why Jesus Christ came into the world; was it to save the just, or the unjust; the angel or the sinner? If we had never deflected from our original purity, should we have had any need of a Savior? Your self-condemnation shows that you possess at least one Christian grace, that of humility; and your grief is a proof that you desire to become better. The main point is whether or no you are pressing forward; if you are, it is a proof, however slow your progress may be, that spiritual life is not extinct in you. Your present situation you feel to be uncomfortable, and God has wisely ordered that it should be so. It effectually prevents you from resting satisfied with present attainments. In the mean time remember, for your consolation, the gracious promise: "Blessed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled."—Faber.

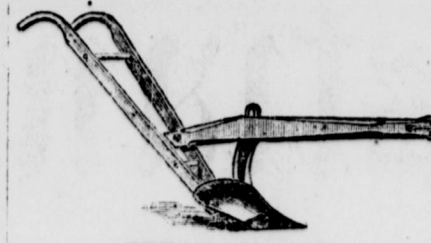
THE attorney in a cow case concluded his argument as follows: May it please your honor, this is a stupendous question. Its decision by you on this day will live in judicial history long after you and I shall have passed from this scene of earthly glory and sublimity; when the tower of Pisa shall be forgotten; when Waterloo and Bonodino shall grow dim in distant cycles of receding centuries; when the names of Eugene, Marlborough and Napoleon are no longer remembered; when the pyramids of the Pharaohs shall have crumbled into dust; when the hippopotami cease to inhabit its native Nile, when our own rock-ribbed territory, shall no more grow 300 pound squashes; even then your ruling on this demurrer will survive you in the volumes of legal lore, as fresh, green and imperishable as a Big Thompson grasshopper, or a Colorado potato-bug.

DID any man at his death ever regret his conflicts with himself, the victories over appetite, his scorn of impure pleasures, or his sufferings for righteousness' sake? Did any man ever mourn that he had impoverished himself by integrity, or worn out his frame in the service of mankind? Are these the recollections which harrow the soul and darken and appall the last hour? To whom is the last hour most serene and full of hope? Is it not to him who, amidst perils and allurements, has denied himself and taken up the cross with the holy resolution of his Master?—Channing.

A work will soon be attempted by the British government which ought to be of interest to American engineers and mechanics. It has been decided to raise the Vanguard, an ironclad steam ram of six thousand tons, which was sunk in the Irish Channel by a collision with another ram about eight months ago. The immense mass of iron lies on the Kish Bank, in about 20 fathoms of water. The masts and upper-deck guns have been removed by divers; but the sand has drifted into the interior of the hull, increasing the dead weight to be raised to probably 10,000 tons. To raise such a weight in a tempestuous sea, will be a signal success for science. The plan is to attach a large number of hollow iron air vessels by hooks to the hull; to pass chains under it; to place 2000 air balloons in the ship, each having a lifting power of one ton; to draw her into shallow water; and when she has risen to a short distance below the surface, to lower a floating dock and catch her.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED CITY.—The ruins of an extensive Mexican aboriginal city, which have just been discovered, are situated in the forest of Jicorumbo, in the province of Tlaxcala. The temples are of immense size, some with vaulted roofs, and so well preserved that ancient paintings appear fresh. The courts are filled with hideous grotesque idols, and pyramids surmounted by the same. The whole is enveloped in a dense forest of cedar and ebony trees. Some of these cedars are of such immense size that eight men taking hold of hands together could not reach around one of them. These forests are on healthy table lands, about fifty miles from the port of Texan.

CHARLES FOX had an unfortunate creditor who insisted that he would not leave until a day for payment was named. "Will you go then?" asked the prime minister. "Yes, and not trouble you until the day arrives," replied the dun. "Well, then," said Fox, slowly, "I will pay you on the day of judgment. But stop; as that will be a very busy time, let us make it the day after."

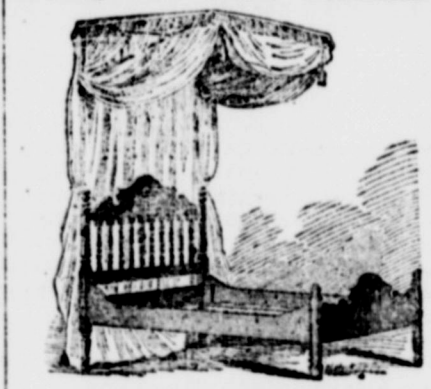


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OFFICIALS: W. W. LANG, President. W. F. JONES, Treasurer. W. M. WARREN, Sec. and Financial Agent. G. A. KELLY, General Superintendent. Address TEXAS GRANGE MANUFACTURING CO. 401 Person, Texas. GALVESTON. CHANGE OF TIME. G. H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 17, 1876. (Sundays Excepted.) Trains Leave Galveston, G. A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., Train Leave Houston 6:20 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 8:25 P. M., ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Galveston 11 A. M., Leaves Houston at 2:45 P. M.

For G. H. & H. R. R. and Houston & Texas Central Railway take the G. A. M. or 3 P. M. Trains For International & Great Northern Railroad, take the 11 A. M. Train. GEO. B. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

HOWE'S PATENT MOSQUITO-BAR FRAME.



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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 125 Postoffice Street, Galveston. This is the only Ironing Machine in the world which has proved a success in all kinds of ironing. It is simple, without any complicated machinery, and the cost of running it is a mere trifle. For further particulars call on J. R. FRETWELL. Every machine fully guaranteed. Send for circulars.

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WOOD and COAL. Cor. 37th 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. ANH, 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. FRED BARNARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. 112 Strand. GALVESTON, TEXAS

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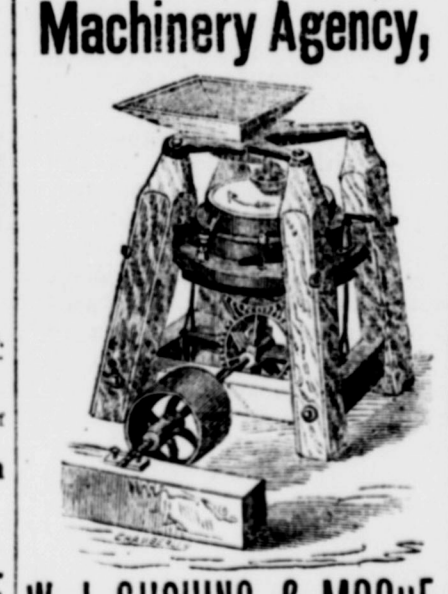
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STOVES. BURKE'S PATENT HOT AIR RANGE. The most perfect and complete cooking apparatus in use—having the only broasting and broiling oven in the world. FOR SALE BY E. M. BROCK, mar3-3m 121 & 123 Postoffice Street.

CROSSMAN & SIMPSON, UNDERTAKERS. Ware-rooms: corner Wine and Center Sts., Sale-room 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 22-1y

"BRILLIANT!" SPECTACLES and OPTICIAN'S 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. mar1-2m

Machinery Agency, W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. Ames' Engines, Watertown Engines, Sewing Mills, Hoe's saws, Steam Pumps, Boiler Pumps, Bellows, Lathes, &c., Cotton and Corn Planters, Thrashers & Cleaners, Haystack Cultivators. Eagle Cotton Gins, Straub Corn Mills, Victor Sugar Mills, Cotton Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Brass Work, Belts, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Cotton and Corn Planters, Thrashers & Cleaners, Haystack Cultivators. Church and School Bells. Machinery of all kinds on Hand. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, my 22-1y Galveston.



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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 C. W. ADAMS & CO. Galveston, Texas.

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DAVIDSON HOUSE, By Mrs. J. H. DAVIDSON, 112 POSTOFFICE. Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth GALVESTON, GREAT

REDUCTION in the prices of our justly celebrated CISTERN! Call, or send for Price List to H. 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.

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E. E. Rice & Co., GROCERS, Have received a supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. (Every paper guaranteed) ALSO SEED POTATOES, PINK TEAS, Etc. Etc. Stockton, Ala. Cypress 320,000 FEET IN YARD AND TO ARTIST Oustern Staves, Wide Planks, Etc., All desirable thicknesses, widths and lengths, seasoned and superior to any other made, B. & PATRONS, Twenty-fourth St., near Strand, Galveston, Texas

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Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.
GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 3, '76

The Pope was 84 years old last week.

The main trouble with the Chinese in California is that they are entirely "too smart." This is a serious charge for the Yankees to make against any people. When addressed to themselves, they accept it as a compliment.

It is told of Bishop McIlvaine, of the Episcopal Church, that when asked by a young lady: "Is it any harm for Christians to dance?" replied in his inimitable way: "My sister, Christians have no desire to dance." This brings us to the very center of this question. Fondness for the dance reveals the decline or departure of earnest vital piety.

We heard the remark recently that the true philosophy of life was to "take things as they come." If we cannot mend them, instead of fretting over what is unavoidable we should bear them patiently, making the best of what cannot be bettered. This, however, is only one-half of the philosophy needed. We find it very difficult to take things as they come, and no less difficult to part with things as they go.

A NEWSPAPER states that "out of a population of 8,000 in Marblehead, Mass., 3,000 have signed the pledge. A Reform Club of over 6,000 members has been formed of men who have given up drinking." This case calls up two questions. The first is, how many women are there in Marblehead and how many men were there who did not drink before 6,000 out of a population of 8,000 stopped drinking.

NEARLY all the papers have copied the story somebody has put afloat about the man who stopped a newsboy with the question: "I say, bub, which is the quickest way for me to get to the railway depot?" "Run," was the prompt response. We like that. It has both wit and wisdom. We are not sure but this may be said of all genuine wit. It has both pith and point. It is good sense sharpened by humor. We have met many an individual to whom the advice of this urchin might be given. They are perpetually stopping somebody to be told how they are to reach some result of importance to them. Let them use their legs, their hands, or their brains as the case may be, and they will succeed.

FEMALE trains are not as prompt in getting out of the way as mail trains. A friend of ours found that out the other day as he followed an elegantly dressed lady into a street car and brought on himself her indignation by stepping on her train when the car started. There was a sharp rip while an indignant flash of the eye and toss of the head was the only response made to his apologies. As the lady left the car our friend commented on the folly of fashion, which put other people to so much inconvenience. People had no right, he affirmed, to monopolize so much room in this world and thus crowd on the rights and privileges of other people. Just then two ladies without trains left the car, and we are sure it was the villainous cigar our friend was smoking made them go; and he smoked on complacently while he commented on the thoughtless selfishness of some people.

We are encouraged by the action of the Board of Missions and the College of Bishops in providing for an Episcopal visit to China. Bishop Marvin will go after visiting the three conferences on the Pacific coast. We regard this movement as an expression of the awakening zeal of the church respecting the mission work. Our church has too long held the position of spectator, while other branches of the church of Christ have been extending among the natives the kingdom of the Redeemer. Bishop Keener is already in Mexico. The activity of our bishops should be an inspiration to the entire body of the ministry, and should arouse the liberality of the church.

"ROPED IN"

A short time since, one of the Galveston city papers censured the tone of the ADVOCATE respecting the gambling hells with which our city abounds as being needlessly severe, and informed us that the gamblers of Galveston are exceptions among their class; in fact, that they were high-minded, honorable gentlemen, who play always on the square. In the NEWS of the 27th ult. we find in the local columns the following item, which will enable our readers to form some idea as to the style in which these choice selections from the gambling fraternity with which Galveston is favored above its sister cities ply their vocation. Here it is:

"The gamblers are becoming bold since the grand jury have concluded their labors. Thursday night a young man was roped into one of the dens of these pests of society, and lost \$600. He got the assistance of Officer Duncan and went to the gay gambling and compelled them to disgorge their ill-gotten booty. Give up and hush up."

If such is the handiwork of the best class of gamblers in the nation, then we hope we will be spared an invasion of the worst. The grand jury, with the charge of the judge to guide their action, filled them it seems with brief alarm; but as soon as the fear of the law is withdrawn, they become bold in their schemes of plunder. A young man is "roped in" to their den and fleeced of \$600; and the case is such a clear one that with the assistance of a police officer the gamblers are glad to disgorge. Then the affair was "hushed up," and that gambling hell still goes on with its devilish business. By what authority was this affair hushed up? Has an officer the right to arrest the operation of the law? The offense was not against the young man who had been victimized out of his \$600 alone, but against the laws of city and State, and against the peace and security of society. It is because such cases have been "hushed up" that gamblers grow bold. They fear grand juries, but it seems they have no fear of the police of the city of Galveston. They know how to manage them. Though caught in the act, they can "hush up" the affair, and hunt down other victims, young and old, and ruin them. Those gamblers would never have disgorged, had not the case been one which put their craft in danger; and, with such evidence, had the officer the right to turn aside the law which, if it had been enforced, would have brought these swindlers to their punishment. Does not the officer by hushing up make himself a party to this offense? To be compelled to disgorge is not that punishment the law has prescribed, and when the officer juggles after that fashion between the law and the man who violates it, he assumes a power for which an outraged public should hold him sternly accountable. Does not the fact that officers of the law "hush up" such affairs account for the boldness of these offenders after the grand jury is dismissed? If so, connivance at the operations of these "pests of society" is the reason that our city swarms with them and that the dens are open to the gaze of every man who does not purposely close his eyes. As long as "give up and hush up" is the policy which our city fathers adopt, Galveston will hold before our country that unenviable reputation which Judge Cook in his charge to the grand jury informed us that we had gained.

But the young man perhaps would not have secured his money had not the officer consented to "hush up" the affair. The law has not provided for any such a contingency. That young man violated the law, and the loss of the money was a small penalty for him to pay for his sin and folly.

But he was perhaps respectably connected and was unwilling to have his family name dragged before the public. The law makes no exceptions in behalf of respectable families. It only knows the offense and the offender. No plea of this kind can cover the delinquency of the officer. Again this plan of "hushing up" is the very thing that secures for the gamblers the patronage and influ-

ence of unsophisticated or degenerate members of respectable families. Let the law take its course a few times, and young men who have regard for the respectability of their parents will keep clear of these "roping in" establishments. So long, however, as the police joins hands with the gambler in covering up this villainy it will continue to prosper and to be a pest to society.

STILL LATER.

After the above was handed the printer, our attention has been called to the following, which appeared in the advertising columns of the NEWS of Sunday:

ROPED IN.—The young man referred to in yesterday's NEWS as being roped in and lost all his money in one of the gambling houses, wishes to say that the game did not take place in any gambling house, neither did any person living in Galveston have any hand in roping him. The game was played in one of the principal hotels, unbeknown to the proprietor, and the roping was done by entire strangers.

SUFFERER.

Our readers can judge the value of testimony given over a fictitious signature. We give the facts as furnished by our leading daily. One thing is clear: "roping in" still goes on in the face of the law. We give our friends fair warning. If young men put themselves in the hands of gamblers they may expect to be fleeced. All the consolation they will receive from their sophisticated friends is that they ought to have had more sense. They ought to have known that it is the gambler's trade. If the fly goes into the spider's den it will not be more certainly and remorselessly devoured.

The haste with which "Sufferer" comes out with his card reveals the nervousness of the gamblers. They feel that the public eye is upon them, and that public opinion condemns their business. We announced, when we commenced our war upon them, our purpose to converge public opinion to these centers of sin and ruin until by its force they should be driven out of society. We claim this sensitiveness as further proof that our purpose has been in part accomplished.

As this case did not transpire in a gambling house, the delinquency of the officer may not have been as glaring as it appeared in the first report in the NEWS. The whole affair, however, contains the tacit acknowledgment that these "pests of society" do exist, and their presence is a fact well known, and we again affirm that the officers of the law are responsible for its violation, or our laws are criminally defective.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Galveston NEWS states a question which has often come up in the minds of railroad travelers: "Has a railroad conductor any legal authority or moral right to exclude gentlemen traveling without tickets from any passenger coach attached with his train, because of the failure on the part of the gentlemen to provide themselves with lady companions?" The design of the railroad authorities is doubtless a good one. They desire to secure lady passengers a coach where they will be secure from the intrusion of parties whose conduct might be offensive. No smoking or rude language is permitted in this car. We do not object to the rule, but we think that cars where gentlemen may be freed from the same annoyance would promote the comfort of many. To be forced for hours to breathe an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of foul pipes, mean cigars and meaner whisky, cast out by the fetid lungs of half decayed drunkards is an intolerable nuisance. It is demoralizing.

BEFORE we had recovered from our surprise at the retirement of Dr. Curry from the chair editorial of the New York ADVOCATE we encounter another in his election as editor of the LADIES' REPOSITORY at Cincinnati. Our first impression is that this must have been determined upon as a grim joke. A change in the style of the REPOSITORY seemed to be called for by the Conference. The former production, it was thought, had fulfilled its mission. Possibly the arrangement is a happy one. The stern soldier may now prepare himself for gentler tasks.

RECREATION AND THE CHURCH.

One of the troubles Christian people encounter in carrying on the various enterprises which zeal for the cause of Christ may project, is found in the disposition of many in and out of the church to place a worldly or questionable brand on the movements in which it may engage. Thoughtful Christians are called on to stand guard perpetually, or the church will be driven into actions it disapproves, or be made to approve worldly places or amusements which it condemns. If a picnic is given for the benefit of a Sunday-school, efforts will often be made to get up a dance; a concert will be turned into a theatrical performance; an agricultural fair soon degenerates into a race track; a church fair into a raffle, which profane people call downright gambling. Masonic and Odd Fellows celebrations must always close with a ball, and even temperance institutions, we are told, can only prosper under the inspiration of a square or a round dance, as the tastes of the parties may decide. We do not deny the right of each one to dance, or go to the theatre, or gamble, or get drunk, so far as their personal prerogatives are concerned; but we protest against that aggressive spirit on the part of the world which leads it on many occasions to thrust itself into religious assemblages, and in utter, and often rude and insolent, disregard to the conscientious convictions of other people, endeavor to take advantage of a public occasion and force the church to yield its discipline or subject itself to the charge of being straight-laced and bigoted. We have a very distinct recollection of a Sunday-school picnic some years ago in which several branches of the church were represented, and in which, by express understanding, all things of a disturbing character were to be avoided; when, regardless of the discipline of some of the churches represented, and of the conscientious convictions of a large proportion of the teachers and parents present, the violins struck a lively tune and many feet were soon answering the inspiring sound. One of the teachers promptly protested, and gathering his own family prepared to leave the grounds, when a messenger recalled him, with the assurance that the dance should be stopped. This, however, did not relieve him from the unpleasant assurance of many frowning countenances; and whispered remarks offered, that numbers would have been glad if he had not presented himself on the occasion; and feeling that he was unwelcome to many, he quietly withdrew. The next issue of one of the daily papers contained a caricature of the scene, and with it some advice offered to "Bro. —, who had spoiled that pretty dance which your young people were getting up;" about supplying himself with "squeak-leather" for the boots he should henceforth wear.

This case illustrates others which transpire in nearly every community where the church attempts to answer the demand for recreation on the part of young or old. Parties gather eagerly to the front and seek to push the affair to that point where the conscientious scruples of those who are active supporters of the movement will be seriously disturbed. To surrender a conscientious conviction is no small affair, and earnest, thoughtful people are often driven from these scenes by such action, and very innocent amusements or important church enterprises soon are driven into excesses that render them objects of reproach in the judgment of the world itself. Instead of retiring, we think the better course is for the church and those who approve its discipline to assert its authority; and if thoughtless people call us straight-laced and bigoted, or commend the use of squeak leather in our boots, the thoughtful, in and out of the church, will respect a religion which will not correspond at any point with the spirit and maxims of an irreligious world.

In Boston a number of church choirs have been suspended and salaries of others have been reduced owing to the hard times.

THE Catholic Telegraph in discussing the decay of Catholic nations, admits the fact, but repels the assertion that it is due to their religion. It claims that the decay is due to the decline of Latin and race. It thinks that the mission of races cannot be denied without ignoring the voice of history. In a recent speech Castelar says that the Latin race must get another religion or perish. Both of these witnesses confess the fatal symptoms of decay and, very singularly, both admit that the Catholic religion is powerless to stop the decline. The Telegraph does this by assuming that the decay is inevitable, while the other claims there is vitality remaining if it only had the aid of a more pure and more powerful religion. How can the question be decided? Other nations under the influence of Protestantism have moved forward from barbarism to the front rank of civilization while Catholic countries, as well endowed in other respects, have been going down the scale. Is it a race decaying, or is it the fault of their religion? The question will be solved before many more decades shall pass over the page of history. Ere the Latin race dies out, judging from present indications, it will have an opportunity of trying another than the Catholic religion. Catholicism has not stayed its advance toward dissolution; it will yet be seen what the Bible, with freedom of thought and conscience, an untrammelled gospel, with education for the masses, and a free press, will accomplish. It was to these that other nations are indebted for their progress, and with Castelar we may hope that when freed from priestly domination the Latin race can live.

We find the following in the Boston Transcript:

A pathetic scene was witnessed at the Boston and Albany Railroad station yesterday morning. Four young ladies from the Catholic societies of Boston and vicinity arrived to take the cars for Cincinnati, to enter a convent, accompanied by about sixty weeping friends and relatives, who came to bid them adieu. When one of the young ladies arrived at the gate, her courage failed, and she clung to her mother, weeping hysterically, and crying: "I can't go! I can't go!" The mother told her she could and must; and the poor girl was actually forced from her mother through the gate to the cars.

We confess that we are unable to see either piety or humanity in such scenes. There is something revolting in the thought of that poor girl recoiling from the gloomy, unnatural life to which she is to be consigned. We find no authority in the words of Christ for such a sacrifice. He paid the penalty; he wrought out our redemption, and no such immolation of heart and life is demanded to secure pardon. We hope that weeping girl may one day learn that her Savior has paid the debt; that mercy and free grace is her inheritance; and that life is a rich gift, which is not ours to bury in the cloister.

It is well known by all that the Pope has been protesting against the toleration clause in the new Spanish constitution as inconsistent with the concordat of 1851. Here is the clause itself:

The Roman Catholic religion is the religion of and shall be exclusively maintained by the State; that within the limits of Christian morality freedom of religious cults shall be lawful, but no public manifestations other than those of the church.

It seems the narrowest margin is here allowed the consciences of those who may not accept the Roman Catholic religion. In the hands of a modern Torquemada this toleration clause can be interpreted to forbid all worship on the part of those who are not Catholics. "No public manifestations other than those of the church" are allowed, and yet this moiety of religious freedom is a matter of clamorous protest on the part of the Pope. What would he allow them if he had the power? Nothing but submission to the church. He would enforce that with an iron hand. Yet American Catholics talk liberally about freedom of conscience.

The Spirit of Missions report 164 scholarships in connection with Protestant Foreign Mission schools supported by friends at home, 86 are in China and Japan, 27 in Palestine and 26 in Liberia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Watchman, a leading Baptist journal, asks whether or not it is consistent with Baptist principles to grant a member in good standing a letter of dismission to a Pædo baptist church? The Watchman answers: "In the Northern States it is usual to give such a brother a certificate of Christian character, not addressed, however, to any church." All the letters we have seen are addressed only to churches of "like faith and order." This indicates they cannot recognize the unbaptized, according to their vows as to the mode, as members of the church of Christ. It will be seen by this single fact how impossible, in any broad sense, it is for a Baptist to lead in a general union movement. Only to a limited extent can they join with Christians of other churches. We are willing to meet them at that point; to join with them as far as they will permit us approach; but when any among them goes beyond that point, we accept his movements as a breach of Baptist discipline, and hold him in doubt until we are well satisfied that his liberality has gotten the better of his sectarianism.

AMONG the items of special interest in the proceedings of the General Conference at Baltimore is the defeat of Dr. Curry, whose name came before that body for reelection as editor of the New York Christian Advocate, and the election by one vote of Dr. C. H. Fowler to that position. The paper may not be more ably conducted, but it will be more denominational and more conservative. Dr. Curry is pre-eminently radical in all his convictions. His cast-iron, mental constitution admitted no concession or compromise. He never looks on but one side of a question only when looking for a weak spot to strike. He was not calculated to lead in an era of fraternity. The chief cause, however, of his retirement from the management of the leading official organ of the church was his radical views respecting many features of its ecclesiastical polity. He represented changes and modifications rather than perpetuity. The election of Dr. Fowler was doubtless an answer to the conservative element in the church. He is a man of rare endowments; an able preacher; an accomplished platform speaker, and will doubtless honor the position assigned him.

MANY of the secular papers sneer at Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, for the determined stand he took against the opening of the Exhibition on Sunday, and style him "the champion of High Puritanism." The authority of the Sabbath day does not rest on Plymouth rock, but on the command of God. There are other people besides the Puritans who believe the Bible and honor its commands. To have opened the Centennial on Sunday would have been an outrage, offered their religious convictions; and we are glad that the good sense of the Commission and its respect for the religious convictions of the Christian people of the land have not permitted such an offense. As a people, the Americans respect the Sabbath, and this open violation of its sanctity would have been a gross misrepresentation of the religious character and convictions before other nations.

THE Californian who objected to life insurance on the ground that he did not fancy a speculation in which he had to die in order to realize, recalls the fact that many a man has to pursue the same course in order to gain the honor his services to humanity have merited. The English clergyman who observed the transit of Venus in 1639 has only a few days ago been honored with a tablet in Westminster Abbey. Better to be honored as he deserved after nearly three centuries than never; yet most of men would prefer realizing in their lifetime. Such deeds are spasmodic efforts on the part of the world to atone for its own ingratitude. We hope that clergyman has some heir who can realize at this late day the honor conferred on his ancestor.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 3, '76

MACHINERY.

WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Agent for Gullett's Celebrated Cotton Gins, for Utica Portable Steam Engines, Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, etc. Prices to suit the times.

To the Ladies.

Butterick's celebrated patterns are rapidly advancing to a prominent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

Johnson's Analytic Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons.

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.

PASSING EVENTS.

Over 40,000 gallons of "crooked" whisky have been captured in Wilkes county, N. C.

The Giant Powder Factory at Dover, N. J., exploded a few days since, killing two men.

Five persons have died from trichini in Stuebene county, N. Y., in a few days. Others are sick from the same cause.

Counterfeit dimes of coinage of 1876 are in circulation.

An immense crop of apples anticipated this season.

Some dealers will ship, this year, 10,000 buffalo robes from Montana. The buffalo is passing away.

Thirteen millions of feet of lumber have been cut this year on the Androscoggin river, Maine, against thirty millions last year.

Seven savings banks in Maine have failed this year, and the people are losing faith in human nature.

On the 25th of May, \$10,000 was found hidden in a crevice of the Second National Bank, Boston. This clears the reputation of the paying teller, H. W. Edmunds, who was discharged two years ago because he could not account for that sum.

Piper, the belfry murderer, was hanged at Boston May 29th.

A man named Frost was hung at Worcester, May 26, for the murder of his wife's brother. His fall was so heavy that the head was torn from his body.

Emigrants from the Black Hills report the plains infested with hostile Sioux. The mining settlements will soon be deserted. Only three hundred of the twelve hundred inhabitants of Custer city remain.

The atmosphere of Nebraska for ten months in the year is said to be as clear as the sky of Italy.

There are five preachers among the one hundred and thirty Mennonite families who have settled in Cottonwood county, Minnesota.

Twenty million forest trees have been planted this year on the plain lands of Minnesota.

There are twenty-nine parochial schools in Chicago, the total attendance being 16,000.

The National Convention of Prohibitionists, which recently met at Cleveland, adopted resolutions calling for the prohibition of liquor selling, equal suffrage and eligibility to office, without distinction of race, religious creed, property or sex; the suppression of stock speculations, and the national observance of the Sabbath.

The Agassiz memorial fund now amounts to \$260,673 99, exclusive of the conditional grant of Massachusetts of \$50,000.

The Crown Prince of Denmark is sick. It is thought he and the King of Greece contracted the fever at Rome.

Gen. Quesada has declared martial law in Bosque Province and Navarre, Spain.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that a steamer went through the jetty drawing seventeen feet and three inches.

Esoleda still remains at Matamoros. The revolution seems to be fading out.

Hon. J. A. Crawford, of Kingston, Ga., on May 24th, was stung on the head by a bee and died in twenty minutes.

A tablet to the memory of Reverend Jeremiah Horrook, who predicted and observed the transit of Venus, Nov. 29th, 1839, has been put in its place in Westminster Abbey.

Silk worms valued at \$6,000,000 have reached New York via San Francisco, from Hong Kong, China, and are on their way to Italy. They were out a fraction less than 27 days from China to New York.

The Prince of Wales met a brilliant reception at London on his return from India.

The government of Turkey would not doubt put down disturbances if it had the power; but its impotency is painfully apparent.

The Czar of Russia lately visited Berlin.

The Sultan has dismissed his Grand Vizier, and ordered Hussian Avvi Pasha to take the vacant portfolio.

The nominal debt of Egypt is \$450,000,000, all floating and funded debt being converted into 7 per cent. stock running 63 years.

The University of Yedo, Japan, has 340 students and 600 in the preparatory department, where everything is taught in the English language.

It is said that the Porte will reject the Berlin Memorandum, and ask the Powers to keep within the treaty of Paris and not intervene in the internal affairs of Turkey.

Guatemala has been victorious over the forces of Salvador. Valle, late President Salvador, has sailed for San Francisco, and Gonzales has gone to Nicaragua. Dr. Raphael Goldiver has been proclaimed President of Salvador.

Six of the principal culprits in the recent outrage at Salonica, have been executed.

The Macao difficulty between China and Portugal, is still unsettled.

The cholera is reported as terrible among the men employed at the earthworks for the King of Burmah, at Mandalay.

The municipality of Paris have voted 120,000,000 francs for public works.

A treaty has been negotiated for the suppression of slavery in Zanzibar.

The owners of the Strathmore propose to reward handsomely Capt. Gifford, of the American whaler, Young Phlox, who aided in saving the survivors.

The cholera is spreading in Muscat; the Bombay authorities are adopting stringent measures to prevent its spreading to other points.

Two English men-of-war have reached Jaffa, three are at Beyrout, and one English and one French at Saker, to prepare for the disturbances in Syria.

Only fifty persons, mostly boys and girls, gathered in Trafalgar Square, London, to listen to the reading of the proclamation pronouncing the Queen "Empress of India." Cheers were "childlike and mild."

The health of the Sultan of Turkey is in a bad state. He is subject to delusions—fears that he will be burned alive or poisoned.

A law has passed the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, making German the official language throughout Prussia. The Polish Deputies opposed vehemently.

A Times Madrid dispatch says thirty thousand infantry and three cavalry regiments will sail for Cuba on September 1.

The feeling respecting the Eastern question is growing stronger. Some consider Europeans unsafe in Constantinople.

The naval officials of China are hostile to the railway from Shanghai to Wansung.

Indian journals state that a German, two Irishmen and an English ex-officer recently became Mohammedans of the fanatical sect of Wahabism.

The largest troopship of the English Navy has been sent to Bombay, to bring home the horses, tigers and elephants presented to the Prince of Wales during his European jaunt.

The French vintage embraces 3,000,000 acres in vines, yielding 12,000,000 tons of grapes and giving employment to 6,000,000 persons. The money produced of the wine crop is put down at 400,000,000.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health

The liver is the great de purating of the blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system.

For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence.

Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their perservering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved."

Respectfully yours, J. W. BOYKIN, VERMILION, Edger Co. Ill. Jan. 29, 1875.

The Arts a Hundred Years Ago.

A hundred years ago, what a man discovered in the arts he concealed. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by the thickest fences of empirical pretensions. And although we boast of the enlightenment of the present day, the same hidden empiricism exists.

Especially is this the case in discoveries in the "healing art." It is true that many of these vaunted nostrums are worthless, and it is better that they are not known. If they were incalculable mischief would be the result. The great recommendation of Dr. TUTT'S MEDICINES is, that he does not keep their composition a secret.

Any one acting from pure motives can know it by application to him. The reason is, the better they are known, the more they are appreciated. Scientists say that every ingredient composing his LIVER PILLS is harmless, yet valuable, and when combined, they form the most powerful antibilious medicine ever known.

A TELEGRAM was received, May 29th, at Washington from the Grand Vizier of Turkey, stating that Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan has abdicated, and his nephew, Murad, proclaimed by the people his successor. The dethroned Sultan is under guard. This indicates the return to Moslem intolerance, persecution of Christians and the speedy downfall of the Turkish Empire.

As an evidence that wise men (and otherwise, perhaps), can arrive at different conclusions from the same premises, we refer to our two letters from Philadelphia this week.

The physicians of Enterprise, Miss., are becoming seriously alarmed over the prevalent use of snuff among the ladies. They say it is creating havoc with the ladies and destroying their offspring.

The Galaxy for June has contributions from Justin McCarthy, Gail Hamilton, Prof. Van de Walker, J. H. Siddons, and other clever writers. The editorial departments are as excellent as usual. In the "Scientific Miscellany" Prof. Church shows how profitable an investment Alaska has proven itself to be, and in "Rebels" the editor approves of the return to silver, &c., contemplates upon the philology of fractional currency which has left the colloquial term "stamps" as an historical record of the days of war when the sticky postage stamp of various denomination constituted our only available small change.

Some very patriotic criticisms upon our silver coinage follow, and a substitution of the heads of Washington and Franklin for the present insignia is proposed.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.

Ar-Handles.—Per dozen, No. 1, \$2 15 @ 25; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 75; No. 2, (N) \$1 65; No. 3, \$1 15 @ 1 25.

Bacon.—Supply in first hands ample; market fair, and demand good. We quote clear sides 13c; clear ribs, 12c; shoulders, 25c; breakfast bacon, 14c.

Coffee.—Quiet and steady. Domestic—heavy, 15c per yard. Stock very light; prices light. India, 11c in bales.

Beans.—Dull; job lots for 100 pounds, 90 @ 81; by the car load 75 @ 77.

Butter.—Prices are steady at 20 @ 27 for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Belting, Rubber.—Sold according to list with 30 per cent. advance.

Butter.—Stock light and demand better for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice, 40x42c; fair, 25 @ 30c; ordinary, 25 @ 26c; Texas, 17 @ 19c.

Brooms.—\$2 50 @ 4 00 per dozen.

Candles.—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 16 @ 16 1/2.

Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 13c; fancy 18 @ 20c; rock 22 @ 25c; cream 18 @ 20c; gum-drops 25 @ 30c; maple sugar 30 @ 35c.

Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands ample; market fair. Fair 17c; Prime 15c; Choice 12c. Dealers are selling from store at about 10c advance on these figures for ordinary order lots.

Cup Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peaches 25 @ 28; Strawberries, 25 @ 28; Raspberries, 25 @ 28; Pine apple, 25 @ 28; Apples, 25 @ 28; Damsons, 25 @ 25; Currants, 25 @ 25; Raisins, 25 @ 25; 1 lb light weight, \$1 00 @ 1 10; 1 lb light weight, \$1 00 @ 1 10; 1 lb light weight, \$1 00 @ 1 10; Tomatoes, 25 @ 25; Cream, 15 @ 16c; English Dairy, 16 @ 18c.

Corn.—Light supply; prices firm; retail, 90 @ 82 in car lots, for Texas in job lots; Western 50c per bushel.

Corn Meal.—Firm. Selling at \$3 25 @ 3 35 in round lots; jobbing from store, \$3 75.

Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 5c; cream and ginger 9 @ 10c.

Cheese.—Holt's ware etc., 5c; sad tions 5c.

Coffee Mills.—Per dozen; Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 7, \$7 50, with 10 per cent. discount.

Chains.—Trace, per pair, 64, 10, 3; 60; 64, 10, 2; 70c; 64, 10, 1; 85c; 10c; 2c, per pound.

Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16c; tartaric 60c; oxalic 25c; sulphuric in carboys 34c; C. P. 40c; Aloes Cap. 30c; alcohol \$2 25; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3c; Fe, 8c; ammonia, spirits aro. 45c; arsenic, common powdered, 5c; Bis-muth subnitrate, 8c; blue vitrol 5c; borax refined, 20c; canstic, lunar, pure \$1 05; chloroform \$1 10; Coppers 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 50; American, \$1 25; stock \$1; Cinnamon bark 35 @ 40c; cream tartar, pure, 4 @ 50c; grocery 35 @ 40c; Chloral hydrate 25 @ 28c; morphine, sulph. \$4 50; logwood extract 18c; gum assafetida 25c; gum camphor 30c; gum opium \$6 75; hops 35 @ 40c; quinine \$2 25.

Eggs.—Good supply selling at 12 @ 13c; per doz. packed in patent boxes; in barrels, 12 @ 13c.

Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$16 50 @ 17 00; half-barrels, No. 1, \$8 50; No. 2, \$7 @ 8; kites, No. 1, \$1 90 @ 2 10; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$1 40 @ 1 50; per keg, dried, No. 1, \$9 @ 10c; No. 2, 5 @ 5 5 per box; codfish, quarter boxes, \$3 @ 4; haddock, half boxes \$3 @ 3 25; 100 lb boxes, 64c per pound; 64c per pound.

Flour.—Unchanged; demand fair, with prices steady; good supply. Good Treble, \$5 25 @ 6 75; Choice Treble Ex-

tra, \$6 75 @ 7 00; Choice Family \$7 50 @ 7 75; Fancy Brands \$8 25.

Wheat.—Dressed—Reins, layers per box, \$2 50 @ 3 00; figs, per lb, 14c; prunes 10 @ 11c; currants, Zante, per pound 11 @ 12c; apples per barrel 10 @ 13 00; dates 12c; almonds, soft, 22 @ 24c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 18 @ 20c; filberts 16c; pecans 10 @ 12c; Brazil nuts 14c.

Fruit, Fresh.—Lemons in fair supply Sicily \$4 00 @ 4 50; apples, supply fair, Western \$3 00 @ 7 00; Northern none in market; Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$5 50, nominal; Havana, none in the market.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases, Pickles, per gallon, \$5 25 @ 5 50; half-gallon \$3 25 @ 3 50; quarts \$2 50 @ 2 75; pints, \$1 75 @ 1 40.

Hams.—Steady, Choice sugar cured, 14 @ 14 1/4; 3d quality, 13 @ 13 1/2.

Hop.—Good supply; fair demand; Western at \$2 1/2 @ 2 5 in large lots. Jobbing \$2 1/2 @ 3; Northern, \$2 1/2 @ 2 3/4.

Hides.—Dry selected, over 17 lbs, 13c; kips, 16 lbs and below, 6c; stack salted hides, 3c; do, kips, 5c; all damaged hides half price; damaged kips and glue stock, 3c; wet salted, 50 lbs and upwards, selected, 7c; below 50 lbs 5c; as they run, 6c; butchers' green hides, 5c.

Hurdles.—Axes, per dozen; Collins Kentucky light \$1 00 @ 1 20; medium, \$1 10; heavy \$1 30.

Hoes.—Per dozen, planters' A. B. No. 0, \$7; No. 1, \$6 50; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8 00; H. B. N. O. No. 1, \$6 50; No. 2, \$7 00; No. 3, \$7 50.

Iron.—Per pound, common bar, 3c; hand 3 @ 3 1/2; hoop 7 @ 7 1/2; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; Imitation Russia, 22c; plow sals 6c; mill rods, 10c; axles, 7c; horse shoes, Burden's \$ 50 @ 7 50; mule shoes \$8 00.

Lard.—Quiet and firm; Tierce 13 1/2 keg 14c; in barrels, 14c.

Lumber.—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, 22c; second quality 20c; dressed weatherboards 25 @ 28; surfaced boards 25 @ 28; ceiling 20 @ 25; flooring 25 @ 30; express lumber by the cargo \$25 @ 30; ash \$40; shingles \$4 @ 5 by small lots \$3 @ 5 by the cargo.

Line, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin line \$2 @ 2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 25 @ 2 50; cement \$2 @ 2 25; plaster Paris, \$3 50 @ 4 00; laths \$4 40 per M.

Meat Cakes.—Supply large; Woodruff's No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$18.

Meat.—Quotations are as follows: 10d, to 60d, \$3 15; 6d, \$3 65; 8c, \$3 40; 4d, and 5d, \$3 90. Flooring, casing and boxing \$1 advance on above. Finishing \$1 advance on above.

Oils.—Lard, raw 80c; boiled 55c; Lard No. 1, \$1 10; W. S. \$1 30; Procter & Gamble's \$1 30; Turpentine 48c. Kerosine \$2 30 @ 2 50 per case; in barrels, 19 @ 20c per gallon.

Oil.—Western, job lots, 55 @ 60c; 4 @ 4 1/2 in car lots, 50 @ 55.

Onions.—Demand fair, Texas, \$3 50 @ 4 00; Northern Red, \$4 00 @ 4 50.

Potatoes.—Stock fair, \$2 25 @ 2 50 for old; new Texas selling at \$1 50 @ 1 60 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts fair and prices weak. Young Chickens \$2 50; old 3 50 per dozen. Turkeys quiet \$2 10. Ducks, \$3 50 @ 4 per dozen. Geese, nominal.

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

Salt.—Stock full; prices firm. Coarse from first hands in sacks by car load \$1 10 gold; fine \$1 50 @ 1 55, gold.

Sugar.—Market firm; Louisiana and Texas, fair demand; Fully fair 20 @ 21c; prime 20 @ 21c; choice 20 @ 21c; coffee C. 19 @ 20c; coffee B. 10c; coffee A. 10 @ 10 1/2; crushed and powdered 11c.

Soap.—In full supply. Olive 7 @ 8c for large lots. German Olive, 6c; ordinary lemon 5c; orders filled at 7 @ 8c.

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

Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices weak, with downward tendency. We quote 12 inch extra fine per pound, 75c; 11 inch, fine 70 @ 75c; 11 inch good common, 50 @ 60c; twist, all grades 55 @ 75c; smoking tobacco 4 @ 6c; snuff, per dozen bottles \$4 00 @ 6 00; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$20 @ 25 00; cigars, imported per thousand, \$20 @ 25 00.

Ties.—Iron cotton baling, 5c per pound for Arrow and for Beard.

Tin.—In plates per box, 11, \$12 30; 10, \$10 40; 10 leaded \$8 50; Pig 25c, retail \$28.

Tallow.—Receipts light; prices steady; good to prime, 6 @ 7c; for small lots in shipping order 7 @ 7 1/2; common 4 @ 5c.

Trines.—Cotton baling twine is in good supply; selling at 16c per pound.

Tube.—Painted, 3/4 inch, 3 @ 2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 @ 18c; 8 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$5 50.

Vinagar.—Fair supply and steady at 25 @ 40c. 7/8 gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 50 @ 55c.

Wool.—Fall clip, 15 @ 18c. For Medium, fine eastern, light, and free of burrs.

Woodware.—PAINTS.—Painted, two hoop, 2 dozen, \$2 00; three hoop \$2 10 @ 2 25. Well Buckets.—Per dozen, L. S., \$6 00 @ 7 00; extra \$9 50 @ 11 00.

Wheat.—Nominal at \$1 46 for No. 2 and for \$1 52, No. 3. Red Winter.

"God's Promise." The Finest WORK OF ART ever issued in this Country. GIVEN AWAY To every Subscriber to this Paper. Grand Premium Gift, Four Complete Chromatic Printing Plates.

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.

Read, Read, Read. Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs! PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

Premium No. 1.—Three Subscribers.—A beautiful silver napkin ring, retail price \$1.00.

Premium No. 2.—Three Subscribers.—A beautiful silver case for watch, retail price \$1.50.

Premium No. 3.—Twenty Subscribers.—A beautiful silver case for watch, retail price \$1.50.

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Premium No. 5.—Twenty Subscribers.—A beautiful silver case for watch, retail price \$1.50.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 3, 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.

TWEED is not yet freed. THE tyrant and the flatterer are the most hurtful of animals.

To slave parley with vice is to become its hold and victim. A GRATEFUL poor man would be generous if rich.

BOWEN, of the Independent, is for Blaine. DISRAELI will not grant pardon to the Irish political prisoners.

At many of our hotels, men act as "chamber maids." THE requisite in public affairs is honesty, morality, religion, and head men with heads.

DR. FOWLER succeeds Dr. Curry as editor of the New York Christian Advocate. COMMODORE VANDERBILT is very low; not even his family are allowed to see him.

WE often see notices of colored fairs. CAIT TOON wants to know if a thing can at the same time be colored and fair?

UNLESS a school-teacher uses the rod he will not often succeed in making his pupils smart. SIGNATURES are bound to have something to divide. That of Texas is dividing counties.

WHEN a companion attempts to seduce you into wrong and you do not spurn him you are half corrupted. WM. HENRY HULLBERT succeeds Manton Marble as chief editor of the New York World.

A SHIP in a rough sea without ballast or a feather in a storm is like a man without religion. WHEN the opportunity offers for doing a good deed, act; do not stop to ask: "Shall I or not?" and by irresolution let the opportunity pass.

THE question now asked is: How was "Suffener" induced to shield the gambling houses by publishing his card? It is probable Congress will adjourn the 1st of July—this giving them ample time to dispose of the "appropriation" bill.

How many people who are necessitous are extravagant to keep up appearances. This is paying a fee to be laughed at. IN prosperity men show their real natures. They have no fear of criticism or censure. Men struggle in adversity but are disarmed by success.

SUPPOSE that \$600 had passed from the "confidence man" to "Suffener," in stead of vice versa, would the police have suffered it? N. B.—A number of communications come to us with *nom de plume*—and unaccompanied by real name of the author. We invariably insert such articles—in the waste basket.

"MISS ANTHONY forever!" was shouted on the occasion of a lecture from Susan B. recently. In charity to her future husband let the shout be echoed: "Miss Anthony—forever!" VICAR - GENERAL QUIN has pronounced the Ancient Order of Hibernians without the pale of the Catholic Church. They have "mysterious signs and paze-words."

ELECTION periods are relentless in the development of unpleasant statistics. All about the \$1200 check given Smiler Colfax by Hoax Ames is going the rounds of the press. H. C. BOWEN has been expelled from the Plymouth church. This is the only thing in connection with the scandal of which H. C. B. ought to be proud. But he threatens to appeal!

"EITHER I ought to be in the penitentiary, or Beecher ought to be out of his pulpit."—Moulton. We move to strike out "either"—and insert "and" for "or." "A CENTENNIAL SAFE" is to be closed at Philadelphia, to be opened one hundred years hence. There are a great many things and people that could be put in that safe with profit to the country.

CRIME.—The testimony in the hands of the public printer in regard to the crimes of public officials of the United States would make 125 octavo volumes of 500 pages each; that in the hands of investigating committees amounts to 40,000 pages of manuscript; and when the work of these committees is completed it will make 320 octavo volumes.

HOW TO WIN A WIFE!

BY A SUBSCRIBER.

Line written on reading a gentleman's advertisement for a wife. Methinks, sir, when you advertised so lately for a wife: To be the soother of your cares, the partner of your life; Whose charms, acquired and natural; whose cultivated powers Should prove at once the ornament and sweetener of your hours; Of humble portion, humble in this mercenary age. Where wealth, far more than merit, doth manna's vernal love engage; You had forgotten one sweet grace, the loveliest that can be— Without which woman can never charm—that grace is modesty.

Yet, why do you, we ask in turn, thus barter for a wife? Have early errors cast a shade upon your noon of life? Or doth your character, then, bear the withered guilt, or obliquely, attack their terrors to your name? Or is not yours the form and face to gain a lady's eyes? That for a wife you are compelled—oh, stranger—to advertise? Believe that woman, tho' too oft degraded by the base, Knows what is due to her, and still will promptly keep her place. Her principles revolt to yield her hand and heart unthought; Her gentle love, sir, may be won; but win it as you ought.

FAVORITE SONGS.—This is the title of a new music publication. While the collection, "Favorite Songs," is now first presented, much of the music has been found by practical use to be splendidly adapted to the purposes of singing teachers, choir leaders, etc. A very large part of it is composed by Prof. R. M. McIntosh, of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, the Everetts and other composers. Most of the books heretofore in use have been too bulky and too expensive. It is a book of selected gems, large enough to give sufficient variety, and cheap enough in price to suit the times. Send 60 cents for sample copy by mail. Singing schools, choirs and Sunday-schools supplied at \$6 per dozen per express, or \$7.20 by mail, post paid. Address R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, O.

A CORRESPONDENT (matrimonially inclined, doubtless) wants to know whether "long or short courtships are likely to result happily." We can only say that in either case they must first result in marriage; after which, happiness is contingent upon a multitude of circumstances. Perhaps some of our lady correspondents will attempt an answer. Some say: "Happy is the wooing, That's not long a doing." While others affirm: "Marry in haste, Repent at leisure."

We shall not intrude our theory here; but invite an answer to our correspondent's question. A BILL is in the legislature defining the duty of the District Attorneys of Galveston and Harris. Glad to hear it. The honorable party who has had this important interest of Galveston county in hand does not know his duty—at least does not perform it. The license he has given gambling and other dens witnesseth. Our columns are open to him to "rise and explain," if he so desires.

DR. GREENSVILLE DOWELL has been traveling in the State for several months. He has made some most difficult surgical operations and effected some most remarkably cures. The doctor proposes visiting Philadelphia at an early day. Parties desiring to write him should direct to Prof. Greenville Dowell, M.D., (care Henry C. Len.)

LET Mayor Fulton and Chief of Police Atkins now come to the front. This is what they should do: Arrest the confidence man who mulcted "Suffener" of \$600; arrest "Suffener" for gambling; discharge from the police force the officer who "hushed up" the little matter.

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of an infidel sheet published at Paris, by one Mr. Peterson. We can only hope its editor's salvation on one ground, to-wit; that, being a lunatic, he will not be held accountable "for the deeds done in the body."

To Christians we would say, "have hope for your anchor, and not fear." Hope sits at the window of the soul, and looking away down the sea of life—life here and over the river—sees all things in bright colors and happy smiles. Fear crouches in a corner, with the window barred, and all things to come are sickled o'er with all that is dark, ominous and terrible.

THAT large element of mankind whose faith—belief, if you will—in possible things is restricted within the limits of their own comprehension, is a clog-wheel that retards the car of social and moral progress. This same element forms a large leaven in the religious world. How many will not accept Christ because—poor, ignorant worms that they are—they cannot comprehend so grand a scheme of salvation! O that we would learn that in order to be wise as servants of God, men as men must become fools!

PERHAPS a majority of the reigning errors in theology, science, and in social and moral ethics, are fruits of the researches and deep thought of great minds. The errors of fools generally result in injury to themselves alone; it is the mistakes of great minds that are transmitted and perpetuated.

Mr. THOMPSON has offered a bill in the Legislature to amend article 336 of penal code; it defines houses kept for purposes of public prostitution, or as resorts for prostitutes and vagabonds, etc., to be disorderly houses; provides, also, that all inmates of disorderly houses shall be deemed keepers of the same, and may be included in the indictment; and provides that a lessor, who knowingly leases a house for disorderly purposes, shall, on conviction, be fined and imprisoned.

It is hardly possible to run our church papers at \$2 per annum. We notice recent complaints on the part of the \$2 publishers that subscribers reserve expense of remittances—a very small amount at most. We wish to say to our readers that these complaints are not the result of penuriousness, but necessity. Better, dear brethren, come back to \$2.50, atoning to the reader for the insignificant quantity of 50 cents by improving the significant quality of your papers.

AND now comes Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who deposes and says: "Sunday is a day holy to the Lord;" and therefore the Philadelphia Exposition should be closed on Sunday morning to mid-day, but left open to visitors in the afternoon. This is meeting the devil half-way, to say the least. We would remind the deponent aforesaid that the Sunday is both the Lord's holy day and wholly the Lord's day.

JESSE BRIGHT, of Tennessee, is chairman of the Committee on U. S. Treasury Department Expenses. He is using every means to get at the "bottom facts." Bristow won't shake hands with him because he is going beyond the ordinary method of congressional investigations. Judge Bright perhaps acts upon the principle that desperate diseases require desperate remedies.

BLAINE has another opportunity to explain. This time only \$25,000. For this sum he offered to procure for one Fisher the one hundred and ninety-second part of the entire franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad, provided his name could be kept quiet. He got the money; Fisher didn't get the franchise; hence the trouble.

A STRANGER intemperance is developing in some parts of the country. Many physicians recommend to their patients in certain diseases the drinking of blood. In a number of instances it has developed a craving for blood that can only be compared with that felt for whisky by a confirmed inebriate.

PROF. DAVID SWING, of Chicago, is now swinging round the secular press as the subject of unfavorable comment because of his lecture defining the position of the novel in literature.

TRUTH friendship does not consist in much speaking professions. A man that is eternally telling how true a friend he is, will bear watching. The pure heart does not dance horripipes on the tongue.

As the wealth, resources and attainments of the country advance, it would appear that facilities for good and able men at the head of affairs—local, State and national—decrease. It is a phenomenon for mental philosophers.

MEDICAL authority holds that many people contract disease by having persons whisper in their ear. This is especially so when the whisperer has a tainted breath.

GOV. AXTELL, of Utah, appointed by President Grant, is a leading Mormon. He aspires to the first consularship to Brigham Young, made vacant by the death of Smith.

THE St. Louis Daily Times comes to us in regular exchange for our weekly. We appreciate the compliment. The Times is a paper for the times; spicy, bold, and ably edited.

NEWSPAPERS that are not judicious in what they admit into their columns often are compelled to make the mistake of attempted explanation, correction and apology.

ST. LOUIS is to have a history; or rather a volume recitative of its very bright past, brighter present, and thus give in perspective its brightest of futures.

SOME of our Olander lovers will be sickened to hear that it is a fly-eating flower. Open the blossoms and see for yourselves.

SOME women spend time in embroidering silks, or in other fancy work; that could be better employed in darning stockings or cleaning hose.

A MAN by the name of Joblin left Carthage, Missouri, with a wheelbarrow containing fifty pounds of minerals. Destination, the Centennial.

PRAIRIE dogs are migrating north from our frontier. This seems to be bad weather for all the dogs—except those in official kennels.

OUR cities are full of loafers; and the country with millions of acres of untitled land.

HOUSTON, May 23.—"Timotheus" desires to say that in his article last week, in the first paragraph, he wrote "ultimate exaltation of Christians," not "itinerant exaltation, as the printer made him say."

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1876. How to get their money back and avoid bankruptcy has become, even at this early day of the Exposition a serious question with the hotel keepers, restaurateurs, proprietors of saloons, beer gardens, and "greatest-curiosity-in-the-world," shows, that have established themselves in and around Fairmount Park. Many of them have paid enormous rents for their places, indulging in the most extravagant expectations in relation to the crowds that would flock to the Exposition, and, of course, to their booths. Their dreams illustrate in a forcible manner the proverbial recklessness of American calculation. Starting with the venerable inwrought illusion that we are "the greatest nation in all creation," our Exposition was to be the greatest Exposition ever exposed. They left out of their calculation such insignificant factors, (when measuring this with other world fairs), as the Atlantic Ocean, the recent panic, and the facts that men, beside their interest in the Centennial, have some interest in their farms, merchandise and wives. Rigorous experience is teaching these gentlemen a lesson: the crowds do not come. The "largest ox in the world" and the "educated hog" are not paying expenses, and the probability is that the proprietors will have to eat their ox and hog or be eaten by them. The world will survive either catastrophe.

A ride of three miles around the Centennial grounds in open cars drawn by a steam engine costs five cents, and this ride is the first exercise that every visitor should take upon his arrival within the enclosure. It will furnish him a useful and comprehensive view of the grounds and buildings, as well as of the numerous restaurants, where white-aproned waiters stand heroically by seductive tables and empty chairs.

Since the opening on the 17th of May there has been no concourse of people that night, with any propriety, he called a crowd. Many who come, and apparently those in good circumstances, bring a luncheon with them, and are seen about one or two o'clock P. M., enjoying a picnic in the various suitable places which abound in the buildings and grounds.

The Exposition is becoming each day more complete and attractive; but the work of grading, paving, building and demolishing still goes on, and four or five weeks must yet elapse before the arrangements and designs will be completed. Meanwhile, the managers so place themselves with the reflection that they are making good as good progress as they made at Paris and Vienna.

To give an adequate description of such an immense exhibition as this, is the work of an Encyclopedia rather than of a newspaper article. It is difficult to know with which building to begin. Artists and connoisseurs will hasten first to memorial hall, where is the finest display of paintings and statuary ever seen in this hemisphere; finer, perhaps, than will be seen again before 1876. Farmers and Grangers will prefer the Agricultural Department, where they will find much that is new and useful that is familiar and old. Manufacturers, mechanics and inventors will find their chief delight Machinery Hall, the only building where the United States is peerless and without practical competition. But the Main Building is new, and will continue to be, the one most attractive to the masses who are not strictly artists, mechanics, or agriculturalists, but a little of each and all. This is an immense building of 300x150 feet, covering twenty acres; and is of ornate iron frame with the beams so to speak, with glass. It is filled with the industrial displays of various countries; and about one-third of the space is taken by American exhibitors. Great Britain, after the United States, occupies the next largest space. She, with her colonies, Australia, India, etc., covers about one-sixth of the entire area. It is a significant fact that England has made little attempt at mechanical display, but has with wise discretion confined herself to those exhibits in which she excels. At Vienna and Paris her display of machinery was very imposing; but there are scarcely any English, or, indeed, any foreign machinery here; which I take to be a tacit acknowledgment of the superior ingenuity and efficiency of American labor-saving devices. It proves that nations as well as women sometimes know their forte. England, however, makes a superb display of those articles in which she has no rival; there is an almost endless variety of earthenware, from the commonest pottery to the costliest porcelain and majolica. Her furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, throw own completely into the shade. Several London firms have entire rooms and suites of rooms fitted out with admirable taste; the elegance of their furniture both in workmanship and design displays a perfection to which our cabinet makers and upholsterers have never attained. In glass-ware, cutlery and textile fabrics, we are also excelled by England. But with only these few exceptions to credit our vanity, it is doubtful after all if this Exposition will have that healthful humiliating influence upon us for the want of which philosophers and moralists (and they are right too) say we are suffering.

This is called an International Exposition, but the American exhibition predominates so powerfully, both in space and display, that the visitor (under the mistaken impression that other countries instead of merely advertising certain products which they hope to sell in this market, have, in their comparatively paltry shows thrown down a gauge of general competition) will depart as he came full of the Fourth of July sentiment that we are "The greatest nation in all creation." CARR.

THE New York press still refuses to be soothed because the British Government won't give them Winslow.

ROBBINS and Fashion are hunting summer resorts. The former always better their condition.

MISCELLANY.

Francis Palisky, historian, is dead. The Prince of Wales is seriously ill. The Society of the Army of the Potomac meet in Philadelphia June 6.

Capt. W. D. G. Bedford, an attaché of the New Orleans *Picayune*, died in that city on the morning of the 25th instant.

At St. Louis, May 27, the verdicts in civil suits with liquor dealers and distillers involved an aggregate of half a million.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 27.—A company, hence a month ago, known as "Colonel Storr's squad," has been attacked by Indians and eleven of twenty-two, composing the party, killed. There were sons of wealthy Cincinnatians among them.

At Cincinnati, May 27, Melodion Hall, with Dabufe's "Prodigal son," was burned. The painting was valued at about \$30,000; insured for \$25,000. Other losses on building about \$10,000.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that there are about two and a half million acres of wheat maturing for harvest in California, the largest average ever seen there. It estimates the product at about 50,000,000 bushels, against 39,245,571 in 1874.

The Rothschilds are selling consols to the amount of £1,000,000. This action is supposed to be based upon the knowledge that the European political situation is likely to grow worse. The London papers represent the condition, monetary, as little less than a panic.

And now Canada want take our silver coin. At Windsor—a shrewd Canadian town opposite Detroit—the merchants have resolved not to receive American silver coin save at these rates: The 5-cent silver coins at 2 cents; the 10-cent at 4 cents; the 25-cent at 10 cents; the 50-cent at 16 cents; the 100-cent at 20 cents; the 50-cent at 40 cents; the dollar at 80 cents.

What's that? Silver given away? Yes, it is a fact. A beautiful silver plated napkin ring handsomely decorated in Japanese style, will be presented as a premium to every yearly subscriber for the *Southern Musical Journal*, a monthly musical magazine published at Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., at the low price of \$1.25, post-paid.

The area of the United States may be estimated in round numbers at 3,000,000 square miles, its population at 42,000,000 thus giving fourteen inhabitants to the square mile. Ireland, with 32,500 square miles, has a population of 5,500, or about 169 to the square mile; but Belgium, 11,313 square miles, has a population of upwards of four and one-half millions, or 406 to the square mile. Hence the population of this country is in point of density one-twelfth that of Ireland and one-twentieth that of Belgium.

Paper is now rendered extremely hard and tenacious by subjecting the pulp to the action of chloride of zinc. This is a French invention. After the pulp has been treated with the chloride it is submitted to a strong pressure, thereafter becoming as hard as wood and as tough as leather. The hardness varies according to the strength of the metallic solution. The material thus produced can be easily colored. It may be employed in covering doors with advantage, and may be made to replace leather in the manufacture of carriage shoes. It is also a good material for whip handles, the mounting of saws, buttons, combs, etc. A great deal is used in large sheets for roofing.

By the laws of the United States the following are the weights, per bushel, of various articles:

Table with 4 columns: Bushel, Lbs., Bushel, Lbs. Wheat 60, Blue grass seed 44, Shelled corn 56, Buckwheat 52, Corn in ear 70, Dried peaches 33, Rye 56, Dried apples 24, Oats 32, Onions 25, Barley 48, Salt 65, White beans 62, Stone coal 30, Irish potatoes 60, Malt 38, Sweet potatoes 45, Bran 29, Clover beans 45, Flaxseed 30, Clover seed 69, Turnips 35, Timothy seed 45, Unslaked lime 50, Flax seed 56, Cornmeal 45, Hemp seed 49, Fine salt 55, Millet seed 59, Hungarian grass 54, Peas 60, seed 54, Ground peas 29.

THANKS.—We have received an invitation from the young ladies of Arkansas Female College to attend their Art Levee on the evening of June 7th. This institution (located at Little Rock) is under the able presidency of Rev. L. M. Lewis, formerly of Texas. We bespeak for it favorable consideration on the part of our patrons who desire their daughters educated—mentally, socially and religiously.

WE have received the speech of Hon. Elijah Ward, in the House of Representatives, United States, May 18, 1876, on our commercial relations with the dominion of Canada.

PATENTS issued to citizens of Texas for the week ending May 26, 1876. Furnished for the ADVOCATE from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law in Patent Cases and Solicitors for Patents, etc., Washington, D. C.

177,133. Chairs, J. W. Barnes, Navasota, assignor to himself, Rigdon Quincy, and C. C. Gibbs. [Filed Jan. 5, 1876.]

177,111. Apparatus for drying hides. John Finnigan, Houston. [Filed March 25, 1876.]

176,946. Grinding-machines. Charles N. Fisher, Willis, assignor of one-half his right to Joseph Frampton, same place. [Filed Jan. 9, 1875.]

ELSEWHERE in our columns will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Arrow Cotton Ties; this card, so calls special attention to the fact that the agencies for the Arrow, Beard & Bros., and Branch, Crooks & Co.'s Lock Cotton Ties have been consolidated into one agency known as the American Cotton Tie Company; none of which can be purchased except from the Company or their agents in Galveston. All persons are cautioned not to purchase the arrow or other open slot Cotton Ties from any persons offering them for sale, except the duly authorized agents of the Company.

The War Department has reduced its estimates by \$5,000,000.

TEXAS NEWS.

Crop prospects are very fine in Camp county, with the exception of wheat, which is short. The steam saw-mill of Mr. M. M. Scroggins, in Camp county, blew up on May 12th, killing three persons. The editor of the *Pittsburg Magnet* is the proud owner of a four-legged chicken.

The wheat crop in McLennan county is very fine. It is estimated that some fields will yield the enormous quantity of eighty bushels per acre. Calvert has a Young Men's Christian Association.

The first court ever held in Coleman county is now in session, Judge Fleming presiding. Mr. Burnett, the ice manufacturer of Belton, delivers ice at any point in the city for four cents per pound.

Several wool growers living in the eastern portion of Bell county, and whose clip for this year amounts to about 30,000 pounds, notified the wool buyers of Waco and Belton to meet them in Howard last Monday and bid for the entire amount. After the samples had been examined, each buyer made a bid. That of Dr. J. Embree, of Belton, was accepted, he having offered one-sixteenth of a cent per pound more than his competitors.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Press Association convenes in Jefferson on June 7th. There is an effort being made to remove the Supreme Court from Tyler. Dallas has an eye to it.

Most sections throughout the State have had refreshing rains during the past week. The following are the kinds and amounts of property exempt from taxation by the laws of Texas: Tools or instruments used in any trade or profession to the value fifty dollars; and all books to the value of fifty dollars; one year's supplies, the product of the soil; all institutions of learning and their properties; all hospitals and church property.

At last accounts the stage robbers were chased and were but ten miles in advance of their pursuers. The Bell County Fair Association has commenced its opening grandstands for the fair to take place in the fall.

Dr. Young the great apostle of temperance, has organized two temperance societies in Erath county, one of sixty members and another of thirty-nine, and the Council at Stephenville has 140 members.

RIO GRANDE CITY, May 28.—On the 22nd inst. a battle was fought at Pesquera Grande, about 36 miles from Monterey, between the government forces under Fuero and Queroga and the revolutionists under Diaz, Trevino and Naranjo. The former had about 1200 and the latter 1600 men. The revolutionists were routed, losing 80 killed and 20 prisoners; while the government troops had about 190 killed. Revere, an Italian, and Secretary of Diaz, was taken prisoner. Mier, Adjutant to Trevino, was killed; also a Lieut. Colonel, not named, and other officers. Diaz fled with about 300 men in the direction of Parras and Durango.

OPEN-AIR MEETING. The sensation last night for about an hour and a half, beginning at eight o'clock, at the corner of Market and Tremont streets, was an open-air meeting, conducted by Messrs. G. E. Clother and W. B. Sheppard and Rev. J. C. Kopp and others. The exercises consisted of singing hymns and addresses, and a large crowd gathered in the hearing of their voices. The services partook of the revival order, the appeals of some of the speakers being full of impassioned flights, the sound of their voices coming plainly as far as the News editorial room, causing reporters to drop their fleeting pencils and bestow a thought beyond "murders," "knock-downs" and "daring burglaries." The audience, which was composed of representatives of almost every nationality, and comprising men of various colors, exhibited the utmost respect. One of the speakers appealed to the crowd, using the simile of a man lying on a track before an approaching train, to illustrate the mission they (the speakers) were trying to carry out in the lanes and by-ways of sinners. The idea was impressed on the audience that they were as proud of serving the devil as the speakers of serving the Lord, and it was this condition of life that demanded missionary labor. The services were held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and will be repeated to-night at 8 o'clock, at the First Ward Market.—News of May 30.

TARRANT county is encouraged by the prospective completion of the Texas & Pacific railroad to Fort Worth by July 15th.

W. P. Parker, of Martin, is bailed in \$2000, charged with killing his brother in March last.

Fine rains in Falls county, also in Lavaca county, do Anderson, Collin Fayette, Goliad, Smith, Galveston and others.

Col. Shipper, editor of the *Centerville Gladiator*, cut his throat May 25th, and died in 24 hours.

The value of unbroken Spanish ponies "out west" is from \$10 to \$20. In Goliad county the "regulators" killed a negro named Killburn.

Immense droves of cattle passing Fort Worth.

On the New Orleans and Texas railroad the grading is nearly finished, and three miles of track are laid. The work is progressing at the rate of one-third of a mile per day. The road from Beaumont to Orange is being built. From Beaumont west the thirty-three miles of track have been repaired, and track-laying is progressing at the rate of a mile per day. The steamboat J. L. Graham, loaded with material for the bridge of this road is reported sunk with her cargo between Redfish bar and Trinity river. No lives lost.

Jno. Love, an old bachelor living two miles west of Terrell, was murdered and his house burned on the night of the 24th ult.

The grain elevator at Terrell will be ready for the coming crop, which promises to be very large in Kaufman and adjoining counties.

Abundant rains in Fannin county the past week.

The Denison and Mineola railroad, is to pass through Grayson, Fannin, Hunt, Rains and Wood counties. The project is being pushed forward.

It is proposed to divide Navarro county, and the citizens thereof protest.