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Christian Advocate

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 10, 1876.

Outlook.

The Order of Sisters of Charity now numbers over 50,000 throughout the world.

Eight hundred children were confirmed at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, New York, April 10th. The Catholics care for their children.

Pius IX was born May 13, 1792; was ordained priest April 13, 1819; was consecrated bishop May 21, 1827; was created cardinal Dec. 14, 1840, and elected Pope June 16, 1846.

The Boston Pilot claims that Albany (Oregon) is the only place in the United States with 3000 inhabitants which has no Catholic church. If this be so, it indicates their activity in establishing themselves in this country.

There is room in the 62,662 churches for 11,395,542 persons. This leaves over twice that number unprovided for.

England spends \$215,000 upon missions every year; Germany and Switzerland, \$125,750; and America, \$365,000. From this it appears that America contributes more for the spread of the gospel among the nations than the rest of the leading Protestant powers.

The Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada holds its Convention on the 12th of July. Moody is expected to be there.

Gen. Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, is appointed by the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, to fill the place of Fraternal Commissioner made vacant by the death of Gov. Polk.

In Virginia there are 63,435 white Baptists and 110,508 colored.

The Anti-missionary Baptists in Virginia number about 2500.

The Catholics having received large indemnities from the Chinese Government for properties possessed by them two hundred years ago and confiscated at their expulsion, are building a magnificent cathedral at Canton, and a smaller one at Peking.

Rev. A. B. Earle, the Baptist Evangelist, has closed a meeting at Troy, New York. There have been a number of additions to the church, principally to the Baptist.

The Presbyterians have twenty-five churches among the Germans in America, represented by one hundred preachers and seven thousand five hundred members.

Rev. Alphonse Dupont, formerly a Catholic priest, has taken orders in the Episcopal Church at Syracuse, New York.

One of the survivors of the famous six hundred, who rode into the "Valley of Death," at the siege of Sebastopol, Rev. A. Le Roy, has been appointed chaplain of the State Prison, at Auburn, New York.

There are now in Germany 150 Sunday-schools; 4000 teachers and 80,000 scholars. Twelve years ago there were none.

According to recent reports, church property shows the following figures in the United States: Methodist, \$66,854,121; Catholic, \$56,985,556; Presbyterian, \$53,265,256; Baptist, \$41,608,198; Episcopal, \$36,511,549; Congregational, \$25,069,698; Reformed Church, \$16,134,170; Lutheran, \$14,917,747.

There have been an accession of twelve Chinese to the Baptist Church at Portland, Oregon, the past year.

Young Men's Christian Associations are an important auxiliary to church work in different parts of the world. There are 200 in England and Wales, 103 in Germany, 63 in Scotland, 30 in France, 39 in Switzerland, 5 in Australia and 3 in New Zealand. In the United States and the British provinces in North America, there are over 1000. It is an American institution. They are beginning to organize them in China, Japan and Honduras.

It is estimated that 2000 persons professed saving faith in Christ at Rev. E. P. Hammond's meeting in Washington City.

Mr. Spurgeon's health is so poor that he again is compelled to take rest.

AN AMERICAN SYMPHONY.—Of

the many important musical events of the past winter in Boston, Mr. John K. Paine's symphony claims our attention first. We heartily wish that we could put the extreme pleasure that two hearings of this work have given us into a more systematic form than it is actually possible to do. Had it been a sensational work (and there are sensational works in a high as well as in a low sense), an analysis of its effect upon us might have been comparatively easy, even after only one hearing. The mind is readier to grasp a composition full of strokes and strong habits than it is to separate into its various one in which the development is more purely organic. Absolute music, developing itself from a thematic germ, is a fair epitome of all organic and cosmic development in the physical world. If the theme be really vital, if it do really "contain the potency and power" of a living composition, its rational development will be beautifully gradual and uneventful. Whether this epitomizing of cosmic growth is the highest mission of music or not is apart from the present question. In considering any particular work of a man, it is impertinent to ask whether he has done the highest possible thing; all that we have a right to ask is whether he has done well the thing he palpably tried to do. To come more closely to the point, then we are in no condition to analyze Mr. Paine's symphony (we have not even seen the score, much less studied it), but can only give our impressions of it. It gave us unalloyed enjoyment from beginning to end. It is melodious, natural, spirited, with that strength that comes from perfect equilibrium. Of dryness of detail we found not a trace; it is thoroughly genial throughout. One technical point we would mention, and that is that Mr. Paine has made a long stride in handling the orchestra since he wrote his St. Peter. The orchestral coloring is throughout good, at times even peculiarly fascinating. We must all heartily thank Mr. Thomas for giving us a hearing of this work; both the performances were good, the second one even masterly.—*From Music in the May Atlantic.*

The excavation of the site of the Temple of the Sun, at Baulbec, in Syria, has revealed stones used in the edifice that were 60 by 20 feet in length. In answer to the old question how these immense masses were moved, Mr. Pullan, a distinguished specialist, who has examined them, states that he has no doubt whatever that by those simple means the roller and inclined plane were adequate to the work, and must have been those actually employed.

HARDLY a week passes, year in and year out, that we do not hear of some fool who points a pistol or gun "playfully" at some person, and not supposing it loaded, snaps it, and shoots an innocent victim. In every instance of this kind the party shooting should be sent to the penitentiary until his wisdom matures.

A NEW white un-oxidizing alloy is made of 10 parts iron, 35 of nickel, 25 of brass, 20 of tin, and 10 of zinc. Articles made from this are plunged white hot into a mixture of 6 parts sulphuric acid, 10 of nitric acid, 5 of muriatic acid, and 28 of water.

TEST FOR MUSHROOMS.—Mushrooms may be known by sprinkling a little salt on the inner side or spongy part. If true mushrooms, they will turn black; if poisonous fungi, they will in a short time turn yellow.

FALSEHOOD is never so successful as when she baits her hook with truth. No opinions so fatally misled us as those that are not wholly wrong; as no watches so effectually deceive the wearer as those that are sometimes right.

HAPPY the man who can endure the highest and lowest fortune. He who has endured such vicissitudes with equanimity has deprived a misfortune of its power.

THE whole universe is full of the majestic and awful reality which would stir the inmost depths of our hearts if we could once realize and feel it.

LINING metal for axle boxes: Tin 24 parts, copper 4, antimony 8. Melt together, and add 24 parts more tin.

Scientific.

A FINE bell metal consist of 71 parts copper, 2 zinc, and one iron. WHENEVER bitten by a dog, apply immediately, and continue for half an hour—spirits of hartshorn. Hydrophobia is not confined to mad dogs.

PROFESSOR F. E. NIPHER suggests the following optical experiment. Observe a white cloud through a plate of red glass with one, and through green glass with the other eye. After some moments transfer both eyes to the red glass, opening and closing each eye alternately. The strengthening of the red color in the eye, fatigued by its complementary green, is very striking.

THE toughening of glass so as to make it a safer and more durable article for the multiplied uses to which glass is put has long been a desideratum. A French gentleman is said to have succeeded in discovering a process of toughening it, and has patented it in Europe. If we can get lamp chimneys which will not snap in our fingers, we shall feel that one step upward has been gained.

A SOLUTION of iodide of potassium is slowly decomposed by the action of light; but when some cane sugar is added, it turns yellow, owing to the liberation of iodine. If starch is present, a blue color is produced. If a sheet of starched paper is soaked in a solution of potassium iodide of potassium and sugar in the dark, and then exposed under a photographic negative to light, a blue positive print is obtained, which is fixed by washing in water.

IMPROVED ZINC WHITE.—According to a recent report of the Austrian Chemical Society, M. Orr produces a very beautiful zinc white by the following process: Sulphuret of raw barium is washed, and the liquid obtained is mixed with equal quantities of chloride and sulphate of zinc. The precipitate is collected, pressed, and dried. It is then heated on a hearth, and while hot, is thrown in cold water. This last treatment produces a mass of great density, and the material, after washing and grinding, is of great purity and whiteness.

A GREEN VARNISH FOR METALS.—A varnish for small or large metallic articles can be prepared, says the *Industrie Blatter*, in the following manner: Finely pulverized gum sandarac or mastic (the latter, however, is too expensive for some uses) is dissolved in strong potash lye until it will dissolve no more. The solution is deluted with water and precipitated with a solution of a copper salt, either sulphate or acetate. This green precipitate is washed, dried, and dissolved in oil of turpentine. This produces a fine green varnish which does not change under the effect of light, and will be especially useful for ornamental iron work.

CHARCOAL can be burned in pits made of earth or brick. The primitive and usual manner is to place the wood in a huge pile, rounded up like a cone, and then cover the entire heap with earth to prevent the flames breaking out. A smouldering fire is then kept up day and night until the mass of wood is reduced to charcoal. Some experience is required to successfully manage the fires and arrange the wood. Hard and soft wood must not be piled together in the same pit, as they do not char evenly. Open spaces or flues are arranged through the bottom of the heap for the fire to burn.

PUBLISHED statistics show that an immense quantity of "game" and "poultry" was sold in Paris during the year 1875. The returns included 2,386,680 larks, 658,661 partridges, 582,132 wild rabbits, 367,547 hares, 130,799 quails, 87,187 pheasants, 46,709 blackbirds, 35,854 thrushes and fig-peckers, 24,230 woodcocks, 21,049 lapwings, 14,190 prairie hens, 11,584 snipe, and thousands of birds of various other kinds, as well as deer, boars, squirrels, chamois, etc. Under the general name of "poultry" there were sold 5,656,779 chickens, 2,156,610 tame rabbits, 1,583,317 pigeons, 706,389 geese, 695,648 ducks, 479,816 turkeys, 126,339 kids 28,660 lambs and sucking pigs. 14,956 guinea-fowls, etc. Altogether the game and poultry sold during the year in Paris represented a weight of more than 21,000 tons, or about twenty-five pounds for each of the inhabitants of Paris.

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Christian Advocate

L. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 10, '78

BY AND BY. BY MRS. PRISTON.

What will it matter by and by... Whether my path be dark or bright... Under a gray or golden sky...

Mr. Editor: I am making a special effort to get subscribers; but money is scarce...

McKinney, May 23.—Mr. Editor: Our charge, spiritually and financially, will average with a great many others...

There are 137 pupils in the Campanas Institute, Brazil, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church...

MAN, if thou desirest a noble and holy life, and unceasingly prayest to God for it...

It is well to be in places where man is little and God is great—where what he sees all around him has the same look as it had a thousand years ago...

One of the delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly gave his name, O. Black Moore, to the great amusement of the grave and reverend body.

Failures. There was a question asked the other day, when a bankrupt tendered thirty cents on the dollar...

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Quarterly Meeting Appointments. SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Lone Oak cir, at Independence, June 3, 4...

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CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Birch Creek mts, at Birch Creek, July 1, 2. Hempstead sta, July 8, 9...

GEORGETOWN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Davila, June 8, 4. Leon, at Cedar Creek, June 10, 11. Sugarloaf, June 17, 18...

GAINESVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Gainesville sta, June 10, 11. Elizabeth Township, June 17, 18. Decatur cir, June 24, 25...

SULPHUR BLUFF CIRCUIT. [Time for holding Protracted Meetings.] Hancock's Church, from June 11 to 16. Macedonia, June 18 to 22...

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Beville circuit, June 10, 11. Beville cir, at Escobedo, June 17, 18. Collied circuit, June 24, 25...

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DEAL MOUNT DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Newton cir, at Dealville, June 24. Jasper cir, at Peach Tree, July 1. Woodville cir, at Cherokee, July 8...

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COISCAENA DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Groesbeck, at Horn Hill, June 10, 11. Mexia, at Cedar Island, June 24, 25. Brazos cir, at Brazos, July 1, 2...

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PARIS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Sylvan cir, June 10, 11. Robinsonville cir, June 17, 18. Honey Grove cir, June 24, 25...

WACO DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Waco cir, at White Hill, June 10, 11. Waco sta, at Waco, June 17, 18. Mont Vernon cir, at Hamilton, June 24, 25...

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STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Jacksonb. cir, at Carl's Creek, June 10, 11. Fort Griffin mts, Pickettville, June 17, 18...

NOTICE. Chappell Hill District Conference. The Chappell Hill District Conference will convene at Hempstead, Thursday, July 6, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Camp Meeting! There will be a camp-meeting on the West Bernard, in Wharton county; said camp-ground is four miles above Habermacher's Store...

Terrell District Conference. The Terrell District Conference will be held at Willis Point, embracing the fourth Sunday in June, commencing the Thursday before...

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:

North Texas Conference. J. J. HAWKINS, W. C. HAINSLIP, W. F. EASTWELLING. Northwest Texas Conference. THOS. STANFORD, T. W. HINES, W. C. YOUNG...

TEXAS Medical College. HOSPITAL, Galveston, Texas. The regular course of lectures will begin Monday, Nov. 15, 1876, and close the 10th of March, following...

GREENSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Greensville Dowell, M. D., Professor Surgery. J. D. RANKIN, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine...

CHANGE OF TIME. G., H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 17, 1876, (Sunday's Excepted.)

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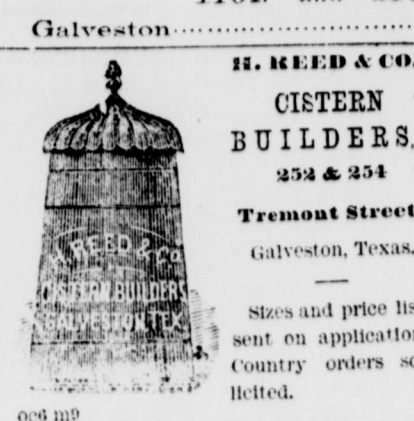
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Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.
GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 10, '76

We have received several communications, pro and con, on the Fisher-Addison controversy. If we had room, would gladly admit all; but, as we have not, must confine the controversy to the two principals. We are sure our brethren will approve.

Mr. J. R. HASKILL, of Passaic, it is said, has spent fifteen years of labor and one hundred thousand dollars in perfecting a gun which will throw a ball over fifteen miles. If men toil so diligently to accomplish an earthly object and feel repaid if the government honors them with approval and then accords them the material benefits of their invention, what of a man who toils all his life and reaches heaven at last?

The man who plants a tree before this year closes will serve this generation and those which will follow far better than if he made a month's visit to the Centennial. If you have a few yards of ground, put it under the shade of a tree as soon as possible. It will give your children more solid pleasure than all the toys and presents their uncles and aunts will give them on the next 25th of December. Plant a fruit tree when you can, a grape cutting or a rose bush. The man or woman blessed with a home, who fails to do this, loses an opportunity of serving their race and are unworthy the trees somebody planted for their benefit.

When the younger sister of the present Czar of Russia, we are told, was on her death bed, her brother expressed his deep sorrow that she was to be taken from life with all its joys and hopes so prematurely. She replied: "You know that people in this country very seldom live much more than sixty years." The few years, which were all she could have remained with them, would but little matter. The words made a deep impression on her royal brother. He is fifty-eight years old. In Russia, as in other lands, only a few live till they are three score years old, and then linger but a few years beyond. He is on the borders of eternity. At any moment the door may open and he must enter. Throne, scepter, imperial prerogatives, armies, navies, police, cannot stay the inevitable hour. No wonder the Czar is deeply impressed. Our stolidity is one of the strangest anomalies of human life. It discovers stupidity when a consciousness of our condition should awaken intense interest respecting that future we are so surely approaching.

CHRIST pointed out the agency by which the world is to be converted, when He said: "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Men make a mistake when they suppose their work accomplished when they have made a tremendous onslaught on the devil's kingdom. Tom Paine may be shown to be ignorant of the Bible, and ungenerous and unfair in every representation he has made of the Holy Book; historical facts may discover the fallacies of Hume's logic; the splendid periods of Volney and the keen satire of Voltaire may be met by more wonderful eloquence from the pulpit, and keener wisdom and wit from the theologian; we may array Miller and Agassiz against Tyndall and Darwin; but if we fail to point sinners to the cross, our labor has been in vain. The devil cares but little how we depreciate him, so we fail to exalt Christ. We may put his followers to flight in every field of conflict; but if men are not led to the cross, we have gained but an empty victory. We must not only show the emptiness of infidelity, but the sufficiency of the gospel; we must not only show the sinfulness of sin, but must bring the sinner to the Savior. The success of the evangelists of the day is the result of this faithful presentation of Christ, the only and the sufficient Savior of all who put their trust in Him.

MAJ. PENN AGAIN.

As we desire to do justice to all men, we give space to the following document; and, for the same reason, we append to it some comments which we willingly would have avoided:

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—By resolution of the Baptist Church at this place, we are instructed to request you to publish the following:

The undersigned a committee appointed by the Baptist Church in Anderson, Texas, to consider and report upon the letter of A. G. Yeater, entitled, "Maj. Penn—the Lay Evangelist," and published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Galveston, report as follows: The letter of A. G. Yeater, published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of April 29th, 1876, respecting the meeting held by Maj. Penn, in our church, does not do justice to the facts and does not correctly represent the facts in relation thereto. While the writer does not directly charge Bro. Penn with appealing to Christians of all denominations to assist him in holding a "Union meeting," he evidently attempted to convey that impression. Such is emphatically not true. Bro. Penn avowed himself a Baptist, and made his addresses from a Baptist standpoint, and no one, unless wilfully ignorant, could have misunderstood his views. Bro. Penn is also charged with duplicity and with a want of candor and sincerity. Certainly, no one who heard Bro. Penn during the three weeks he labored here, can truthfully charge him with duplicity or want of candor and sincerity. It seems to us that a careful reading of the written article will convince any fair-minded man that he left no doubt as to his views, else the trouble would have been saved the trouble of referring to his having indulged in a "sectarian harangue which chilled every heart," etc. And this brings us to the baptism which took place on the Sabbath following the first week of his meeting. The facts are, that it was not expected to have that ordinance administered at all at that time, and it would not have been, but for the earnest solicitation of the parents of some young ladies who had to go off to school next morning. This accounts for the baptisms on that evening, and for the paucity of the number baptized. Bro. Penn did deliver an address on that occasion—not because it was not satisfactory to the evangelist that more had united with the Methodists than with the Baptists, as alleged by Mr. Yeater, but for the reason stated at the time, namely: That he was a Baptist—thought baptism a duty—and did not wish to be misunderstood. Those of other denominations may have felt "outraged," and may have considered themselves "insulted," but certainly were not "trifled with," nor was "advantage taken of the confidence of the community," or "of our youth to proselyte them." In a word, Bro. Penn proclaimed the gospel as he understood it; and we emphatically deny that he "killed his meeting by giving way to sectarianism," but, on the contrary, after only three weeks' services, with 114 conversions, there were on the last night of his presence in the meeting an over-crowded house, and written petitions from over 100 persons for prayer.

If there are those who felt "outraged" or "insulted" by Bro. Penn's address, Mr. Yeater is the first one to inform us of the fact. We believe that Bro. Penn is an honest, zealous, candid, sincere and pious Christian, and endorse his course here, and recommend him to the fraternal confidence of our churches, wherever he may go.

We recommend also, that copies of this report be furnished to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the Baptist Herald and Texas Baptist, with the earnest request that they give publicity, in simple justice, to Bro. Penn and the cause of truth.

W. R. HOWELL,
JAMES BARNES,
ISAAC PARRIS,
BEN GOODRICH,
PICKNEY HAWKINS,
Committee.

The foregoing report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the church, in conference, May 14, 1876.

W. W. KEEL, Modr.
S. J. HOWELL, Ch. Clerk.
ANDERSON, MAY 15, 1876.

The above communication is designed to be a vindication of Maj. Penn's course at Anderson; yet, very singularly, it not only leaves the substantial facts contained in Mr. Yeater's article uncontradicted, but furnishes strong, though unintentional, evidence of the justice of his strictures.

It shows very clearly that the Baptist church at that point endorsed Maj. Penn's course. No one questioned that fact. The fact that the Baptist Church is satisfied does not disprove the assertion that others were deeply aggrieved.

We are told the Baptist church at Anderson never heard that other people were "outraged" by Maj. Penn's address until Mr. Yeater informed them of the fact; yet we have in our possession the names of as many gentlemen, not members of the Baptist Church, as are appended to the above document, and their peers in every respect, who emphatically endorse Mr. Yeater's statements. The above report desires to correct the "impression" it affirms Mr. Yeater endeavored to convey: that Maj. Penn appealed to the Christians of all denominations to assist him in holding a union meeting; but it is very careful not to contradict the facts furnished by our correspondent, which might possibly make such an impression on unprejudiced minds. Mr. Y. said that Maj. Penn "made an earnest appeal to all Christians

without regard to denominations, to come up to the help of the Lord against the powers of darkness." No one has denied that statement. He says: "There was a unanimous and cordial response. All covenanted with him to work and pray for the salvation of souls." This stands undisputed. "At his suggestion prayer meetings were held at private houses. A Methodist and an Episcopal family were the first to respond." By its silence, the above report admits this as true. For a week these prayer meetings were held. "No party lines were known. Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists vied with each other in opening their houses for prayer-meeting, and all felt how pleasant it was for brethren to dwell together in unity." When these facts are denied, it will be time enough for us to bring forward the proof at our command. The question now is: Did these appeals of Major Penn justify the Christian people of Anderson in supposing that he came like Moody and Hammond and other evangelists, to hold a meeting in the interest of the conversion of sinners without regard to denominational claims; or were these same Christians by their stupidity or forwardness led to misinterpret his language so far that they were trying to participate in a feast to which they had not been invited? Coming as Maj. Penn did in the character of a lay evangelist such appeals could admit of but one interpretation. In these days when grand results are reported from such efforts in different parts of the church, an appeal of this character can bear but one impression. It is well known that Moody forgets his Congregationalism; Sankey keeps out of sight his Methodist peculiarities; Hammond never emphasizes his Presbyterian proclivities; Varley makes no parade of his views on immersion, but each one labors not to build up his own branch of the church, but to arouse all Christians to the great work of winning souls to Christ. When the Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians responded to the appeal to "come up to the help of the Lord against the powers of darkness," they simply paid Maj. Penn the compliment, which it seems he was incapable of appreciating, of associating him and his works with the evangelists whose labors have been so signally honored in other sections; and rising above their denominational preferences they met him on the ground of that appeal, opened their houses and labored as he suggested. We confess to a profound respect for the feelings which moved the hearts of the Christian people of Anderson in thus responding to this call. We have worked in such a meeting as they evidently supposed Maj. Penn proposed to inaugurate. We have seen Christians of the different denominations united in sacred fraternal bonds while presenting an unbroken front against the powers of darkness. They gathered under the common banner, preached one common Savior and shared one joy when sinners came to the cross, and we can realize how deep would have been their disappointment had that work so grand and Christlike suddenly shriveled down to the contracted boundaries of an unyielding sectarianism. As the case came to us, and the above communication does not change its nature by the denial of a material fact, such was the condition of the churches at Anderson until the disturbing element was introduced by Major Penn himself. Mr. Yeater does not question the right of the Baptist Church to admit members into its communion according to its peculiar mode; but he complains in the name of other denominations of the sectarian harangue in which Major Penn indulged under the circumstances. The above report tells us that Major Penn did deliver an address at the water, in which he announced that he was a Baptist—that baptism (by immersion, of course) was a duty—and did not wish to be misunderstood. "This may not have been a 'harangue'; but whatever it was, it had upon it both the brand and the

And then whence the necessity of Maj. Penn to so carefully define his position at this particular time? Why must he guard against misunderstanding? Mr. Yeater tells us that the other denominations felt they had been "misled," and this document, issued by the Baptist Church at Anderson, exhibits him in the act of defining his position that he could not in future be "misunderstood." If his appeals had not "misled" them, what apprehension was he seeking to correct? Who had misled them? The above report is silent respecting the scene which Mr. Yeater describes as having transpired the following Sabbath. An immense concourse was assembled, and "the evangelist took advantage of the occasion to deliver an intensely sectarian discourse, unchurched and unfellowshipping all who were not Baptists." As the above report does not allude to this discourse, nor deny Mr. Yeater's account of its tone and doctrine, this silence must be accepted as an admission that its material facts are correct. This action may appear proper to those who survey the affair from a Baptist standpoint; but to us it has a very different look. We have frequently had our sympathies awakened for our Baptist brethren who, on revival occasions, have labored in pulpit, altar and prayer-meetings most cordially with members of other churches until on the administration of the Lord's Supper, they were compelled to retire within their close communion limits. But this being their honest conviction as to the truth, while we differ in theory and practice we have ever respected a consistency which we felt was more embarrassing and damaging to themselves than to other people. But we can not see how consistency could demand on such an occasion a sectarian discourse; "unchurched and unfellowshipping" those with whom they had been praying for weeks. The consistency which demands such a discourse should come in so early in the meeting that no misunderstanding can occur.

We have a few words to say respecting our relation to this affair. We admitted Mr. Yeater's letter over his signature without note or comment. Maj. Penn was before the world as a lay evangelist, and the Christian people had the right to inquire who and what he was. Plain dealing will hurt no man whose conduct will bear criticism.

We were not apprised of the fact that Maj. Penn held a position so exalted that other people were not to be allowed to express their opinion about him, and when the article came to us over a responsible signature, we gave it on its merits without either questioning or endorsing by a single word the statements it contained.

Had Major Penn or his friends denied the facts stated, or sent an explanation, they would have been treated with the same courtesy we had extended to Mr. Yeater, who represents another church. Instead of pursuing this course, Major Penn brought the matter before the congregation at Waco, and on the merits of his solitary assertion, pronounced the article a slander, and in that charge, included by name the editor of this paper; and assuming that his bare word settled the truth of the question involved, called on the congregation to kneel down and ask God to forgive those who had thus sinned against the immaculate Penn. The assumption that a question raised respecting his management of a meeting was a sin against God calling for special intercession on the part of one so highly exalted as Major Penn claimed to be, we pronounce one of the coolest pieces of impudence and cant we have ever encountered. Who is Major Penn whose conduct no one can criticize without committing an offense against Christianity? By what process has he attained such superior sanctity that if other men presume to disapprove his methods, they must be held up before the Christian world as standing sadly in need of the prayers of the faithful? We

firmities, and are grateful when the humblest servant of our Master holds us in kind or charitable remembrance; but when any one lugs us into his public devotions in order to advertise his own piety, we feel very much inclined to give our opinion of the affair. We have great respect for the Baptist Church; but we do not admit that the publication of a criticism respecting the management of a meeting by any of its members given over the name of a correspondent constitutes the ADVOCATE a slanderous sheet, or its editor a slanderer. We do not call in question the good Major Penn is said to have done. Very weak instruments have often accomplished great results; but if his friends can teach him proper respect for the opinion of other men and a proper mode of expressing it, no doubt his sphere of usefulness will be enlarged. Even were we convinced that his course at Anderson was unexceptional, that prayer-meeting farce at Waco would raise a serious question respecting the soundness of his understanding and the quality of his devotions.

A FARMER friend was describing an adventure with a wild ox in which he had been chased by the infuriated animal across a small prairie, and just as the hot breath of the animal told him how near its horns were he reached a tree behind which he threw himself, and before the animal could check its speed and renew the charge he was safe among its branches. As he described his sensations at the moment, he said: "I never felt so happy in all my life as I did when I scrambled up the rough trunk of that post oak." His words awakened thought. How many of the happiest moments of human life are at that point when sudden relief comes from misfortune or peril? A fortunate change in the market saved the merchant from bankruptcy. He had become so inured to good trades and successful ventures that the gain of thousands never quickened the pulse, but when he realized that un hoped-for relief every nerve thrilled under its power. The sailor is emotionless when the sky is clear and winds are fair, but when the tempest is driving him on the breakers and he feels the keel scrape the rocks as he barely passes the dangerous point, and sweeps into an open sea, he feels his iron nerves quiver and tears flow from eyes unused to weeping. The mother feels calm joy in the midst of her children, but when one of them passes the crisis of dangerous illness and she realizes that it is safe, her heart swells under the weight of gratitude she never felt before. It is thus one of the conditions of life that the richest joys are born amid the pain of trial or anguish. The fact that such discipline is needed is one of the strongest tokens of our moral inertness which requires such influences to bring out the deepest, purest elements of our nature. It discovers the true end of the present life which is found—not in those things which may at any moment be taken away, but in the service of Him who renders all who serve Him secure in that moral and spiritual estate which alone amid the unsubstantial treasures of earth has the impress of immortality upon them.

THE German Free-Thinkers are to have a convention June 26 and 27 in Philadelphia. Infidelity, which has no faith, no hope, with which to stimulate the zeal of its adherents, often exhibits a zeal that equals that of the earnest Christian. There is this difference: the sceptic in the uncertain shades of doubt needs company to cheer his wavering unbelief; while the Christian, rejoicing in hope of a blessed immortality, wishes others to share his joy.

HERACLITE.—This is the name given to a new blasting powder, invented by Dickerhoff, and which has been tried with success in the coal mines of France and Austria. It is composed of picric acid, saltpeter, nitrate of soda, sulphur, and sawdust. The gases produced by its combustion are not injurious, it is claimed, and it burns comparatively slowly, so that it only tears apart the masses blasted, does not hurl them violently

We see it stated in the New York Tribune that "a French Protestant minister, the Rev. M. Clavel, President of the Protestant Consistory at Bourges, and two Protestant schoolmasters have been fined 300 francs each for joining societies in which religious questions are discussed." This is the sort of religious freedom the Catholic Church confers when it can command the secular arm. This intolerant spirit is the chief charge we make against it. We can differ in our interpretation of the Bible on many points with other branches of the Church of Christ; but when one assumes that it alone constitutes that church, and whenever it has the power employs the terrors of the secular arm to enforce its claims, it so squarely antagonizes that freedom God has given every man, that we feel that the protest of the Protestant world is demanded, not only as a proclamation of the truth, but as a warning respecting the aggressions of a spiritual power which employs force, if need be, to maintain its claims. The apathy with which municipal power is surrendered to the demand of the Catholics, the subserviency of partisans and parties to their claims, renders it especially important that in this land the true spirit of the Papal Church should not be overlooked.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has an annual income of upwards of \$75,000. The smallest diocese yields its bishop about \$10,000 while deans and canons get from \$5000 to \$10,000. At the same time many of the lower clergy receive a pittance that barely keeps them from starvation, and when they leave a families at death, their position is one of the most abject poverty. It is not strange, with these figures, that the Irishman, weary with his toil breaking stone on the road one hot day, said that he believed he would like to be a bishop. The case of the poor clergy, however, would present no attractions. When the Master makes up his jewels and makes requisition for those who gave the strongest evidence that they loved their Lord, possibly the brightest one may be taken from the ranks of those who suffered the most for Him in this world.

THE admirers of Isaac Watts, in Southampton, England, have erected a monument which at once expresses their respect for his memory and exhibits good sense on their part. It is put in the shape of a set of school buildings, to be erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. A marble monument or a bronze statue, even if mounted on horseback, is not as useful to the community as a first-class fire engine. School-houses are a blessing; a church; an asylum for the lame or blind; an agricultural department in some institution of learning; are of solid value to the land. If a man's life is worthy of commemoration, such a monument will be more appropriate than a useless, though curiously carved pile of marble.

ANOTHER MIRACLE IN LOURDES.—Under the above head we find in the Boston Pilot the following evidence that American Catholics accept as true the assertions respecting the miraculous power of the shrine at Lourdes:

A clergyman from the West of Ireland, who has been sojourning at Lourdes, writes to a clerical friend at home an account of a remarkable cure which lately occurred at the famous shrine. The particulars are these: On the Feast of the Annunciation, a woman was brought to the chapel at Lourdes by her friends. She had been for the ten previous years afflicted with paralysis, scarcely able to move her limbs. Having joined fervently in the religious exercises, she was taken below to the famous grotto, and at her own request was for a few moments immersed in the water. She arose perfectly restored, and walked without help from the grotto. The writer avers that he saw the woman a quarter of an hour before this wonderful manifestation took place, when she was helplessly crippled with disease, and immediately after the event, when she was thus miraculously restored to health.

We are careful never to assign to the Catholic Church any superstition in the shape of faith in the miraculous power of shrines or relics only on the testimony of its accredited representatives. The Boston Pilot is a leading Catholic paper in this country.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JUNE 10, '76

Correspondence.

"Where is the Bishop?"

Mr. Editor—The propounding of the above interrogatory is by both lay and clerical members of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas. When put by the former it is generally superinduced by interest alone; but when asked by the latter, it is the venting of a long suppressed murmur, which is not without foundation. The church papers are replete with accounts of and letters from our several bishops engaged in their pastoral work elsewhere; but alas, for us, the relentless blaze of our Lone Star seldom falls upon these reverend personages! Whence this neglect? Whence this privation of Episcopal visitation in Texas? Are there not five conferences here, composed of the best nerved men the world affords? Is it because our general superintendents are not kindly received by us? or is it because we do not heed their advice and are not law-abiding men, and are, therefore, given over to hardness of heart? Or is it because it is out of their (the bishop's) line of duty? Let the law of the church decide: "It shall be the duty of the bishop to travel through each presiding elder's district and oversee the temporal and spiritual interest of the church." Now, elsewhere this is done. But so far from "traveling through," or presiding in district conferences in Texas, it is by the "skin of our teeth" that we secure Episcopal service in our annual conferences. The church in Texas, feeling the sting of this neglect, are awakening to their rights and Episcopal duty! We have "borne the burden and heat of the day," and amidst Indian ravages and every besetment conceivable, we have "held the fort," and will continue so to do until "heaven's last thunders shake the world below." And to be thus ignored is intolerable and must have a sequel soon. But how can our grievances be redressed? Who will hear us from this Macedonian part of the world? There is but one alternative left us: We must strive for a Texas bishop; and if we will but press our claims at the next General Conference we may have our petition granted. Brethren, let us work and pray for it.

J. W. HILL.

PILOT POINT, MAY 17, 1876.

GRAHAM, YOUNG CO., May 20—Mr. Editor: It is not because the people do not like the ADVOCATE, nor is it because I do not present it to them up here, that they do not take it, but it is because they are too hard run. Nearly the entire population of this county have come here within the last three years. I am told that three years ago there were not exceeding six women in Young county. So all are just now improving and hard run, else your paper would be largely subscribed for. I have not presented it to one but who says: "I would like to have it." The good sisters cannot "set heads" here for the ADVOCATE, because it is too far to market.—S. C. VAUGHN.

The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Bayland Orphan Home occurred in Houston May 27th.

The Treasurer made the following report of moneys received during the months of March, April and May: March—J. S. Sellers, monthly collections from citizens of Galveston \$71 30 J. C. Love, per L. C. Lord, Houston, 3 69 April—J. S. Sellers, monthly collections from citizens of Galveston 51 00 From Mrs. DePelchin, Houston 2 50 May—T. Cole, monthly collection from citizens of Galveston 61 00 From Hutchins House, Houston 1 16 From J. J. Hendley, Galveston, per B. A. Shepherd, 100 00 T. W. House donation, 123 73

Total \$414 29 To which the Superintendent adds: April 3—From Messrs. Cotter & Co., Houston, medicine, \$19 90; same, May 4, \$1; from R. F. George, Galveston, 25 cents; from Sydney McNair, Galveston, one small bundle second-hand clothing. May 19—From Messrs. Baumgarten and Langley, New Orleans, exhibited at State Fair, Houston, 11 large boxes crackers, ginger snaps and 14 small boxes vermicelli, lozanges, cream crackers; from Miss Lottie Brown, Galveston, one bundle second-hand books; from Mrs. J. M. Brown, Galveston, one small bundle second-hand clothing; from Galveston Railroad one box of second-hand clothing.

Adjourned to meet in Galveston the first Saturday in July, 1876. H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—Mr. Editor: Good indications everywhere. Made an earnest speech for the ADVOCATE in the conference on Saturday last. Brother Walkup will send you the names of seven new subscribers. God speed the ADVOCATE and all His works of grace. If the people had money I could get many subscribers.—O. FISHER.

The Secular Press and Crime.

Mr. Editor—The Galveston Daily News of the 23d ult. contains an editorial upon the duties of the Legislature in respect to the inefficiency of the present police system, the abounding of crime, etc. I presume you did not see the article—but, then, there is no reason in particular why I so presume—but we shall see when your next issue is received. It is certainly refreshing for the News to tell the Legislature its duty in this regard, and to admonish about taxes, etc. Every sensible man is supposed to be convinced, long ere this, that crime is an expensive thing; and yet there seems to be a class claiming wisdom which justifies them in dictating to legislatures, who cannot see the connection between a venal press and the prevalence of crime. They succeed in shutting their eyes to the patent truth that law cannot be administered higher up than the virtuous sentiment of the people; and that it is next to impossible, if not quite so, to elevate the people when the press of the country, or so large a portion of it, stands squarely in the way of anything like a solid moral reformation.

If the News and some dozen more of the more prominent journals of the State would cease to make flings at religion, especially religion which has life and godliness in it, and would risk a little of their financial success for a time in an outspoken protest against immorality, it would greatly lessen the demand for an increased police force and tend to diminish the immense and ever increasing patronage which overflows Messrs. Ward, Dewey & Co. My good brother, there cannot be a devised penitentiary system able to meet the demand of the times. The Legislature might order the building of half dozen additional penitentiaries, and tax the people to death to pay for the work, and yet crime will increase until the press is purified, (or a returning sense of decency, coupled with an instructive effort at self-preservation, leads the virtuous public to discontinue its patronage of such an institution.) When the News and the press generally will go in heartily for such laws—both their enactment and their enforcement—as will secure the observance of the Christian Sabbath in Christian manner; and when they will throw their immense influence into the scales in favor of a temperance reform, which will staunch or dry up the fountain of two-thirds of the lawlessness in the land, the State will need only half the police force which will otherwise be necessary; and a similarly diminished taxation will answer all the purposes of government for the suppression of crime and the safe keeping of criminals. But when Jews, infidels, Germans and the secular press combine against a wholesome Sunday law, and when legislators are such trucklers, as many are, what is the country to do? A gentleman who was present when the local option question came up in the Legislature said he could tell in a minute every man who had many Germans in his constituency. They were excited and anxious to put themselves on the record. It does not matter in such cases that a majority of a constituency are not German, but American and Christian; the minority, united, holds the balance of power in all such cases, and members knew it. It was seriously objected to, that lager beer was to be proscribed; because, forsooth, "it is the national drink of the Germans." (Nothing was said of whisky being the national drink of the Irish.) Lager beer may be the national drink of the Germans, and from my heart I wish that all of that class of Germans who come here to war upon our institutions, and mar our civilization by their Sabbath dancing and lager beer drinking would stay in Germany and drink what they please. Men who own and publish newspapers should by this time understand that a stream cannot be purified in the stream, but in the fountain. And as long as the press of the country seek to keep vice licensed and regulated so that it can make a cheap penny out of its patronage, they may expect the robber and the tax-gatherer to divide with them their unholy gains.

FLATONIA, May 27—Mr. Editor: Money scarce. Times hard. Crop prospects bad. Christians trying to walk by sight. Subscribers for the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE "very seldom." O for the remedy: a great outpouring of God's spirit.—S. H. WILLIAMS.

ALVARADO, May 26—Mr. Editor: I am doing all I can to circulate the ADVOCATE. I regard it as being the best ADVOCATE for the times in the South. Bro. John's editorial position with regard to the popular, soul-damning sins of Galveston and elsewhere are heartily endorsed by all his subscribers in the bounds of my circuit.—W. PRICE.

The Secular Press vs. Dr. Ditzler.

Mr. Editor: The Mineola Reporter indulges in a little hashing of the Longview New Era for the gospel's sake. It is not our controversy exactly, but the fact that the Galveston News copies it with a little sly wink, as much as to say: "hit him again," makes it a free fight. It is apparent why the News copies this drastic purgative into its own columns. "Those are my sentiments," peeps out at the commencement; sentiments, you Mr. Editor, cannot on personal grounds reply to. Permit us then to whip over his shoulders the beloved brother Reporter; and whip over his shoulders, as did the News over the shoulders of Bro. Terry. Bro. T. is able with his facile pen to prod this great judge of the Reporter, and let off the superabundant gasses which inflate him out of measure. We have not seen Bro. Terry's article containing strictures on the Reporter's onslaught upon Dr. Ditzler. We know, however, from the way the birds flutter that Bro. Terry has made a good shot. From the sentiments of the Reporter we say to Bro. Terry: "Sir, your sentiments are ours." Dr. Ditzler's announcement that the secular press of Texas was venal, and utterly corrupt, may have been made in haste. For this he may be censured. Men should not speak harshly, especially in their tours through a strange country. Concerning the average secular editor, we may tell a little anecdote that will estimate them morally at about their true worth: Once an eccentric old preacher quoted David, where he said: "I said in my haste, all men are liars." "Did you say that in haste, David?" said the old preacher. "Well," he continued, "in this place you might say that after mature reflection." Of course, the Reporter does not take this to itself, as it is above the average. Dr. Ditzler did not denounce the secular press as a whole, but only those who follow the lead of sheets like the News and others of that school. He did not denounce them because they "refused to engage in a crusade against the Catholics," (Reporter), for Dr. D. is a man of enough sense to know that, religiously, all are equal in America. But he did denounce them because they pander to Catholic political influence, and under this cloak, that seems so awful to the Reporter, to conceal their efforts against the liberties of our common country. Just at the time Dr. D. visited this State, those wretched, social wrecks, Woodhull and Claflin, were in Texas. The Galveston News and other papers were blowing their fame with a blast that filled the whole State. For this judgment Dr. D. is pronounced, in the eloquent, forcible language of the Reporter: "Rotten, domineering, hypocritical." Now, "tit for tat" for awhile: If Dr. D. is all this, as the Reporter says, because he spoke thus of the secular press, therefore the rule works the other way, and the Reporter is "rotten, domineering," etc. The Reporter is "sound on the goose" one time. However, it is a very poor goose, and its sounds are all very empty. Bro. Reporter reads the ministry a lesson that it is "their duty to preach the gospel to every creature." We are glad Bro. Reporter quoted all the text. Under the explicit command, "To every creature," comes in those little creatures of the tripod in your little railroad town. Dr. D. knew the force of that text, and determined to give the "small fry" (as they are called in Washington) the benefit of a sermon once in their lifetime. Bro. Reporter is evidently convicted, else why doth he "kick against the pricks." He thinks Bro. Ditzler could "do more good to purify the ministry." Bro. D. does not propose to purify the ministry, or the press either. That is the work of God's Holy Spirit. If Bro. D. could perform this work for the Reporter, he would, in a few years, be forced to recognize it as "some of his old shackling work," as the old preacher said to the drunkard who claimed him as "the one who converted his soul." The church generally manages the unruly and the immoral. Why speak of Bishop Haven and Judge Lawrence? both of whom Dr. Ditzler and all the rest of us look upon as corrupt. Why speak of them when they belong to another church, and are not amenable to us? Why speak of "Bro. Hanner, of Tennessee," when every honest man knows he was immediately expelled from the church so soon as his guilt was established? It was only to create the impression that in the eyes of the Methodist Church, South, "a vile person is not condemned." We did not know before that "white cravats" meant hypocrisy. Perhaps a red cravat means blood; a green cravat, jealousy or something else. What colored cravats are worn by editors who rejoice in the shortcomings of "blatherskites" (Reporter) like "Bros. Ditzler and Terry?" Bro. Ditzler may

wear a white cravat; but Bro. Terry for all we know does not wear any cravat at all. In case he does not, what does it signify? Inform us, Bro. Reporter. Perhaps it signifies that when he chooses he will buy one and pay for it. It signifies that he will travel on the railroad as a first-class, full-face passenger, and not as an editor of gnat-like proportions. It means he will pay his bills in money rather than in paper advertising, which are obtained only as the fellow was enabled to marry the girl: "just to get rid of him." Every man of good sense knows that this is about the way with "the press" of this country. So feeble is their intellect, and so small their capabilities that they are only able to publish one side of their papers at home. This exotic side is published for the paltry consideration of having two columns of advertisements inserted by the foreign publisher. Yet these tawdry gentlemen feel that they are called upon to test public affairs and men according to the principles of righteousness; ha! ha! ha!

"Come cat and dog, cow and calf, come every one of you and laugh!"

How did brother Reporter test Bros. D. and T.? Why, by calling them blatherskites. If this is "the green tree of the Reporter's 'righteousness,'" what will it "do in the dry?" After all we do not think Bro. Reporter's "righteousness" far exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharisees. If Bro. Reporter demurs to what we say, we inform him that we fear he is in the "white (wheat whisky) harvest," which he says awaits the majority of the 25,000 Methodist preachers in the United States. If we cut him, he must take it in good part, as we are one of the "blessed reapers," and are just only trying our blade. He says "we must labor in the direction our master intended;" and we hope he "intended" to save country editors, even if the "wood, hay and stubble" of their sheets should all be burned up. We are ready, however, to apologize for Bro. Reporter. If Athens, the center of ancient civilization, was so dull a place that its citizens (editors) "spent their time in nothing but to hear or tell something new," can Bro. Reporter be blamed for enlivening a dull sheet? dull, though published at the center of civilization. It must give its readers the best pabulum for thought it can find. What better than to butcher, and serve up raw, two Methodist preachers? "Rare beef is more nutritious than that brownly cooked." We do not say that the inspiration of the attack on Dr. D. was furnished by the recent debate between J. R. Graves and the Dr. Bro. Reporter says he is "not the mouthpiece or organ to any sect or party." We are glad to hear it; as his organ is so badly attuned as to make such melancholy music that the said denomination would be glad to exchange it for a Jew's-harp, a sounding brass or any kind of a tinkling cymbal. He says the press "must not pander to sect, or they will destroy their usefulness." That is what Dr. Ditzler knew when he saw them pandering to the Catholics and waltzing with Mrs. Woodhull over Texas. As Bro. Reporter says: the Dr. was just "putting his veto on sanctimonious scoundrelism," whether in a "white" or red cravat. Now a word as to "controlling the press": We do not want to control the secular press in our own interest. We do want to control it in the interest of good morals without reference to denomination. If a man can be so good in morality, ought he not to be better in religious work? Mr. Editor, we can do without the secular press when we have one of our own of commanding influence throughout the State as well as abroad. Let the press attend to their business, give the news, and no longer feed the hungry multitudes with the mouldy crusts and rotten bones of murder, rape, arson, adultery, with all manner of underhanded flings at the better interests of society and religion. The files of various papers, if compiled with special reference to these points, would startle the good people of the land. But the idea of little papers attempting to beard the church and to assume the direction of public morals, when one-half of their papers are edited by proxy, provokes a smile, were it not too serious to smile over. Hoping our remarks will be productive of good, we are yours, and Bro. Reporter's too, most affectionately,

MAERZHALALHASHRAT.

FAIRFIELD, TEXAS, May 26th.

SPRING HILL, NAVARRO CO.—Mr. Editor: I ordered and received the premium gifts for our paper of the National Art Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can say that I was satisfied.—SAM B. JETTON.

KAUFMAN, May 23—Mr. Editor: Prof. Wright wants you to know he renews his subscription because of the ADVOCATE's position in the Woodhull matter.—R. M. POWERS.

Sunday-School Jubilee

Mr. Editor—Six years ago Rev. A. H. Sutherland organized our Sunday-school at Burns' Station, fifty scholars being enrolled. Since that time we have successfully carried on the good work. In the spring of the present year, our pastor, Rev. W. H. H. Biggs, organized the school into a missionary society, which seems destined to bear good fruit; yea, it has already borne a good crop. But it is our jubilee I set out to tell you about. According to previous arrangement, the Sunday-schools at Thomaston and Burns' Station and many of their friends met at the church at Burns' Station at 12 o'clock, May 27th. The services were then opened by singing that beautiful hymn, "Coronation," and prayer by Bro. Biggs. The Superintendent then announced the object of the meeting, and gave a short history of the Sunday-school at this place. During his remarks he received a letter from Rev. T. J. Gillett, our chosen orator of the day, stating that owing to ill health he could not be with us. Rev. Theodore Barnes, of Lavaca county, was then called, who gave us a lively, pointed address, which was greeted with smiles of approbation from every side, after which the Sunday-school Army was sung. Brother Biggs then addressed the audience in behalf of the Sunday-school missionary society at this place. At the close of his address, a missionary collection was called for, while the Sunday-schools sang that popular little song, Morning Light. Masters Bonny Smith and Lee Heard, of the Thomaston Sunday-school, waited on the congregation, let in hand, with a gravity and dignity that would have done honor to riper years. The collection in cash and good pledges amounted to the nice little sum of forty odd dollars. The picnic was then announced, and we adjourned to three o'clock. I shall not describe the dinner, only to say it was all that heart or stomach could wish. Over two hundred persons joined in the feast. Though we do not claim that a miracle was wrought, yet many basketsful of the fragments were gathered up. After the feast and interchange of friendly greeting, we gathered at the church and sang some of the sweet songs of Zion, and received the benediction. It was a happy day for the Sunday school interest in this neighborhood. But the best of all was the union of feeling and determination of all that everything connected with the jubilee should be carried on strictly under the Sunday-school influence. To God be all the glory. M. B. RANKIN.

SAN MARCOS, May 30—Mr. Editor: Every heart in this region has been made glad, and I hope filled with gratitude to God, by the falling of a succession of gentle showers of rain just when it seemed that all was lost without the immediate interposition of Providence; just when all hearts were almost fainting with a great weight of fear, God did interpose, and every one's confidence was restored, and the whole aspect of affairs was changed from drouth and hopelessness to freshness and hopeful joy. We are now confident of a good crop of corn and cotton, unless some future disaster befall it. Wheat is ripe, and some of it has already been harvested, as also the crop of oats; but there are some fears expressed lest the continued damp and cloudy weather should cause the loss of a large percentage of these valuable items in the crop of this year. But God knows our wants and will provide. Let His will be done. This country has never been reduced to such straits as has been put upon it this year, and a failure of crops would involve the whole country in great distress, if not complete ruin, so far as material prosperity is concerned. Bless the Lord, O! my soul, and forget not all his benefits; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth be like the eagle's. It would appear to the hasty observer that we are deficient in Christian charity sometimes, and sometimes, doubtless, we are—when we discuss the errors of others, and of other churches especially; but we can no more ignore the errors of church communions than we can those of individuals, and it is a necessary and plain duty to reprove, rebuke and exhort all offenders against the divine economy, whether individual or organized bodies of individuals. Your article in the ADVOCATE of the 27th is exceedingly appropriate as following the speeches of our fraternal delegates in the Northern General Conference. I would not make any distinctions either flattering to Dr. Duncan or disparaging to either of his honored co-delegates; but I must be allowed to say that I think his speech measures fully up to the importance of the occasion, and that is a very emphatic eulogy.

His speech was earnest, eloquent; lucid and candid; and now, if the two churches will act in the spirit of the speech, they will put the seal of the disapprobation of both churches, as such, upon "preacher politicians." If fraternity is to make our church a party in any sense or degree to that spirit of intermeddling in political matters which have occupied so large a portion of the attention of the church North, then let us have no fraternity. Every man is in duty bound to give due attention to the affairs of government; but no church can intermeddle in governmental affairs without giving to Caesar the tribute which is due to God. "We want to be fraternal, and shall 'take up our cross' as best we can," and be fraternal toward every disciple of Christ who is clothed with the authority of his Master's communion; is going about his Master's work; but let us just as soon fraternize with the devil as with the spirit of the world. Indeed, it is no cross for the true disciples of Christ to fraternize; they all gravitate toward their common center—the cross; and hence their paths inevitably converge. Every individual disciple of Christ in the M. E. Church, South, can and will fraternize with every individual disciple of Christ in the M. E. Church; but while the M. E. Church, as such, resolves itself into a caucus for the discussion of political questions, we, as a church, cannot fraternize with them as a church, without giving our sanction to such action. If the spirit of Christ pervades every branch of the vine, fraternity is inevitable; if the spirit of Christ is not in the branches, unity of feeling, thought and action, fraternity is impossible. I conjoin heartily in the prayer for fraternity; but let us have it upon our mutual relations to Christ, our head; or let us not have it at all. Now is, perhaps, the time of all others, that the Southern Church ought to speak out in no uncertain tones as to her relation to politics, as it was political caucuses more than any other which originally brought about the disruption of the Methodist Church and the gulf had better remain an unbridged and bottomless abyss than that we should compromise with the spirit which would involve that "kingdom which is not of this world," in the impossible task of adjusting the political affairs of earthly governments—impossible because unauthorized and unaided by the Master to whom we profess to owe allegiance. We can as citizens of this spiritual kingdom render custom to whom custom is due, tribute to whom tribute is due, fear to whom fear is due, honor to whom honor is due, and without the slightest conflict between the interests of God and Caesar; but as the citizens of God's kingdom, we cannot undertake to regulate the affairs of Caesar without the compromise of our character as such, and imperiling the interests of one and the other. Let us as members of the body politic render hearty custom and honor to Caesar, and above all, as members of Christ's kingdom, let us render fear and honor to "God in Christ," and let us stand upon principle; if we must needs stand distinguished and separate from all other churches and all other individuals, let us stand, in any and all events, upon principle. If we can fraternize with the church, North, or any other church, let us fraternize upon principle, otherwise let us give fraternity, or the outward show of it, to the winds, and keep steadily on our way. I will close these remarks by the positive assertion that whenever true fraternity becomes possible that it will be inevitable. May God hasten the time when it shall become possible, and save the church from the curse of an outward show of it, while her vitals are being torn by internal factions and heresies. But I must close this already too long drawn out letter.—JNO. B. DENTON.

"Hail Columbia."

Mr. Editor—A word about "Hail Columbia." Once the American troops had been terribly repulsed. One inspiring air after another had been played; but still they could not be brought to the charge again. Finally, their General rode up and shouted: "Give them 'Hail Columbia,'" and immediately the clarion notes of this grand national air swelled far above the roar of battle and clangor of arms. The Americans moved on, and an irresistible rush was made upon the enemy, who were driven in wild dismay and confusion from the field. It is no by word expression. It is as classical as the famous Texas battle cry, "Remember the Alamo." "Give them Hail Columbia, and the victory is ours." FAIRFIELD.

ANDERSON, May 16—Mr. Editor: Please continue the Rev. W. Maggs' paper, (Canada); he likes it so much that he cannot do without it, although he has only been a subscriber for one year. Now, that sounds much better to my ear than "stop my paper." I like the paper so much. I hope I shall never have to say "stop my paper;" it comes like a friendly visitor every Saturday night, and is welcomed by all.—HANNAH T. WILSON.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JUNE 10, 76

"Is HE RICH?" is the question that now too generally determines the position a man is to assume in society. If it be answered in the affirmative, no matter how deficient the individual may be in moral worth, in social qualities, or integrity—he is rich, and therefore entitled to favor. He may be deficient in intellect and mental cultivation—half fool and half knave—still, if by some wild freak of fortune, wealth has been cast upon him, or has even been obtained by dishonest means, such is his power, that society excuses, justifies or denies his faults, and is ever ready to award him the highest places in her favor. But it, by some ill wind or change of fortune riches take wings and fly from him, as they have done in several cases recently, and he is made self-dependent, how instantly society casts him from her bosom, and how glaringly his crimes, follies and ignorance then present themselves to those who were wont to bask in his favor and court his company. Poverty has stepped in and taken from the heretofore petted and courted man his ill-gotten wealth, and now none are so poor as to do him honor. The haunts of men which, when he was flush with money, were his abiding place, seem strangely vacant now when he enters. His presence is no more desired at the club, nor does his family visit in the fashionable circles in which they formerly moved. Truly, this is a progressive age.

HEREDITARY PECULIARITIES.—An officer whose little finger had accidentally been cut across and had in consequence become crooked, transmitted the same defect to his offspring. Another officer, wounded at the battle of Eylau, had his scar reproduced on the foreheads of his children. When the new-born infants of Europeans are compared with those of savage nations, the shape of the toes in the former is found to have been modified by the fact that their parents were in the habit of wearing shoes. It has often been observed that the Hapsburg or Austrian royal family, for some generations back have had a thick upper lip, which first appeared after an ancestor of theirs had intermarried with the Polish family of Jogellon. A gentleman communicates the information that he has himself witnessed a single white lock of hair in two successive generations of a family, which family, moreover, bore a surname that may possibly have been first suggested by the phenomenon now described. Observations analogous to those which have just been recorded have been made also in the case of the lower animals.

In Carolina, a dog which had accidentally lost its tail transmitted the defect to its descendants for three or four generations. A sheep in Massachusetts, with a long body and short legs, in 1791, became the progenitor of an apparently permanent breed, possessing the same characteristics. This now occurs in various parts of North America; is called the after sheep, and is prized by farmers, as its short limbs prevent its being able to leap over the fences.

TO THE foreigner who is mastering the intricacies of the English language the following will be of interest: A flock of girls is called a bevy; and a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of porpoises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentletalks is called the elite, and the elite of the city's thieves and rascals are called roughs, and the miscellaneous crowd of the city folks is called the community, or the public.

Somebody in London has managed to keep himself out of mischief by counting the number of letters in a few of the cyclopedias. He found that the English Cyclopaedia contained 140,000,000, the Encyclopaedia Britannica 118,000,000, Appleton's Cyclopaedia 65,000,000 and Chambers' Encyclopaedia 54,000,000.

WE should manage our fortune just like our constitution—enjoy it when good, have patience when bad, and never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity.

WE read of singular changes constantly going on in our own United States. Scientific writers state that New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, the State of New Jersey, etc., are sinking lower and lower, at the rate of some sixteen or seventeen inches per century. This is insignificant now, but in a thousand years the difference would be great. On the contrary, it is stated that the whole coast of California and the mountains bordering the Pacific Ocean are perpetually rising, have probably been doing so for half a million of years. And all the land containing in its bosom our great lakes is slowly sinking. Geological investigations prove that once our lakes had their outlets south; Kentucky part of Indiana, and the land near are said to be slowly upheaving.

It is terrible—this habit of tobacco chewing and smoking among boys. This pernicious weed has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to the softening and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical, as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys who want to become anything in the world, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison.

ABHOR the sword? Stigmatize the sword? No!—for by its blow a giant nation started from the waters of the Atlantic, and by the redeeming magic of the sword, and in the quivering of its crimson light the crippled colony sprang up to the altitude of a proud republic—prosperous, limitless, invincible.

Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species with a design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives.

THE glory of ancestors casts a light indeed upon their posterity, but it only serves to show what the descendants are. It alike exhibits to public view their degeneracy and their worth. I own I cannot boast of the deeds of my forefathers; but I hope I may answer the cavils of the patricians by standing up in defence of what I have myself done.

HEAVEN is a place of complete victory and glorious triumph. This is the battlefield, there is the triumphal procession. This is the land of the sword and the spear, that is the land of the wreath and the crown. This is the land of the garment rolled in blood and of the dust of the fight. That is the land of the trumpet's joyous sound; that is the place of the white robe and the exaltation of conquest.

WE may compare the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of this life, to a great bundle of fagots far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole at once. He mercifully unites the bundle, and gives us first one stick, which we are to carry to-day, and then another which we are to carry to-morrow, and so on. Thus we might easily manage if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.

GROAN under gold, yet weep for want of bread.

WE are not to lead events but to follow them.

BE great in act, as you have been in thought.

RATS and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortunes.

MEN never believe others can do what they cannot do themselves.

NOR cell, nor chain, nor dungeon speaks to the murderer like the voice of solitude.

THE ancients tell us what is best; but we must learn of the moderns what is fittest.

THE past and future are veiled; but the past wears the widow's veil, the future the virgin's.

MEDICAL. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure so speedily and permanently as to take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator. INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Dyspepsia, and cure all Bilious Diseases, and cure Catarrh and Piles, and cure Sick Head-ache, and cure all Summer Complaints, and cure Cholera Morbus and Colic, and cure Jaundice and Sallowness, and cure Sluggish Circulation, and cure Dropsy, and cure Sour Stomach, and cure all Diseases of the Liver.

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NOTICE TO BUILDERS. Sealed proposals for building a Methodist Church in the City of Waco, will be received until the first day of June, 1876, at 12 M. Said building is to be 48x80 feet, two stories, walls of brick, and constructed according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Waco National Bank. Chairman, Building Committee, Waco, Texas, May 8, 1876. MENEELY & COMPANY. BELL FOUNDERS; West Troy, N. Y. Fifty years established. Church Bells and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free on application. \$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$1 free. SCRIBNER & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Secular Matters.

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

THE N. O. PISCYUNE has an Antelope correspondent in New York.

MANY presidential aspirants have always loved their reputations, and (now) they love them still.

PUS NINTH is an inveterate snuff-taker—as well as an inveterate taker of a great many other things.

LENTY is in many respects mistaken mercy. This is especially the case as applied to the punishment of criminals.

THE sensible advice of an exchange is: "Don't start to the Black Hills without a wig and a bottle of muceilage!"

WE scarcely imagine the Reporter will come back to our Fairfield correspondent for want of "sorts" to "set up" that signature.

THERE are a class of well-intentioned would-be reformers who fail: They do nothing but point out errors without proposing feasible remedies.

WE have tried the highly approved cologne manufactured, and for sale, by Messrs. J. J. Schott & Co., and have found it excellent. Give it a trial.

PRINCIPLE gives to power a double power. Principle is above money, superior to merchandise. Man without principle were better dead than living.

IT is now suggested that uninhabited islands be stocked with pigs, rabbits, etc., for the benefit of shipwrecked people who may reach them.

WHY not have a nulle race at Oleaner Park?—Galveston News.

WHY do you wish to overhear yourself at this season by such unseemly exercise?

A WORD TO MOTHERS.—A lady gave her child the breast immediately after being in a violent passion. The child had been previously in perfect health; but was seized with convulsions and died in a few hours.

THE theoretical frame-work—commonly called platform—upon which almost every political party is built, would reach the great desideratum in government if adhered to; but—

AN exchange says: "We want a President who will set his face against corruption." Indications now are that one President at least has had his "face against corruption;" yea, into it over head and ears.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FIELD advises Kellogg to pack his carpet-sack and get out of the State. Kellogg, being of a revengeful nature, this advice will give him another field upon which to operate.

WE frequently hear the remark in Galveston: "Mr. — is a gambler; but then he is a clever fellow; his natural instincts are good," etc. A man with naturally good instincts may become a gambler; but he cannot without being plunged into a trance of dishonor.

APPLICATION has been made at Washington for patent upon a strange instrument: "to make spirits visible" by sucking all the air out of a room and thus creating a vacuum. If, as is claimed, spirits delight in a vacuum, the erminion of the "inventor" of this machine must be largely inhabited.

JUDGE TAFT, the new Attorney-General, is an accomplished short-hand writer.—N. O. PISCYUNE.

Among the appointments at Washington there have heretofore been too many slight-of-hand performers. It is just as well to vary the monotony of the thing.

WE cannot, of course, say with absolute certainty what is Blaine's chance in Maine; but think it good.—N. Y. Paper.

Well, yes; it ought to be very good. If there is any truth in all we have read in the papers, Blaine for a long time has had an "eye to the main chance."

BE PREPARED.—If the dreaded cotton worm should make its appearance during the season, be prepared to save your crops by using the new, cheap, valuable and effective compound known as the Texas Cotton Worm Destroyer. Sold by Preston & Robira, Galveston, Texas. Send for pamphlet containing certificates from prominent planters.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES is said to be a hearty man of fifty. He wears fine diamonds, and his eyes sparkle with humor. He can sing the latest negro melody, recite Joaquin Miller's latest stanzas, play billiards and poker, is au fait in financial metaphysics, and may be called the American Admirable Crichton.—N. O. PISCYUNE.

Can't say what he "may be called;" but a Congressman of above description ought to be called the great American Cartoon.

A QUERY.

Why is it the Galveston News never calls attention to the Catholic evils in Galveston? That journal knows a few men have used their influence with the Catholics to give themselves profit and place; it knows that Mayor Fulton has sold himself for Catholic votes; the News knows that Mayor Fulton appointed a City Clerk who will leave nothing undone to perpetuate the hold the Catholic Church has upon the throat of the city treasury; that the Street Commissioner employs none but Catholics, and often, to give this class work, employs more than is necessary; the Recorder is a mere figurehead that nods as a Catholic Chief-policeman and clerk dictates; in short, that the whole machinery of government—county and city—has its engineer corps at the Cathedral! and yet the News never protests. Why is it? Now we do not wish to be understood as including the whole Catholic Church membership in this disreputable business. It is only the ignorant of that denomination, who know but to do as told by the priests and the priests' sub-officials—whether it be to cast a vote or cast a stone. There are many liberal minded citizens who, while they hold the Catholic faith, do not cringe to priestly dictation; but act independently in all secular and political concerns. This is that for which we ask.

The News could render great aid in destroying this mercenary, politico-religious influence in Galveston, but it apparently has not the courage to do it. We do not want Methodists in office, nor Presbyterians, nor Baptists, nor Episcopalians! What we do want is to see all sects placed without the political pale. It has no business there. The silence of the News may give it temporary profit in the way of official patronage; but the sequel will prove its policy a short-sighted one. Already there is an expressed demand for a representative secular paper in Galveston; one that is consistent, and knowing the right, dare maintain it. That demand is rapidly becoming general.

TWO FEET OF CRIME.—The list enumerating the number of gambling dens and other houses of bad repute in Galveston measures, we are told, about two feet. This list contains the names of the proprietors and locations of the dens—as well as the names of the occupants. Our readers know that Mayor Fulton has urged in excuse for his gross neglect to enforce the law against these disorderly houses, blissful ignorance of their whereabouts, etc. These indictments, returned by the grand jury on the part of the State, leave no excuse for the guardians of the city to longer permit such flagrant outrage against its decency and good name. We mention this merely to keep the matter before the public. We have no hope of accomplishing much while the city is ruled by a horde of corrupt Papal politicians. In fact, we think, literally interpreted, the Mayor's office and Council chamber should also be put upon the list of places in bad repute.

KENO!—The other night while seated in a street car on market street waiting for the ten o'clock stroke of the town clock to start us on the last trip of the night, we heard from an upper room the clear measured tones of a masculine voice. We were certain that it was not a prayer-meeting, for it was just over a drinking-saloon. On listening, the man seemed to be counting. He did not appear anxious to keep the matter secret, as his voice reached us in the middle of the street. Just opposite us two young men were seated, one of whom had that unmistakable air about him which showed that the "green was dibbed off." As the voice from that upper room reached us he leaned out the window with the remark to his companion: "Listen, you will hear them call out 'Keno' in a little while." There were watchmen parading Market street, but the game of "Keno" went tranquilly on. Of a still night you could have heard that call for a block. Will somebody call the attention of the police to that corner? Does the deaf and dumb asylum supply vacancies in our police?

We have been told, but will not vouch for its truth, that the newsboys in Galveston have a big dog trained so effectively that when they retire into an alley to refresh themselves with a game of chuck-a-luck, that they have only to station their canine friend at the mouth of the alley with the words, "look out sharp for a peeler," and when the blue coat and big club turns the corner the big dog barks and the youngsters grab the nickels, and in the language Rob-Roy "split and squander," and the peeler walks his rounds serenely as he meditates on the majesty of the law. What kind of a dog is it that keeps watch over the portals of the palatial gambling hell? The newsboys dog is black; what is the color of the watchdog. Is it yellow or green?

We desire to call attention to the insurance card of Mr. John C. Hall, to be found elsewhere. Mr. H. represents only first-class companies and is prepared to underwrite in all parts of the State. We ask our friends desiring insurance on their merchandise, stores, dwellings, furniture, etc., to write to Mr. Hall, and anything he may tell them can be relied on. He refers to some of our leading firms, and we add our endorsement also.

A. SUMNER & Co., advertise their pianos and organs this week. They make low prices and unsurpassed work their motto. Address them.

THE GAMING PASSION.

Many people imagine that it is only the ignorant and unwary who are trapped by gamblers. The truth is, its greatest evil is in taking hold, body and soul, of the educated, intellectual and cultured of the land. In another column, "a subscriber" gives a notable instance—that of a leading physician. When generally applied, gambling is a great crime; it is doubly criminal in a physician. We are prepared, from observation, to believe that one who gambles is, by correlation, all else that is vile. Certainly, the occupation of the gambler and the libertine go hand-in-hand. Then, we ask, shall we admit to the sacred precincts of the family one who gambles regularly? admit him in the most delicate of all relations—that of our family physician? It is a dangerous experiment. A physician who, in the face of public opinion, thus outrages morals, should be held up to scorn. Yet, from our heart, we pity him! The demon of game must have on him a hold equal to the record made by Tacitus of the ancient Germans: They were so addicted to gambling that, when stripped of all else, they would stake their liberty and lives upon a chance; the loser would often go into voluntary servitude for life, and, though perhaps younger and stronger than an antagonist, would yield to be bound and sold. The case alluded to in the communication is by no means an isolated one. The venom of the gambler has entered many a happy household in Galveston only to destroy its peace and purity. It has even seen a hold on some prominent officials—those who should see that gambling is punished—that the gamblers fleece them of all they make. It may be necessary for us to seek yet deeper for the secret that enables gamblers in Galveston to ply their vocation with impunity. We give all warning that when such horrible facts as that recorded by our "subscriber" come to our knowledge, we shall not withhold them. It would not be just to morals or religion to do so. Let the consequences fall where they belong. We can only hope by sounding alarm after alarm to keep some of our young men away from these hells. Let not the monster vice get its fangs once into you, or soon may be heard the requiem over your moral death!

In Chicago some inquisitive individuals have discovered that the amount of unpaid licenses due from the liquor saloons doing business in that city amounts to \$28,000. The license in each case is \$52 per annum. By applying a little long division, such as they find in their arithmetics, the deficiency, they have found out that there are 540 liquor saloons in that municipality which have not paid their license. And now the conundrum among the tax-payers of Chicago is how men in that particular business are able to pull the wool over the lynx-eyed officers of the law, while other branches of business have to fork over when the regular pay-day comes along.

An archer having climbed to the top of a hill with much labor, began to comment with some scorn at the size of the people who were in the valley below. They looked like children. He was as big as any of them. He was made wiser by the suggestion, that he appeared equally small to those who looked up to the height he had gained. Men are like that boy. When elevated by station they look with pride on the reduced proportions of the crowd beneath, and with the airs put on make fools of themselves, forgetting all the while how little they may appear in the eyes of other people. Instead of enlarging with elevation it has only made their littleness more apparent to passers-by.

BISHOP HAVEN says he never but once tasted milk-punch; and that was forty years ago. He testifies that he thought it the best thing he ever tasted. A man who has this opinion of the beverage could very easily kill himself in four or five years by faithfully following the milk-punch road. Is it well for the country that Bishop Haven "switched off" forty years ago?

DR. TETT, Dr. Pierce, and a host of other eminent physicians have been recommending the whole country to take something to purify their system. It is good advice which many have adopted with profit. The officials at Washington have been taking liberally—but are not purified; but they do not lose courage, and are yet taking.

FOR the amusement of the Galveston public, we would suggest for solution the conundrum we gave our city officials some time ago: "Why is it that the peelers snap up so promptly the newsboys while at chuck-a-luck, and make no raids on the rich gambling hells of Galveston?" It is yet unanswered, though not a very hard one.

It is said that in China when a bank fails all the officers have their heads cut off, and as a result there has been but one bank failure for several hundred years. Were the same rule adopted in this land what a change would take place in the balance sheets of these necessary institutions.

A. SUMNER & Co., advertise their pianos and organs this week. They make low prices and unsurpassed work their motto. Address them.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE GAMBLERS.

The following communication explains itself:

GALVESTON, JUNE 5, 1876.

Mr. Editor—I have been, since your paper began its war upon the gamblers and other dens, a constant reader. I have felt a deep interest in the contest for many reasons. Circumstances have been such that I have been intimately acquainted with many gamblers; in fact, to my shame be it said, I have gambled; that is, I have squandered money in being educated to a full realization of the truth of the gambler's motto as applied to their dupes, to-wit: "The more you put down, the less you pick up." But few of your readers can realize all that is comprehended in the character of a professional gambler. No one that has not associated with them and become cognizant to a degree of the tricks and subtleties by which they damn their victims can know this. A gambler is worse than a thief, because he first abuses the confidence of his victim and then steals his money; he is a greater villain than the numerous assassin, for by his wily tricks he steals away your good name; he desolates homes; he orphans children; he brings tears of blood from the widow whose husband he has led, first to the drunkard's board, then to the gambler's table, to the prison, to death and damnation; he besprinkles with gray the head of that mother whose son he has seduced from virtue to vice, from religion to the path that leads deathward. The gambler is the climacteric of villainy; the aggregation of all crimes. He is thief, murderer, assassin, libertine; everything that is mean, and nothing that is good. But this is a digression. As I remarked, I sympathized in silence with your brave war on these hotbeds of aggregated villainy, but for an incident that came recently under my own observation. I am comparatively a young man; am married; have but one child—but prize that above all that earth could give in riches and honor. Recently my baby boy fell sick—oh, so sick; sick almost to death! My family physician (I do not live far from Galveston) had all my confidence. Feeling that if I could but get him speedily, my child was saved, I rushed away to find him. He was not at home. I sped to his office; Did not find him there. Just as I was passing out, I met a man who was passing. "After Dr. —?" "Yes, yes; my child's life depends upon him!" "Well, you see," said the porter, "the doctor's been a little on a spree lately, and when he gets that way he generally gambles. I expect you'll find him at — gambling house." "On a spree!" "Gambling?" "Impossible! I did not wish to get another doctor; he understood my child; he alone, I thought, would do. So (reader, you would have done likewise) I sped to the gambling house. What a scene! There sat the doctor with a row of "chips" in front of him. He was, as the phrase goes, "in luck"; was actually beating the gamblers. I whispered in his ear; told him how very, very sick baby was. He looked upon me with a scorn, and speaking angrily, said: "I'm busy now; will come at 11 o'clock." (It was then 9 P. M.) Busy! My God, how busy! The demon of game had such possession of his soul, he would not leave to save an innocent life. Busy! Aye, most busy! burrowing deeper and deeper into the pit of damnation! Now I feel it to say I left, disheartened and disgusted. I procured another doctor, and, thank God, my child lives. Eleven o'clock came and went; and has many times come and gone, but Dr. — has not yet come; and never shall enter the portals of my home again. I met him the next day; his eyes were red, his face haggard, his air distracted. I passed him without a nod even; but I learned that he had lost his night. Always thus! The gambler leads his victim well into the web, and then betrays him. I give you this incident, give it to your readers if you like; and let them bear this in mind: "Do not have a family physician who gambles."

Yours, S. B. S. S. S.

THE HOLMAN PAD.—When Mr. Holman first brought before the world his new discovery of "absorption," he was met with ridicule and contempt; now his converts are numbered by tens of thousands, and physicians of all schools unite in its praise. One remarkable feature is the fact that not in one single case has the pad ever failed to cure. When directions have been followed. Perhaps this can be said of no other remedy, proving most conclusively that the new "doctrine is true." Many who have been brought from death to life, from sickness to health, have said in all earnestness, "God bless the name of Holman." Others say: "Use the Pad or die." We would ask our readers to read the facts in regard to the Pad as detailed by Dr. Fairchild. The latter gentleman is widely known in the West and South, ranks among our first citizens, and is held in high esteem among all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. His statements may be relied upon in every instance.—Herald and Presbyterian, Cincinnati.

THE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. F. M. GRACE, A. M., for years Professor in the East Tennessee University, and afterwards President of Hiwassee College, but now editor of the Birmingham Iron Age, puts the following in his paper: "HIWASSEE COLLEGE closed its annual exercises May 25. We learn from the biennial catalogue that the number of students was 186, many of them from Alabama and other Gulf States. There is no better school in the world for a boy than Hiwassee. Address, President John H. Brunner, Hiwassee College, East Tennessee."

BLAINE is staggering under another charge—that of being worth a million. Most people like to be talked about in that way.—Boston Transcript.

It is the kind of "staggering" by which Blaine got the million that most people talk about and don't like.

In purchasing machines it is best always to deal with a fully reliable and well established house—you then get machinery that is what it is represented to be. Such a house is that of Cushing & Moore, whose advertisement is on fifth page.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1, 1876.

China and Japan, the two nations preferring claims to the greatest antiquity of all nations, have assigned to them contiguous sections in the main Centennial building, so that the visitor has excellent opportunity for comparative study. Japan makes the more imposing display, but I am inclined to believe that it is merely the munificent appropriation (\$600,000) of her government that enables her to do so; and that China, with an equal expenditure of money, would eclipse her neighbor. There are both contrast and sameness in the displays of the two countries; each has given the beautiful, or what they in their perverse taste conceive to be the beautiful, more prominence than the useful. The ornamentation of the Japanese bronze vases and the Chinese wood and ivory work is elaborate, fantastic, grotesque, and exquisite. It is impossible to judge them fairly by any of our standards of taste; and I sometimes wonder if they may not work more wisely than we know, and with deeper psychological insight, when they cover a graceful vase of exquisite finish with the most lifelike and hideous of beasts and reptiles, thus, perhaps, heightening the effect of art through excitement of conflicting emotions. It is certain that these specimens grow upon you like the homely face of an agreeable woman; and, in spite of their ornamentation of turtles, snakes, and dragons, you find pleasure in looking at them, and relief from the dreary repetition of classical and mythological figures and scenes which Greece and Rome have bequeathed or imposed upon art.

But these nations are caricaturists; or, at best, minute idealistic copyists rather than students of nature. Their works excite astonishment somewhat akin to that with which we regard the tricks of the juggler; but they are entirely devoid of the soul and passion of true art. If they represent a person in bronze or embroidery, it is quite easy to recognize the bird; but it is evident that the artist has given more labor to the delineation of each particular feather, than to the correct representation of the fowl.

The bronzes of the Japanese department have around them a constant throng of admirers and, I think, excite a more general interest or curiosity than any other single exhibit in the main building; as a display of skill, patience, ingenuity and exquisite finish, Europe has nothing that will compare with them. The moulding of them is by no means the simple process that we have become acquainted with, in the casting of cannon balls and car wheels, and the reason why Europe has produced nothing so exquisite is, I think, because no European race is so viciously patient. The models for these bronzes are made of very hard and fine wax, every hair, feather and line is represented with the most laborious care; the mold is then prepared by applying successive coats of the finest sand, mixed with a fine-proof paste, to the wax model. The first coat is the one requiring the greatest labor and skill; every crease and indentation of the wax model must be nicely filled, then successive coats of the same preparation are applied, amounting sometimes to hundreds of applications and consuming months of time in the process until the model is three or four inches thick. The wax model is now melted and poured out of the mould, and the molten bronze is poured in. The vase or statue is then complete, but it can not be seen until the thick hard incrustation of sand and paste has been removed, a process almost as tedious as was its application.

The Japanese Commissioners, knowing the force of their display, have placed at the entrance of their exhibition a number of their superb bronzes, one of which, an incense burner, rests on a bronze foundation representing waves and cavernous sea rocks, in which dwells a mythical sea monster. The vase is surrounded by flocks of birds, and surmounted by an eagle with a serpent in its beak. The Pennsylvania Art Museum desired to purchase this piece, but could not pay the price, \$4,500, and it has been purchased for that sum by the South Kensington Museum, and will be taken to England when the Exhibition closes.

The centre of attraction in the Chinese exhibition is a most elaborately carved and canopied bedstead; the beholder is at a loss whether to admire the skill and patience that produced in wood such profuse and exquisite clusters of leaves, vines, fruits, birds, and animals or whether to be disgusted with a people that piques itself upon such admirable trifling.

No exhibit of either of these nations excites more interest than the natives themselves. The Chinese from a physical standpoint are certainly the more admirable; they are larger, more dignified than the Japanese, and they wear their native dress, which is flowing, graceful, and suggestive of comfort. The Japanese have all adopted our latest fashions and their meagre bodies and bony legs arrayed in coats, pantaloons and surmounted with stovepipe hats appear to the worst advantage.

YESTERDAY, decoration day, there was the largest attendance, nearly fifty thousand, that there has been since the 10th of May. Every train that has arrived for the last forty-eight hours has brought Commanderies of Knights Templar; it is estimated that 30,000 are now in the city; they will parade tomorrow on horseback; a grand pageant is anticipated.

The Turks continue to unpack and arrange their exhibits in spite of dynastic changes at home.

Only a small portion of the Russian exhibition is yet displayed, but that is promising, consisting of beautiful tables, clock and ornaments in malachite.

TEXAS NEWS.

Capt. McNelly and 200 men are wanted in Webb county. Desperadoes so much in the majority that law-abiding citizens fear to testify against them.

Citizens of Palo Pinto protest against extension of time to the Texas and Pacific Road unless completed to the Brazos in twelve months.

Where shall the Supreme Court branch be situated is being discussed by the Legislature. It is surprising to find from these discussions how many towns are centrally located. It reminds us of Galveston just after the big storm. Every third man said: "The water was all around me—but did not damage me; my place, I think, is on the highest ridge on the Island."

A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for the feeding of prisoners confined in county jails by contract.

Judge Gustave Cook, of the Criminal Court at Houston, and Galveston, was seriously ill from the effects of wounds received during the war.

Col. John D. Elliott, proprietor of the State Gazette at Austin, was awarded the current printing of the Legislature.

Falls county has an organization known as the "Heartstone Guards," the object of which is to put down cow-stealing in the county.

In response to inquiries of the House Mr. Kopper reported estimated receipts for next two years at \$2,440,000, and expenditures \$2,517,000; and the State debt now \$4,290,000.

The gamblers at Dallas are trying to bully the press—but are not succeeding very well. Two of them were knocked down by the editor of the Mail.

Jno. Sharpe, who killed Gene in Wilson county some three months since, has been captured.

Hon. H. Odelltree, Mayor of Orange, Texas, was in the city the past week. He reports work on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad as progressing.

REVIVAL MEETING.—A crowd collected at Tremont and Market streets last night to hear the religious services by G. E. Clothier, G. M. Darley, Rev. Shapard and Rev. J. C. Kopp. The short addresses were interspersed with singing. An open-air meeting will also be held to-night at the First Ward Market by the Y. M. C. A.—News 6th.

On the road from Dallas to Weatherford the traveler is constantly meeting wagons loaded with buffalo meat and hides, and bear and wolf skins, bound for Dallas for sale and shipment east. Citizens on the road report that as many as 100 wagons have passed their houses in one day. These wagons on the average carry 90 to 100 hides.

A picnic for benefit of the Bayland Orphans took place Thursday. It was a pleasant affair to all participating; and resulted doubtless profitably for the "Home."

On the 15th Capt. McNelly's Rangers came up with a band of horse thieves just as they were crossing the Rio Grande, near Edinburg, and killed two and wounded several of the thieves.

Track-laying on the International Railroad is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Immense quantities of railroad iron and material for the erection of bridges have passed through Rockdale during the past two or three weeks. It is believed that the road will be opened to the first station beyond Rockdale by the 15th of June.

Last week, as Mr. J. R. Boatner was riding home from Calvert, a man named Averill, attacked him with a slingshot, crushing his skull and breaking one of his ribs; his condition is critical. The would-be assassin escaped.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Edwin Blackwell shot and killed his step-father at Fayetteville, Fayette county.

Vandalism and much ado about negroes in and about Brenham.

The new synagogue at Dallas was dedicated on last Sunday evening. The edifice cost over \$11,000.

Large immigrant trains have lately passed through Demson, Texas, going westward.

PATENTS issued to citizens of Texas for the week ending June 2, 1876; furnished for the ADVOCATE from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-Law in Patent Cases, Washington, D. C.

177,547. BALING-PRESSES, John H. Page, Teahuacana. [Filed March 15, 1876.]

177,476. CLOD-CRUSHERS, J. M. Crockett, Dallas. [Filed April 15, 1876.]

177,587. FENCE-BUILDING MACHINE, T. J. Tally, Rockport. [Filed March 13, 1876.]

177,559. PORTABLE DERRICKS, Shirwood Y. Reams, Belleville. [Filed October 23, 1875.]

177,477. PAINTERS' SCAFFOLD-CHAIR, J. R. Crockett, Flatonia. [Filed Mar. 21, 1876.]

RUCKER'S TOXIC.—This is a desirable compound, prepared by an experienced Texas practitioner, widely known throughout the State. Advertisement in another column tells of some of its valuable properties. A good opportunity is also offered to some one with capital to embark in the manufacture and sale of this article.

ISHMAEL; OR, IN THE DEPTHS, is a new work by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, author of Fair Play, The Missing Bride; or, Miriam, the Avenger; The Lost Heiress, The Discarded Daughter, etc., etc., with a portrait of Mrs. Southworth, engraved on steel, from a photograph taken of her on March 22, 1876, being a perfect life-like and speaking portrait of Mrs. Southworth at the present time, with her autograph under it. Bound in Morocco cloth, full gilt back, price \$1.75. It is the best work ever written by Mrs. Southworth. Mrs. Southworth, in the preface to "Ismael" says: "This story, in book form, has been called for by thousands, during several years past; but the author has reserved it until 1876, as her contribution to the Centennial." For sale by all booksellers, or copies of her sale sent to any one, at once, on their remitting the price to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia, Pa.