

# Christian Advocate

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**The Christian Advocate,**  
CRAWFORD No. 4, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 29, '76

BECAUSE of a throat affection, and the impossibility to secure ministerial aid, we hear that Dr. Alexander was compelled to discontinue a most promising protracted meeting on Travis circuit. Those alone who know the Dr. can appreciate his feelings in being compelled to discontinue a revival meeting. There are few equals of Dr. A. as a revivalist; as scores can testify who can trace their conversion to him as the instrument in God's hand.

NORTHERN Methodist papers have entered the Presidential campaign already. Their strong point is that the wife of Gov. Hayes is a Methodist, and that the Governor is a member of the Methodist congregation and chairman of the board of trustees. We have no doubt the church is a benefit to them both, but this disposition on the part of their church papers to employ this fact for campaign purposes is making very small use of the church. It marks clearly the politics of Northern Methodism.

THE Baptists of South Carolina have subscribed \$190,000 to endow the Furman University. They are not yet at the end of their liberality. Why can not the Methodists of Texas do as well toward the University at Georgetown? With this support its future will be a grand one. There are thousands of young men in the State who must be educated at home or not at all. Can we afford to neglect them? Will our people permit others to excel them in good works?

ALL the Protestant denominations combined have only 2589 theological students, while the Catholics report 1288. This fact reveals greater activity in this department of Christian effort among the Catholics than among the Protestants. Rome looks a long way ahead. She is girding herself for the conflict. Her soldiers will be trained for the work; scholars thoroughly disciplined and obedient, they will constitute a force that will demand a powerful resistance. Rome does not propose remaining in the defensive. Her policy will be aggressive movements on the centers of Protestantism.

On April 1, 1876, Japan by royal edict, began to keep the Christian Sabbath as the rest day of the nation. This is another milestone marking the advance along the King's highway. By this change many large additions will be made to the Sunday audiences of the missionaries, and at the same time the public mind will be prepared for other changes, looking for the admission of the missionaries to an uninterrupted field of usefulness among that remarkable people.

IN recent excavations of an ancient Latin town a skeleton was found holding firmly in its fleshless hand a Greek amphora, bearing on it the inscription, "A prize from Athens." The terrors of death could not unlock the grip of the proud victor on the prize he had won. His eye had once kindled; his brow flushed with a sense of triumph; but the empty socket and the white skull told no story of that hour of joy to the antiquarian who turned over the gravel and soil, and revealed this representation of the emptiness of earthly rewards. He had his day, but soon it ended. If this life offers all the prizes man can gain, then in a few years our success in life will be to us as valueless as that bauble in the hand of that moldering skeleton.

## North vs. South.

### Northern Civilization and Radicalism vs. Southern Barbarism and Conservatism

To avoid all misapprehension from both friendly and adverse sources, the writer proposes in this paper to give more explicit expression to his views upon the subject of fraternity. He remembers well how his heart was wrung with anguish when the church was torn asunder by the clamors of a radical fanaticism for the abolition of the constitutional provisions of the church guaranteeing the rights of members and ministers of every grade of office. The action of the church upon this subject had been characterized by tergiversation in the enactment and repeal of laws that threatened its existence in the Southern States, where Methodism found a congenial soil; but had finally settled down in a uniform administration in recognition of the rights of all, lay and clerical, as defined in the constitution and affirmed in the highest tribunals of the church—as fully and incontrovertibly established in Dr. Meyers' masterly work.

The radical abolition party that contended for the abrogation of all law in church or State that contravened the promptings of an indefinite higher law, which asserted in its wild vagaries that all law, human and Divine, should be subordinated to its control. This party was insignificant until 1844, when its clamors prevailed—in rending the church by overriding distinct, clearly defined ecclesiastical provisions—securing to all their rights as peers in the church, as private and official members. The conservative party, North and South, with an ability never surpassed resisted the radicalism that made this terrible onslaught upon the integrity of the church. But the Demos was aroused to the utmost intensity and would not down until the fearful work was commenced in rending the church and consummated in rending the State. There were bleeding hearts all over the South after the occurrence of both great disasters. But radicalism accomplished its work of destruction and death, and with the hardihood of the fell-demon who prompted it, charged the dread work upon those who resisted it with all the power God gave them. The old story, as Dr. Meyers well and aptly says, of the wolf and the lamb was re-enacted. A vast majority of the Northern Methodist Church were arrayed against the South in this great struggle for constitutional rights in both church and State, and have unmistakably placed themselves upon the record as our bitter foes in overriding constitutional provisions and disregarding the most solemn compacts wrung from bleeding hearts.

But the gushing fraternal cry: "Let bygones be bygones." Our Christianity does not require us to give up our Christian manhood. We are the peers in every sense of the word of the Northern Church—no schism—no secession. She is not mother church. We are as much the Methodist Episcopal Church as she is. We stand upon the original Methodist platform just as we did when torn asunder by division for the sake of peace. We expect to stand right there for all time to come. We never intend to complicate our church in any nearer alliance, organically, than now. We will maintain our independence. We can never intrust our right to her guardianship: confidence in her good faith to keep covenant stipulations is gone forever. They could not be more clearly defined than they have been when infringed. And what have we to hope from a fraternity predicated upon equal independent rights and the recognition of covenant stipulations? They have been a rope of sand hitherto; will they be links of steel in the future? Could we deal with the conservative minority who have always loved us and have been willing to do us justice, there would be no complication in the case. There never would have been a division. But we have a radical majority to treat with who have always hated us, and magined and persecuted us; and do now so far as we can judge from their representative men. Their fraternity, we have good reasons to believe, is not in good faith. It is sinister and simulated. Political aspirations inflame the

ambition for a great church overwhelming in numbers, and becoming a power in the State. Absorption by fraternal gush is the only means left—other methods having failed. Our commissioners are wise men. They understand the situation. They will vigilantly guard our independence. Never was there a time in our history when our integrity as an independent organization should be so uncontaminated and untrammelled by entangling alliances and complications with Northern Methodism. The lust of power, and greed of gold has had its legitimate fruit in its corrupting influence. She has pandered to the most corrupt administration that ever cursed the land, and she herself is tainted with corruption in sharing the spoils of the corrupt Indian ring that has squandered millions of the public money, and its continuance advocated upon the floor of her Ecumenical Council. One of her bishops, seconded by 200 ministers, nominated the present Chief Magistrate for a third term, whose cabinet is a hissing and by-word among the nations, and his administration the most disastrous ever known—a stench in the nostrils of the people. His lieutenant, the infamous Sheridan, covered with infamy in invoking the power to turn his guns upon the city that dared to maintain its rights, and held him in appropriate detestation. These men—our bitterest foes—are endorsed by the representative men of Northern Methodism. Her embrace, like the hug of Bruin, may be death.

H. M. BOOTH.

### Letter from Bishop Doggett

RICHMOND, VA., July 12, 1876.

I have been strongly urged to change to a later period the times of holding the North and Northwest Texas Conferences, as published in the recent plan of Episcopal visitations. I have no personal reluctance in complying with this request. My only difficulty has been in adapting the desired changes, as far as possible, to the times assigned in the published plan to the other Texas Conferences. I have, accordingly, made a slight change in the times of holding the West Texas and German Mission Conferences, which, I am sure, will not incommode them. It is proper to say that I accepted the arrangement adopted by the College of Bishops, supposing that it would be satisfactory to the parties concerned. I trust that the plan now proposed will, at least, approximate the wants of the North and Northwest Texas Conferences, without damaging the interests of the rest. The change will probably devolve upon me a little more extra travel, which I shall willingly undertake. I will add that I have just returned from an extended tour of district conferences in the Mississippi Valley and this will account for my delay; in responding to the appeals of my correspondents. Please publish at your earliest convenience the following plan for the Texas Conferences:

West Texas Conf., Seguin, Oct. 25.  
German Mission Conference, Grassy Fork, Nov. 1.  
Northwest Texas Conference, Calvert, Nov. 8.  
North Texas Conference, Longview, Nov. 15.  
Texas Conf., Huntsville, Nov. 22.  
East Texas Conf., Henderson, Dec. 13.  
D. S. DOGGETT.

The twenty-first International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the United States, was to meet on the 12th inst., in Toronto, Canada. The revival of personal lay work in the church has never had a parallel with that of the present year. In every part of the continent, the Y. M. C. A. is opening to young men a field of earnest Christian effort.

## Outlook.

Prof. Hertzog has been elected and consecrated bishop of the Old Catholics of Switzerland.

The Pope has received many deputations congratulating him on reaching the thirtieth anniversary of his pontificate.

There has been a large increase in the membership of the Dutch Reformed Church the past year.

The Baptists of San Francisco are building a temple to cost \$200,000, one-half of which has been contributed by one man.

Three young Hebrews bore off the honors of Columbia College this year.

In the State of Maryland there are 160,300 children who attend Sunday-school, and 86,000 who do not.

A college is contemplated in the city of Agra for the training native East Indians as medical missionaries.

Dr. Punshon sent £20 to aid the erection of the Wesley Memorial church at Savannah, Georgia.

Since the preceding General Conference of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church 476 preachers and 73,674 members have died.

A body of German pilgrims recently called on the Pope, presenting him with money, chalices, vestments, etc. Before they parted they gave him a hearty German hurrah.

The Centennial Commission has again discussed the question of opening the Exhibition grounds on Sunday, and have, by a vote of 23 to 10, refused to open the grounds on Sunday.

The German Reformed Church reports a growth during the century of a ministry of 23 to 650, and a membership of 13,000 to 145,000.

There are now twelve teachers and two hundred and ninety-seven pupils in the Protestant schools of Naples. One of the preachers, Ragliante, was once a famous Catholic priest, known as Padre Gabrieli.

Ten years ago there was no Methodist organization in Sweden; now, seventy societies, fifty-six preachers in the regular work, and forty local preachers, thirty-one churches, and five thousand members are reported.

Bishop Cummins, the head of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died recently near Baltimore, Maryland. He commenced his career as a Methodist preacher there, united with the Episcopal Church, and because of its ritualistic tendencies left it to organize the Reformed Episcopal Church.

A number of benevolent societies, of New York City, have received, this year, to aid in the prosecution of their work, \$2,000,000. It is estimated that a like amount has been received by other societies not reported, making an aggregate of \$4,000,000 given to charity in that one city.

According to the report read at the third Synod of Old Catholics, at Bonn, there are now 35 communities in Prussia, 44 in Baden, 5 in Hesse, 2 in Birkenfeld, 31 in Bavaria, and 1 in Wurtemberg. The whole membership is 17,208. The number of Old Catholic priests in Germany is about 60.

In New Jersey there is a church still without a pastor, though it offers a salary of \$100 per annum. It received 47 applications in three weeks, but was not satisfied with the qualifications offered. A church that can pay \$400 for a preacher can afford to be more than usually choic.

There is a church near Berlin which will hold nearly one thousand persons, which is made out of paper. The relieves outside, and the statues within the roof ceiling, and Croinithian capitals are all *papier-mache*, which have been saturated in vitriol, limewater, whey, and white of eggs, to make them waterproof.

Seventy years ago the British and Foreign Bible Society was organized. Since then it has put in circulation 76,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, while other societies engaged in the same work have distributed an addition of 55,000,000 copies of the Word of God. The Bible has been translated into over two hundred languages and dialects. The foreign missionary work of

the Presbyterian Church had, according to its report May 1, 1876: communicants, 8577. The increase for the year was 1676. The most remarkable increase was in Japan and Mexico. In the former the increase was from 46 to 118; and in the latter from 1099 to 2399.

At the fifth Annual Convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, Bishop Howe strongly advocated the retention of the Bible in the public schools.

The Swiss Old Catholics now number 73,380 actually enrolled members. In addition, there is a large body of "Liberal" Catholics, who repudiate the vatican novelties, but are not so openly aggressive against the claims of the Pope. Canton of Berne contains the largest number of Old Catholics—22,000. Next comes Geneva, where they number about 12,000.

The American Hebrew Order of B'nai Beren purpose erecting a statue of "religious liberty" on the centennial exhibition grounds. This will be a testimonial respecting the liberal spirit of Protestantism. Crushed by the Moslem and persecuted by Rome, the descendants of Abraham find a peaceful refuge in the land where the Bible is an open book.

The movement which has been perplexing the Centennial Commission to open the grounds on Sunday was supported chiefly by railroads and liquor saloons which were unwilling to lose the profits of business on that day. The secular press, of course, sold themselves to these interests and warmly advocated their cause. They talked largely about freedom of conscience, forgetting that the Christian portion of the community have any rights in this direction. The result showed that moral sentiment was mightier than the press. We may hail it as a favorable symptom when moral issues are settled by the people on a Bible basis.

We see that Bishop Bourget, who made his name notorious and the Catholicism he represented revolting to right thinking men by his persecution of Guibord's dead body, has resigned, and a miller and more politic successor will undertake the task of wiping the unwholesome odor of his name and history from the Catholic Church in Canada. It is hard for Rome to learn that the intolerant spirit of the Spanish inquisition is out of place in lands where freedom of conscience is tolerated; but the lesson is sometimes so distinctly stated that the dullest brain can understand it. A bigotry that persecutes the corpse to its resting place and would outrage sepulchres belongs to several ages past.

According to a San Francisco paper the Methodists in that city maintain a Chinese church of forty members, a Sunday-school, and a night-school; also, a refuge and home for Chinese women. The Presbyterians have a Chinese mission church of sixty members, a home for women, and an evening school of 110 pupils. The Baptists have an evening school attended by 70 scholars, and a Sunday congregation of forty Chinamen. There are thirteen other schools sustained by the churches for the benefit of the Chinese population.

The Wesleyans of England have succeeded in establishing their right to address their ministers with the title of "Reverend," at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. This seems to be paying largely for an empty title. The doctrines of the church were as sound and the preachers were as learned and as eloquent before as they are since they can sport this clerical prefix. People of other denominations are making merry over this apparent weakness of the Wesleyans for a mere title, but forget that such slight indications mark the progress of the fight for ecclesiastical equality in a land where church and State are united and mutually fester each other. A mile-stone does not hasten the wheels of the stage, but it tells the traveler the speed with which he is making his journey.

It will hardly be necessary to tell the name of the factious party who went into a village dry goods store the other day, and was observed to be looking about, when the proprietor remarked to him that they didn't keep whisky. "It would save you many steps if you did," was the stage-driver's quick reply.

## Wealth of the Pope.

If mere wealth could prolong the days of an ailing octogenarian, Pope Pius IX. would have little reason to apprehend his approaching end. Huge, strong boxes, laden with gold and precious stones, not unfrequently pass through the Italian custom-houses on their way to the apostolic captive. The Holy Father has, the story goes, little cups or goblets on his writing-table before him, filled with unset gems of great value, out of which he occasionally takes little dribbles to give as presents to his most favorite attendants and visitors—making as free with the glittering baubles as if he were merely dispensing pinches of snuff. Well may he dispense with the 3,200,000 francs allowed him by the Italian nation in accordance with the law of Papal guarantees; and well may he be able to refuse the additional 400,000 francs subsequently voted by the Italian Parliament to defray the expenses of the heads of religious orders. The Pope is rich—exceedingly rich—richer than he ever was when he disposed of the revenue of his ill-governed State. And what becomes of the treasures which reach him from all the communities in Europe and America—of the stacks of solid gold, of the nuggets and purses full of doubloons which pilgrims from both hemispheres lay at his feet? Why, whether the givers and receivers of all this wealth like it or not, the "ungrateful populace" of what was once the Papal city are none the worse for it.—*Gallenger's "Italy Revisited."*

PAPER BARRELS.—There appears to be no doubt that paper barrels are to come into extensive use as a substitute for those of wood. It is manifest that, their form being that of a uniform cylinder, there must be a saving of fifteen per cent. in stowing a large gain, obviously, in stowing a vessel, and also in the cost of storage in warehouses; and they are said to have successfully withstood all trials as to liability to burst, having been experimented with in this way to the extent of four thousand pounds inside pressure. The paper is made waterproof, impervious to air or moisture, and is thus not liable to absorb the odors or flavors peculiar to other articles when stored together in a vessel; and, being about as tight, they are especially desirable as a protection against the insects and vermin which abound in warm climates, and against loss of flour or sugar, etc., in handling. They are more manageable, too, than the wooden barrel, as they roll at a true angle, while the wooden barrel, from its convex shape, is liable to roll in any direction. The paper from which the barrel is manufactured is made from wheat straw; the hoops are only added for protection in rolling, so that if they become loose, or are even knocked off, the barrel is in no degree impaired.

ONE of our citizens is blessed, or otherwise, with a very stubborn wife. In his case he finds that when a woman will she will, you may depend on't, and when she won't she won't, and that's an end on't. This peculiarity of disposition in his wife is no secret among his associates, and one of them meeting him the other day asked:

"W—, do you know why you are like a donkey?"  
"Like a donkey?" echoed W—, opening his eyes wide. "No I don't."  
"Do you give it up?"  
"I do."  
"Because your better half is stubbornness itself."  
"That not bad. Ha! ha! I'll give that to my wife when I get home."  
"Mrs. W—," he asked, as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am like a donkey?"  
He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. She looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she answered:  
"I suppose because you were born so."

Mr. Spurgeon, confessing an inability to manage a small church, says:  
"They are like those canoes on the river Thames—you cannot sit that way or the other, or do this thing or that thing, lest you should be upset. I happen to have a church like a big steamboat, and whether I walk here or there, my weight will not upset it."



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 29, '76.

WHAT THEY SAY.

What does the brook say, flashing its feet Under the billies blue, brimbling bows...

What does the wind say, pushing slow sails Over the great, troubled path of the sea...

What does the stars say, keeping their watch Over our slumbers, the long, long night...

Family Circle

"Great Expectations."

"Heigho!" said Sammy Millett; "this is the straw that fits both proverbs; 'it shows how the wind blows,' breaks the camel's back; 'betokens a cold blast and a complete fracture.'"

"What's the matter, now?" asked Mrs. Sammy, as she rested her brush-armed hands on the stove she was blacking. "You haven't lost your place, have you, or been warned out again because the tormenting rent is two whole months behindhand?"

"Worse than that, Uncle Polydor is coming. He writes that we may confidently look for him on Thursday. Here it is Monday, and not a cent in the house; how in the world will we manage his soups and chickens and jellies—not much of either, but a little of all, he is such an invalid? I wish Uncle Polydor was in Labrador, frozen several miles deep in an iceberg."

"For shame, Samuel Millett," cried Mrs. Sammy, rising to her feet, and tracing in black lead the course of her finger in following and replacing a stray lock of reddish hair which swept her face. "Think of little Sammy and Jennie and Willie and Minnie, and—"

"There, there, my love, enumeration is both useless and suggestive and I've heard it twice a year ever since we have been married. The old story, my dear—a rich relation and poor expectants. His money keeps him alive; our poverty is killing us by inches; you and I and all of us will be under the daisies long before old Polydor Millett thinks of dying, and then where is all our sacrifice, our pinching, our scraping, that he may have luxurious ease for a fortnight, and we comfortlessly toil the other fifty weeks of the year."

"Let us make the best of it, and hope for even better return," replied Mrs. Sammy, who was a bright little body, ever prone to look on the sunny side of everything.

"Very fine, my dear; but hope is a poor diet; you can't fry it, or butter it, or pledge it at the pawn shop."

"But you can enjoy it, and dream about it, and build castles on it, and be just as grand as princes and princesses in the fairy tales; and when the castles tumble down they don't make any dust or noise or hurt anybody. Uncle Polydor has never given us anything yet but his company; but he is, oh, so rich! and we'll get the more by biding our time."

Samuel hadn't the heart to dampen her spirits by telling her how miserable he felt over the prospect. Only by the closest economy was he able to keep bread in the mouths of his family now; but when at least \$2 a day more expenses were to be incurred, even his trustful reliance on good luck was powerless to cheer him. Uncle Polydor had sold out a prosperous business in the ship chandlery line, some twenty years ago, and simply because (he did not scruple to deny it) the seven or eight boys of his three brothers in the country would or might be thrown on his hands in the capacity of clerks, to be taken care of and instructed in the mysteries of trade and commerce. But when the boys grew up and married, the retired ship-chandler divided his days among them, visiting them all twice or thrice a year, and gracing their respective households from a week to a month at a time. He was rich, and, by interest and parsimony, was adding to his wealth year by year, but never a penny fell among the generations of the Milletts he patronized. Even his travel was wrung from them in the guise of drives in the country, or little company trips on the railroad, when he was ready to leave town. He was an invalid by profession, and could only subsist on the daintiest and choicest food, and contrived to keep each nephew and wife disposed to cater to him by equivocal hints which the hearer always interpreted

into promises of sole legateships, with attendant consequences. As a consequence, no poverty was discernible in the house where he sojournd; tables were always furnished with his favorite viands, and shabby apparel was replaced by week-day use of Sunday suits; plenty seemed to reign wherever he appeared, and with the children he was a prime favorite, for his advent meant meat at every meal, and pie after dinner. Uncle Polydor had a distaste for stale food, and so took the children's part that few scraps were left for return dishes, bashes, or stews. But the heads of the families groaned in secret, and only smothered their resentment when the thoughts of "I will and bequeath" came into their minds.

Sammy Millett, an underpaid clerk in an attorney's office, was about to be made a periodical victim once again, and the notification by letters—stamp kindly supplied by his brother Bob in Marshville—was the inspiration of his conversation with Mrs. Millett. It was a regular thing, and he knew every stage of the discourse by heart; so he ended his wife's anticipatory effort by walking out of the door, around the corner, and into Solomon's sign of the three golden balls, where he left his watch to represent a loan of twenty dollars.

"If he doesn't stay longer than a week," said he, "we will pull through; but I won't get poor old father's watch out again as soon as I did the last time."

He returned to the house, and placed the money in his wife's hand. The smile with which she gave it ran the gamut of reflection and sorrow till it melted into tears, as she saw him fastening his guard to his bunch of keys, which upon such occasions transferred to the left-hand pocket of his vest.

Uncle Polydor came in time. He was as punctual as an undertaker or a tax-collector, and made sunshine in the house for seven days. He congratulated Sammy on his apparent prosperity; everything so neat and abundant about him; such profusion and order and pretty servant girl—they had to hire a neighbor's daughter for the days of uncle's stay.

"Ah!" he said, "this is as it should be. I knew you would get along, Sammy. Industry and economy, my boy, always succeed. Look at me! When I was one-and-twenty I hadn't a dime; now I am worth \$200,000 and over. But you won't have to work any more than myself, my dears. When old Uncle Polydor is dead, his will be opened and read, and the rest of the family will be mightily astonished, I warrant you, Sammy."

Then Sammy and Mrs. M. and the oldest girl would protest. They knew that if they didn't pronounce Uncle Polydor as young or younger than he was ten years ago he would get sulky, and if they did not promise him forty years of life, he would set them down as mercenary, and cut them off with a shilling. He could not abide contradiction, and so his conclusions as to their comfortable and prosperous condition were never disputed. When little Polydor asked his great-uncle for a dime to purchase a Chinese kite, fashioned after the likeness of a hawk, he was sharply reproved and packed off to bed, with a chamber injunction to abstain from such impertinence in the future, for uncle must not be led to suppose that they would sponge on him for a cent. And so it went all the time of his stay—hypocritical assurances of contentment, exuberance of welcome, and disastrous lavishness of expense, until by the time Uncle Polydor started for some other devoted Millett, the indicted and tortured ones were regularly "eaten out of house and home."

Their landlord wondered how they could be so profuse in their hospitality and entertainment, and not pay him the modest eighteen dollars so long overdue, and he came near to saying as much in the sacred presence of Uncle Polydor himself.

Every evening, regularly as clock-work, the old man chuckled over his pipe and pint of punch, and repeated his prediction concerning the surprise of the rest of the family when the reading of his last will and testament should occur, and Sammy took a sip and a puff and a quantum of courage.

"Didn't I tell you so, Sammy?" says Mrs. Millett, when the day was done. "Haven't I always said that the biggest share of that two hundred thousand dollars would come to this field of Millett? I wish we had named all our boys Polydor, and our girls Polydora."

"I can't see how we could have done it, except in the style of One-polydor, Twopolydor, Threepolydor Millett, and so on. But I hope you are right, my love. Even so near right as a little legacy of \$2000."

"You are actually mean-minded," said Mrs. Millett; "\$2000 indeed. It'll be \$100,000, or nothing."

"The latter as like as not. But in either event, it is tedious waiting for dead men's shoes."

Sammy was wrong for once.

Uncle Polydor went up the river to Scragboro; next week he went fishing, and had to be fished for himself, and when caught was as perfect a specimen of a drowned ship-chandler as ever the coroner had jurisdiction on. He was buried with his fathers, if interment in the next State but one fulfills the conditions of the statement, and on the afternoon of the funeral his will was opened by old Tapewax, the attorney, in presence of all the Milletts, great and small. All were there to witness and bear testimony to the astonishment of every other member of the family, and receive the forced congratulations of the others on his particular elevation to the important post of being the biggest Millett-seed in the measure:

"To that nephew who has really been most generous in his entertainment of me," read the lawyer, "I will and bequeath \$1000, the matter to be settled by my said nephews, comparing notes and agreeing on the subject. Item: To that nephew who needs it most, the same amount, to be applied in the same manner. Item: To each and every one, \$100 to buy a black suit and mourning ring. Item: All the rest and residue of my estate to the hospital for idiots and insane, situated in the town of—," etc.

The other members of the family were astonished.

"Codicil," said the lawyer. "In addition to the above bequests to my nephews, I order my executors to allow said nephews free quarters in, and admission to, said hospital at any time they demand or the same is demanded for them. I would have divided my property among them, but in my visits I have found them so prosperous, possessed of such competencies, that I know they can do well without any aid from me, and I cannot insult their industry, frugality, and prosperity by bestowal of gifts of a kind or degree that would imply necessity on the part of the recipients."

Such an outcry as there was then was never heard before. Only Sammy reserved his wrath, and remarked to the lawyer:

"The old man was right; he mightily astonished the family. Well, peace to his ashes. I have struggled through thus far, and can continue to make my way."

All the rest executed the memory of Uncle Polydor, and bewailed their dollars spent for his comfort, and not one would cast a vote or express an opinion as to the disposal of the two one thousand dollar legacies. When they had exhausted their wrath, and were ready to depart, Mr. Tapewax begged audiences a moment.

"I have here," he said, "another document which revokes all others, and directs the executors of Polydor Millett's will to turn over all his property to that nephew who is least astonished by the provisions of the will just read, and who has a good word to say for his memory. In compliance therewith, I am happy to announce that Samuel Millett, Esq., is the sole legatee, and under his direction the necessary steps to probate will be taken."

Sammy's straw was a long one and a heavy one, but it turned out that it bore a good head of plump grain.

As might be expected from his easy nature, he healed the wounded feelings of his brothers and cousins by handsome donations, erected a splendid monument to Uncle Polydor, and lived happily ever afterwards.

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Th found posse ter g ownid docto pocke them le R quent way t handl the them while hand, in the his h a mot him a eral ti and si Docto "I de ga "I replie "O the m that t you w "W I worl "O What "Si str, yo sible t "N whole some and ye their i "Y talking "N There' turn j less yo some three with i when the pi roaring a barg "Y claime change "W with n "Ce "W put in "Y a clerg "A mean t preach "Ye Dr. P. "To if I d those f cars to their i anywa; are ye man, h I show so's w you? I The hind c tion, that be foggings.— CUR At a fe tution d e use overca given t one of not hav boring is simp half an that,' s never have i liquor The ta of my t to mix taste." The are at thousa restrai prison eyes of ing ma such is of the to lav of miss wrong through which conten case unjust, driving hey a practi on ca and th reek r unvict and h any take tr "Chri







Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JULY 29, '76.

ARE WE OVER ZEALOUS?

The Marshall Herald of the 22d takes the ADVOCATE to task for what it styles the "over zeal" displayed by our pro tem in his answer to the report that the ADVOCATE had been bribed to silence. We listen to the suggestions of the Herald the more respectfully inasmuch as that journal has ever been most emphatic in its approval of our assaults on the popular vices of the day. At the same time, we are not convinced that our correspondent's letter notifying us of that report was unworthy of notice, or that the comments of our pro tem were uncalled for. The Herald says:

We venture to say there is not a man, woman or child in Texas that could be induced to believe such a charge. It was, therefore, unworthy of contradiction or public notice. The Advocate speaks for itself, and Mr. John's character is a sufficient refutation of such unjust assaults.

We are not so sure of that. We have heard at different times intimations of such a report, and when it reached the office through so reliable a source, we think our pro tem acted wisely in giving it a strong denial. It may be a frivolous rumor; if so its absurdity may reveal the weakness of the cause it would support; but, at the same time, it exhibits the animus of certain parties who would gladly break the force of our assaults on the popular vices of the day. The position of the ADVOCATE and the character of the editor may be all that the Herald so generously attributes to them; but we have learned that there are multitudes ready to believe without evidence anything discreditable to a religious newspaper, and who accept without question all idle rumors against a preacher. We have no thought that the readers of the ADVOCATE would credit the report that we had withdrawn from our assaults on the gamblers; but everybody does not read the ADVOCATE, and we had to give point to our denial in order to arrest the rumor at once.

The Herald is fearful that the ADVOCATE has not in this case kept its temper, and intimates that on other occasions we have not manifested due discretion in this line. Perhaps this is so; but we are not conscious of the fault. We have been in earnest. We have used plain language. We have told the truth. Perhaps we have not been as guarded as our more prudent friends would advise; but we are assailing an evil which is the chief cause of the crime that disgraces our State, and it has been our purpose to deliver blows which would be felt. We think we have been successful.

The Herald thinks our arraignment of the officers of the law has been too severe. We have simply indicated what is in the thoughts of many of our fellow-citizens in view of the persistent refusal of the officers to enforce the laws according to the terms and conditions of the oaths they have taken upon their consciences, and also in view of their refusal to furnish their fellow-citizens with an explanation of this neglect. We have dared to give voice to questions which have been suggested by gross official neglect, and we purpose to press those questions until we obtain an answer.

The Herald closes with the following suggestions:

When the press points out an evil and the evil-doers and rebukes them, it has discharged its full duty. Society must then perform its work. If the people do not act, it is useless and profitless to pursue the subject further. The editor of every paper, and particularly one devoted to religious reading, should, above all other men, practice the charity inculcated by the great evangelist—avoid all offensive language—and indite nothing that has the seeming impress of being dictated by malice. The Advocate is on the right track. Let it not lose its vantage ground by indiscretion.

We differ with the Herald in its assumption that the mission of the press is fulfilled when it

points out "an evil and evil-doers and rebukes them." It must not wait tamely for society to perform its portion of the work. It must sound the alarm until society is fully aroused and a purified public opinion endorses the rebukes of the press. The Herald does not so act with reference to questions of national policy and political reforms. It adds line to line and precept to precept. Every issue renews the call to action; it watches with unceasing vigilance against every assault of its antagonist; it rouses the slumbering zeal of its friends by incessant appeals; it limits its efforts to awaken the public mind to its responsibilities only by its own capabilities for action. We commend this zeal. When a man believes a doctrine, we honor him for its bold assertion. When a man encounters a wrong, he reveals his manliness by its prompt and stern denunciation. When a man regards himself as the representative of grand principles, either in the field of political economy or moral truth or action, it becomes him to be bold in their utterance and faithful in their defense. The religious press is consecrated to the advocacy of religious truth and the maintenance of sound morality; and hence it is the foe to error and the uncompromising antagonist of vice and crime. It is our business to "point out the evil and rebuke the evil-doers;" and then, if society will not perform its work, it is our business to rebuke society for its criminal inertia. If it shields the offender by its indifference respecting his crime, with faithful words the press should endeavor to arouse it from its lethargy. Words of cold advice, tame homilies on the evils of sin and the rewards of virtue, are not the measure of duty by which the religious press may regulate its conduct. As sternly as the self-righteous Pharisee was rebuked by the Great Teacher; as faithfully as the error and sins of Scribe and Sadduce were held up before their own gaze, the faults of the evil-doer must be exposed and the unfaithfulness of society respecting its duty must be denounced.

It may be that the editor of this paper in his plain dealing with the wrong-doer has used language which has been offensive to those whose conduct we have analyzed before the bar of public opinion. Our object has been to exhibit the offense against the laws of the land and against society in its true character, and we have yet to be convicted of making one solitary statement that is not supported by sufficient evidence; nor has any one demonstrated that this enormous evil we have assailed has not justified the strongest language we have employed. While we make no boast of our own measure of that charity the apostle commends, we will not confess that our denunciations of vice reveals malice against the sinner. The physician may probe the ulcer to its depths, and yet have a heart full of sympathy for the sufferer as he writes under the operation. We have arraigned the conduct of public officers who put in force the law against newsboys and negro gambling hells, and yet permit the palatial gambling establishment to go on with its work of destroying hundreds of our youth amid its gilded attractions, because by such unjust discrimination the officer reveals the grip these wealthy institutions of evil have on the law and on its officers. We do not hesitate to say that we regard men who value their oaths of office so lightly as far more worthy of condemnation than the proprietors of the gambling hells themselves. It is their neglect of duty that ensures the presence of these moral ulcers in our midst; and though the press may justify its silence because the people do not act, we shall esteem it our duty to continue our denunciations until society finds a voice

which evil-doers and unfaithful officers dare not disregard.

If we are over zealous in our attacks on these evils, it is because of our profound conviction respecting their enormity. Others may regard them in a different light. We have witnessed the wreck of young men of noble promise through their influence; we have beheld the dissolution of homes into which their poison has been infused; we have known characters to be ruined; domestic peace destroyed; husband, son and brother sent on the fast line to destruction by this evil we assail; and we see society looking on this ruin with indifference; officers of the law winking at its violation; the secular press shielding, as far as it dares, the unfaithful officer who neglects his duty; and, though our best friends forsake us, we shall not cease to arouse the public mind to the presence of the serpents in our midst.

THE MORALE OF JURIES.

An attentive observer of juries must open his eyes with astonishment at the class of men who, year in and year out, serve as grand and petit jurors in our State. Generally, the same faces may be seen on grand and petit juries, in Federal, State, district and magistrates' courts. Our present County Commissioners, when they get their court organized and in running order, may correct this evil, and prevent the reproach which our courts now suffer of being haunted by chronic jurors, some of whom come within the jurisdiction of the vagrant act. It is no stretch of the truth to say that within a very few years one man has served on the grand jury of this county at least a dozen times. How often the same individual has been in the petit jury-box in district, magistrates and recorder's courts, within the same space of time, would require an examination of the pay-rolls of these courts to state correctly. At the recent session of the Federal Court, held over the postoffice, Judge Morrill, with a biting sarcasm appreciated by himself and the grand jury whom he was addressing, informed that body on their dismissal, should the marshal by mistake summon any of them again within two years, they need not obey his summons; as they were exempt in his court from jury service for that length of time. It may not be generally known that at each session of the Federal Court the marshal is crowded with requests from men to be put upon the grand or petit jury. The same is true of our State courts. Sheriffs and deputies are pressed to fill their jury-roll with applicants or their friends; and a walk in the location of justices' courts about nine o'clock each morning will reveal the forms and figures of chronic jurors waiting to be called, supporting awning posts, debating the latest political move or social scandal. The Recorder's den over the beef market has also its attendants, generally made up from the habitues of the other courts. Legal practitioners know these chronics as well as they know the court officials. If their case is bad, they generally advise their client to call for a jury, and in many cases the culprit goes scot free; though not always, as a failure to convict deprives justice and constable of costs; and short, indeed, would the juror be allowed to hang around the court were he to be recognized as an acquitting juror. No; he will often bring in a verdict of guilty assessing the penalty at \$1 and costs. The State or city, as the case may be, gets the one dollar, and the justice and the constable the costs, which vary from five to twenty-five dollars. The necessities of life cost but little. It is the luxuries that are expensive. In other words, the law has been outraged by a culprit. He is guilty and should be punished. The State or county is allowed by the jury one dollar, and the

justice of the peace and his constable get five or twenty-five times as much as the State or county.

In one of our justices' courts, a year or so ago, a man was tried, found guilty, the jury assessed the penalty at one cent, and the costs reached up to the respectable sum of thirteen dollars. The poet must have had a similar experience when he penned the following:

Once says an author—where I need not say— Two travelers found an oyster in their way; Both were, both hungry, the dispute grew strong; While, wide in hand, Dame Justice came along: Before her each with clamor pleads the laws, Explained the matter, and would win the cause: Dame Justice, weighing long the doubtful right, Tapes, opens, swallows it, before their sight: The cause of strife proved so rarely well; There take—says Justice—take you each a shell! We thrive at Westminster on fools like you, 'Twas a fat oyster! Live in peace—adieu!

Bad as jurors are, they are certainly not responsible for the fee bill taxed by justices and constables.

In the present state of lawlessness in Texas, when crime with its bloody hands is marching over the State, slaying its victims at the bidding of the mob, it is the duty of all good citizens to do their utmost to check wrong. A reformation of the jury system, giving it a higher tone, with a better morale, will be a step in the right direction. Our homes should be inviolate. Not many weeks ago, in this city, a desperate man, armed with a deadly weapon, entered the home of a citizen, and in presence of his wife, drew the weapon and deliberately fired it at him. Providentially, the wife of the citizen threw the arm of the man up as he was in the act of shooting, and a murder was prevented. The man was arrested, taken before a magistrate, waived an examination—and there the matter ended. The grand jury failed to find an indictment, leaving the public under the impression that in their view it was not wrong to assail a man in his own house with a deadly weapon.

The leading jurists in Europe and America are devoting much thought to the jury system. Arguments for its preservation and also for its overthrow are as plenty as mosquitoes on a cloudy July night. The convention incorporated in our organic law one or two modifications of the ancient plan. Under the present State Constitution, in civil cases, a jury can be dispensed with altogether and the cause be left for decision to the judge. In criminal cases, nine members of grand or petit jury are sufficient to indict or convict. We feel that, with the liberty of the citizen placed in the hands of nine, there should be great care taken that pure and just men alone should be placed on juries. The marshals and sheriffs ought to see to it that the old system of chronic juries be abolished; and the various County Commissioners' Courts throughout the State should select future grand jurors rather from men who in the past have not served than from among those whose constant presence on grand juries creates disagreeable reflections.

WOODHULL-CLAFFLIN.

We are in receipt of the Brooklyn Review and Philadelphia Item, each containing a highly laudatory communication respecting Mrs. Woodhull. In each paper a broad blue pencil mark indicates that both papers were sent us by the same hand. We should not notice the article were it not for the assertion that during her tour through the South: "With one accord the press was unanimous in her behalf." In Texas but four papers spoke favorably of Woodhull and Clafflin, and they very soon revealed by their silence under the strictures of other papers that they were heartily ashamed of themselves. Yet, many people in the North will believe this slander published by these two papers, and others which may copy the article from their columns, against the Southern press and Southern society.

Correspondents, be patient.

MORAL SUPPORT DEMANDED.

The citizens of some of the counties have resolved to keep up a regular organization in order to aid the civil authorities to bring criminals to justice. This is the better plan. The majesty of the law will be more promptly established by respecting it in the person of its authorized representatives than by meeting lawlessness with just, but illegal punishment. Of one thing our law-abiding citizens may be well assured: neither good laws nor a well approved police can secure the ends of justice and maintain order unless they are cordially supported by the moral sense of the people. To this point laws will be operative, but not beyond. Respect the law, and sheriffs and constables will not dare neglect them. It requires courage on the part of a conscientious officer to enforce the law against desperate men under any condition of society; but when public sentiment sides with the criminal, or gives the officer a cold and indifferent approval, it requires more moral heroism than most of men possess to encounter the responsibility. Very likely our laws need mending. It is possible that many who hold judicial and executive offices are timorous and unfaithful. We are very sure that a higher, healthier moral tone is the want of our State. When the people assert that the law shall no longer be a dead letter on the statute book; when men are chosen because of their integrity, to be the custodians of peace and good order; when the officer, while on the track of the offender, is assured of the approval and support of every good man in the State or county; then the law will be authoritative, and the officers of the law will become a "terror to evil-doers." The desperate tragedies in which our best citizens feel compelled to act a part, will then no longer add to the charge of lawlessness made against our State. The law, no longer obstructed in its proper channel, will cease to burst the safeguards thrown around it, and disturb other interests, while it overwhelms the criminal. The unfaithful officer should be held to strict account for failing to enforce the law; but society must know that it shares the culpability of inefficient officers when it withholds from them that moral support which alone will give dignity to the law and authority to those who are commanded to execute its sanctions.

The Mayor of a town in New Jersey refuses to enforce the law closing liquor stores on Sunday, "because it would deprive a large class of what they consider a religious liberty." This is a new style of piety. We have no doubt that both dealer and guzzler worship devoutly at this shrine. Yet, to consider dram-drinking a religion and dram-selling a matter of conscience is putting the thing in a very new light. No doubt many of them will die for their religion. A monument of whisky casks and beer barrels emptied by their pious efforts would be a fitting tribute to the martyrs of such a faith. Though such a plea has an exceedingly queer look, we must admit the zeal of the devotees of the bungalow. More men to-day in the United States risk death for toddy than there are Christians who would enter the martyr's flame for their religion.

The fashionable churches in New York and other cities are going into summer quarters. We see it stated that the preachers and churches which have done the largest share of work during the rest of the year do not find it necessary to seek a vacation in the summer. More men and women die at this season than in cool weather, and they need religion with its helps and comforts all the same.

A CHRISTIAN oratory belonging to the fifth century, is said to have been found at Macao, China. Evidently a relic of the labors of the Nestorian Christian missionaries of that date. It is thought that more remains of their writings will be found, which will throw light on the labors of the early Christian church at that period.

REV. E. D. PITTS, D.D.

Dr. Pitts passed through our city this week on his way to the Centennial. His special object in this visit to the Great Exhibition is to attend the Centennial Educational Institute which opened the 5th of this month. Dr. Pitts is one of four Southern educators selected to discuss themes before the Institute. The others honored by this choice are Dr. Henderson, of Kentucky; Dr. Cravens, of Trinity College, N. C.; and Rev. G. W. F. Price, of Huntsville College, Alabama. The theme that will be discussed by Dr. Pitts, will be "the study of English classics." The choice is an admirable one, as this has been a favorite field of investigation and instruction with the Dr. for a number of years.

The Educational Institute will prove possibly one of those departments of the Centennial which will leave more important and lasting benefits than others of a more sensational character. All the different modes of education, from the primary school to the University curriculum, will be represented and illustrated. Text books of all kinds from the old horn book to the latest publication; apparatus for every department, school furniture of every style, and meeting the demands of every grade of instruction—including the kindergarten and object lesson series—will be open to the inspection and study of the teachers.

While in attendance on the institute, Dr. Pitts proposes to bestow special attention to the Normal system. He has devoted a number of years to this department and will be able to enrich himself by the results of the studies and experience of the best educators of Europe and America, which will be represented in person or by production at the institute.

To the South this department of instruction is of special importance at this period of our history. It is high time that we were passing from that state of intellectual dependence on other sections which so long has been our damage and reproach. The South must provide its own teachers. So long as another region provides our text-books and teachers, they will mould the thought and shape the character of the people. We must assert our independence, and provide for our future, or remain the vassals of another people.

Dr. Pitts has promised us a series of articles relating to the special field in which he is so deeply interested, which will be both interesting and profitable to our readers.

The church, generally, regrets to hear that Rev. James A. Duncan, D.D., has been compelled to resign the presidency of Randolph-Macon College, Va., on account of failing health. Has it ever been estimated how many lives it costs to build up a first-class college? The task is one of herculean proportions; and with meagre patronage, deficient appliances, old debts to pay off, new apparatus to buy, faculty to salary, with all the duties of the presidency to perform, is enough to put any man in a premature grave.

It being reported that the Rev. Dr. Burrows, of the Broadway Baptist Church, recently in Richmond commended with the "Campbellites," the Atlanta Christian Index, a Baptist paper, took him roughly to task about it. Perhaps the doctor did not know the difference between said "Campbellites" and his own church. There is a difference, we are sure; but it puzzles some people to make it out.

A little company of Protestants in Moral, Mexico, resolved to build a church. Being weak in wealth as well as in numbers, their first plan was to build a small adobe house. This they reconsidered, saying "We want to let our neighbors know that the evangelical religion is to be permanent in Mexico," and proceeded to build a church of stone. We have seen several old field meeting houses in Texas which, according to this interpretation, indicated that the people who lived in them expected to immigrate to a new land or find a better religion.







Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 29, 76.

A SIMILE.

There are two rivers of the West, Springing from neighboring lakes. One to the southward takes its course, One to the northward takes its course. One to the southward takes its course, One to the northward takes its course.

Correspondence.

The Demurrer.

A characteristic representative man from Yankeedom sees fit to assail the writer with the usual conceit and venom of the crystalized civilization which he symbolizes, and by a fatuous metonymy he substitutes the "hate" of the writer and the civilization he represents for his own.

YOUNG'S POSTOFFICE, July 1.—I have been a subscriber to some one of our church papers since 1830. I cannot do without one. Some people think differently; but, though seventy years old, I would work by hard day's work to pay for my paper before I would do without it.

GAINESVILLE, July 3.—My people are pleased with the ADVOCATE, especially the manly fight it makes against the devil clothed in humanity. It is not the thunder, but the lightning that burns; let us have another ball of fire thrown among those religious dancers—so called.—JNO. B. SMITH.

WHITE ROCK, July 1.—It is a good lick struck when you throw hot shot into those sinks of iniquity.—W. P. READ.

The Past and the Present.

What sad memories cluster around that one little word, past? Dead pleasures, hopes and joys flit ghost-like before the enchanted vision, but only to throw their pall over the sad heart. To the weary spirit, happy would it be, could Lethe's stream wash out all trace of the past; or at least I often feel so!

What cries do I hear in yonder house across the street? I enter to find a poor widowed mother dying of privation and fatigue, and four helpless children clinging to their only earthly hope. Now, the idea first strikes me to found an asylum for the destitute. Ah yes, now do I begin to realize that I am on a higher plane of life.

Thus will our lives ever be if we forget self in doing good to poor suffering humanity. Not all may be able to give material aid; but all can give kind words, sympathy and encouragement. How much lightened are the burdens of light by a little sympathy. The poor may help the poor. Could all the human family have correct views of this life and of the spirit land now but dimly shadowed forth to mortal eyes, and act upon those views, this world would indeed be a realization of Sir Thomas Moore's "Utopia."

HELEN CLARK, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, 1876.

Revival.

The revival spirit, like a wave of the sea, is rolling over the Clinton circuit. Last Monday night, one week ago, I closed a meeting at Shiloh, which resulted in two valuable accessions to the church. The church was much revived, and the congregations were large till the close. Here I had no help of the ministerial order; consequently, I had to discontinue the meeting. Hot weather and corpulency are not congenial spirits.

CLINTON, July 14, 1876. The attendance on different State S. S. Conventions discover a growing interest in these movements.

Waco for Jesus.

The revival meeting is still in progress under Maj. Penn. There have been about three hundred conversions at the Baptist church. A good meeting is in progress at the Methodist College under the leadership of the Rev. M. H. Wells—a union meeting. Up to this time over sixty conversions. I never saw such a religious influence before in this country; old men and young, old ladies and young; in fact whole families are coming to Christ.

The Rev. Samuel King, O. S. P., is rendering valuable services; Dr. Modrell, C. P., was with us a few days and was a blessing to the meeting. Bro. Wells will give you a full detail when the meeting closes. The organ with an "obedient choir" has been used all the time, which is rather unusual in revivals. All my prejudices, (if I had any) are gone in this line; we praise him with the "organ." The language of all our hearts is,

All hail the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall— Bring forth the royal diadem And crown him Lord of all.

HOWELL L. TAYLOR.

Columbus District Conference.

The District Conference for Columbus Mission District convened at Columbus on Friday, July 15th, 1876. All the traveling preachers in the district were present, while but few local preachers or lay delegates were in attendance. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we recommend to the patronage of our people the schools under the care of our Conference. And while we endorse the Southwestern University, the Andrew Female College and Chappell Hill Female College, we would more especially recommend the Female College at Chappell Hill as especially deserving our warmest admiration and most hearty support.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in its attacks upon the vices and immoralities of the day, and cheerfully recommend it to all our people and will use every endeavor to promote its welfare.

Resolved, That we as preachers in charge of the various fields of labor in the bounds of the district indicate a very great want of spirituality on the part of the degree our people neglect family prayers, and the special means afforded to our church; and whereas some of the charges are reported as indulging in worldly amusements and such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus; and in others the congregations are small to a discouraging extent; and, taking it all in all, the reports show a most unfortunate, if not appalling state of affairs; in view of which, be it

Resolved, That we as preachers in charge of the various fields of labor, and as laymen and local preachers, pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to induce our people to come out to public worship, attend upon the private means of grace, and desist from attending upon places of sinful diversions. Be it further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this District Conference the time has arrived when, if our people will not conform to the requirements of the Discipline, its provisions should be enforced against them. Be it still further

Resolved, That we do most heartily condemn the practice of members of the church attending so-called fairs, where horse-racing is encouraged; and church fairs, where raffling is allowed; and we do most earnestly protest against our members attending public balls, theaters and circuses, as well as Mardi Gras, Mai-Fest and Volks-Fests celebrations; and playing at cards even for amusement. Be it also

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavors to revive class-meetings throughout the entire bounds of the district.

Resolved, That each preacher and laymen here present pledges himself to use all diligence to raise the

full amount of the assessment on their respective field of labor for missionary purposes.

C. J. LANE, C. W. THOMAS.

The Sunday-school reports show that the preachers were alive to their successful conduct, and that several new schools have been organized during the year.

But it was painful to hear the financial report; all the preachers have been poorly paid, and yet are cheerful; what manner of men have we in the ministry. Dr. Archer was appointed to address the ADVOCATE; he yielded very reluctantly to the appointment.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this District Conference that any of our brethren neglecting attendance upon the public services of the house of God, and Quarterly and District Conferences, to attend Masonic and Old Fellow Lodges, Grange and Temperance meetings, do greatly err.

C. J. LANE, P. W. ARCHER.

Caddo Grove Circuit.

Perhaps the friends of Zion would be glad to hear from this portion of the Northwest Texas Conference; hence I write you a few lines for publication. My second quarterly meeting embraced the 17th and 18th of last month. Bro. W. C. Young, our presiding elder, was at his post, and preached with power and demonstration of the spirit. We had a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord. The people of God rejoiced in hope of the glory of God. Sinners were deeply interested, and wept bitterly in consequence of their sins. The meeting was not protracted; but we hope that the seed sown will have its desired effect upon the hearts of the people. The work of the Lord is prospering, and we hope to reap a bountiful harvest before conference.

We had a Sunday-school picnic on the 5th of May. The school was addressed by Bro. Wm. Price, and all—both old and young—were perfectly delighted. This school (at Marysville) is one of the best in the State. It does not go into winter quarters; it has been kept up regularly for six years. The school is superintended by Bro. Smith. He is the right man in the right place. The teachers are punctual and zealous in the cause which they have espoused. Bro. Lewis' class represented, in prose, the catalogue of Christian graces; every part was appropriate, and well performed. The music was conducted by Bro. Lacey. The musical department of this school will compare favorably with any other in the State. Bro. John, I am satisfied that your heart would rejoice to hear us sing.

Our camp-meeting will be held at Caddo Grove, commencing at night, 4th of August, and will continue through the ensuing week. We respectfully solicit ministerial aid. Ministers will be provided for, but all others are expected to provide for themselves, as the meeting will be a self-sustaining one.

ISAAC N. REEVES, P. C.

Paris District Conference.

By request of Paris District Conference, I send you a brief synopsis of its proceedings:

Conference convened at Honey Grove, Wednesday, June 21, 1876. Rev. J. H. McLean, Presiding Elder, present and presiding. Conference was opened with religious services by the President, E. J. Shelton was elected secretary. All the charges in the district were represented by the pastors except three. The attendance of local preachers and lay delegates was small. The conference did not raise the usual committees, but directed the pastors to hand to the secretary statistical reports of their charges. Only four responded; hence I cannot present a satisfactory report. I can state, however, that all the various interests of the church were duly considered, and resolutions expressing the sense of the conference with reference to the most important were adopted. The pastors reported encouragingly with regard to the spiritual condition of the church. In most of the charges there was an increase of membership, and increased interest in the social meetings of the church. The Sunday-school cause was recognized as a vital interest of the church. Our own literature was endorsed and recommended. A deficiency in church houses and parsonages was reported. An effort is being made by the presiding elder to establish a district parsonage, with promise of success, and an increased interest was manifested in the building of circuit parsonages. Our church papers were heartily endorsed, especially the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, with reference to which the following resolutions were adopted, to-wit:

1. That we approve the editorial management of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. 2. That we will zealously endeavor to increase its circulation in our charges and among the people generally. 3. That these resolutions be published in the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Owing to the stringency of the times, the financial reports were meager; but the outlook was more encouraging. The High School enterprise, inaugurated two years ago by Paris District Conference, has passed from under the control of the conference. Financial embarrassment, which the executive committee could not control, forced a surrender to a joint stock company. The facts were reported, the committee exonerated and discharged. E. J. Shelton, Young Burgher, W. J. Swain and Rev. D. M. Clower were elected lay delegates to the ensuing session of the North Texas Annual Conference, Reserves—Rev. J. H. Shaw, O. C. Connor, J. W. Hardison and W. W. Cobb. Sylvan or Blossom Prairie Depot, in Sylvan circuit, to be determined by the presiding elder, was selected as the place for the meeting of the next District Conference. E. J. SHELTON, REXFORD, TEXAS, July 1, 1876. To the President and Members of Paris District Conference: We learn that Bro W. R. Lay, a local deacon and member of this district conference, was brutally murdered, June 13, 1876. Resolved, That we recognize in the death of Bro. Lay the fact that the community in which he resided has lost a good and useful citizen, the church a faithful and efficient minister, and his family an affectionate husband and father. Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and children of Bro. Lay our heartfelt condolence and sympathy. Resolved, That the secretary of this conference be requested to furnish Sister Lay a copy of these resolutions, and that the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE be requested to publish them. (Signed) D. M. BROCTOR, L. B. ELLIS, D. M. CLOWER, L. P. SMITH, Committee. E. J. SHELTON, Sec'y. HONEY GROVE, TEXAS, JUNE 21, 1876. Waco District Conference. RESOLUTIONS ON CHURCH PERIODICALS. Resolved 1, That it is the sense of this district conference that greater diligence should be shown by our ministry and membership in the circulation and reading of our church literature than is exhibited by the reports before us; and that we will endeavor to increase our sympathy and co-operation with our publishers; not only as a mark of our devotion to our church, but as a means, under God, of enlightening, indoctrinating and saving our people. Resolved 2, That we approve the course of the editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in his manly defense of civil and religious rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the land; and, satisfied with his editorial ability and devotion to the interests of the church, we will not countenance the spirit of fault-finding, as indicated by the complaints of a few of our brethren. Resolved 3, That the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE should be in every Methodist family; and that we will aid by all prudent measures to increase its circulation. Resolved 4, That we will encourage and recommend the circulation of the Christian Advocate, published at Nashville, and the Southern Quarterly Review, published in the interests of our church at Baltimore, Md., by Bledsoe and Herrick. CORPUS CHRISTI, July 5.—Thinking it might be of interest to your readers to know how church matters are progressing in this extensive portion of Texas, I will, with your indulgence, give an account of the District Conference which convened in Rockport on the 29th of June: Rev. A. F. Cox, P. E., presided with satisfaction. There were present: Revs. C. M. Rogers, Corpus Christi; N. W. Keith, Beeville circuit; Gabe Cocks, Helena circuit; H. G. Horton, Goliad circuit; E. G. Davall, Oakville circuit; J. Hunnicut, Rockport circuit; C. R. Shappard, Nueces River Mission; A. H. Sutherland, Mexican Work. Nearly all the fields of labor gave evidences of progress. Especially worthy of mention are Corpus Christi and Helena; in each of which many additions to the church have occurred. The church-houses and parsonages have been improved and old debts paid. Each of the preachers had an opportunity to display their talents, and did it in a creditable manner. 1. That we approve the editorial

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Rev. C. M. Rogers, as is well known in Western Texas, is a preacher of much more than ordinary ability. He is also a practical man, and manages the financial part of his work on business principles. The astonishment of your correspondent was excited at the wonderful pulpit ability of Mr. H. G. Horton. When I say that his effort on Sunday at 11 o'clock was superior to anything I have heard in Texas, some idea may be formed of his strength, especially as former correspondent enjoyed the pulpit ministrations, for several months, of the editor of the TEXAS ADVOCATE. Mr. Horton ought to be in charge of one of the best city pulpits, and would shine as a star of the first magnitude anywhere. The conference was creditable. In this letter I would also mention the Sunday-school display, in connection with the Centennial at Corpus Christi. Rev. Mr. Rogers has built up the Corpus school from a sickly infant to a large and healthy manhood. The Sunday-school was the feature of the Centennial. The addresses of Mr. E. A. Atlee, Revs. Rogers and Sutherland, were listened to with interest by a very large assembly. Mr. Sutherland is the Presiding Elder of the Mexican District, and reports nearly three hundred accessions. He is very reasonably elated with past success, and hopeful for the future.

The centennial demonstration was creditable to the citizens of Corpus Christi. Good order and good fellowship prevailed throughout. Wm. Hayden, jr., the Mayor, presided; and both, in his official capacity as Mayor and as orator, did himself much honor. Only one accident occurred: Mr. Stanley Welch, "orator of the day," had his right arm torn off by the premature discharge of a cannon during the centennial salute, and was thus prevented from delivering his address.—H. GLOZE.

HELENA, July 12, 1876.—I have thought of writing to the ADVOCATE for some time to tell of the good things that the Lord has been doing for us away out here in the West Texas Conference. At our second Quarterly Conference held at Ridgelyville, we protracted the religious services for sixteen nights except Saturdays and Sundays, where we held meeting both night and day. The Lord was with us. The church was made strong in the Lord, the work moved steadily on, about twenty-five souls were converted and fifteen additions made to the Methodist Church. The next meeting was a protracted one held at Helena, and continued nineteen days. The Lord manifested himself as our help; the church was again clad with divine power, went to work, was made stronger, sinners felt, trembled, cried for mercy; were pointed the Lamb of God, believed on Him and were saved. There were at this meeting some thirty conversions, twenty-one additions to the church of our choice. Our third quarterly meeting was held on the Escondido; our presiding elder was with us, as he had been at each of his other appointments. The Lord met the presiding elder, and (other ministerial brethren) the church, and the world; and as a matter of course, there were results of good to us. Some fifteen to twenty we hope were converted; fifteen joined us, and O, how the smiles of the Master did cheer the hearts of his children. How good is the Lord and how much to be praised. Near twenty persons have joined the Baptist church from these meetings. "This also is good."

Now, Bro. John, what ought we to do, seeing that the Lord has bestowed these His benefits upon us? Ought we not with David "take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." My soul is full of earnest desire for the promotion of the cause of Christ; but I will not give indulgence to my overflowing emotions now.—WM. G. COCKE.

A REAL Christian seldom sees a defect in his neighbor. A pure lake reflects the beautiful sky, the clouds and the whole overhanging trees; but when it is ruffled it reflects nothing that is pure. A bad man seldom sees a good trait in his neighbor. An imperfect glass reflects nothing correctly, but shows its own deficiency. A perfect mirror reflects nothing but bright and pure images.

THAT was a shrewd girl, and not devoid of sense either, who remarked, when other girls were making fun of her short skirts, and affected to be much shocked at the exhibition thereof at a party:—"If you'd only pull up your dresses about your necks, where they ought to be, they'd be as short as mine!" She was not troubled any more.

"MARIA," observed Mr. Halcomb as he was putting on his clothes, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now, no way; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch then, an' I'll carry it around with me. I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 29, 76

Feeding a Horse.

The Chubbs and the Diggs were close neighbors, living quietly and peacefully a few miles away from the bustle and noise of the great metropolis.

"The old woman and I think of running on for a few days to the centennial opening."

"Well, that's nice. I hope you'll have a good time."

"By the way, Chubbs, will you look after my horse while I am gone?" asked Diggs, pleasantly.

"Now Chubbs knew no more about taking care of a horse than he did of the Keely motor; but, being of a hopeful nature and accommodating disposition, he answered:

"Why, certainly, with pleasure."

"Then I'll send him over to your barn in the morning; you'll find him as playful as a kitten," said Diggs, laughingly.

"I am glad of that," replied Mr. Chubbs, feeling that he must say something. "There's nothing like a kittenish horse for my taste."

"And just exercise him a little if you have time, will you?" inquired Diggs, affectionately, as he shook hands.

"Just what I was going to propose," said Chubbs, winking one eye, to convey the impression that his whole life had been devoted to the study of horse-flesh.

The next evening on his return from business to his vine and fig tree, Mrs. Chubbs informed him that the horse and some feed had arrived that afternoon, and were in the barn.

"All right. I'll attend to his case after I get my dinner," he observed, carelessly.

"He looks kind of wild," remarked his wife, leading the way into the house.

Chubbs was sorry he looked wild. He had read "Mazepa," and other wild horse tales, which made him, on the whole, regret this trait in his new charge; but he shook his head knowingly, and said:

"Wild is he? I'll soon tame him, I fancy."

After dinner Chubbs started for the barn. He walked very slowly, arranging what he should say to the animal, and how he should act; and by the time he reached the barn he had his programme mapped out as smooth and plain as a bald head.

On entering he took a long look at the horse, and the latter returned the compliment by glancing at him.

Chubbs photographed him on his mind as a big, black horse, with ears pointing towards his tail, a sarcastic look in his eyes, and a mouth that no alligator need have been ashamed of for size.

The horse, who was hoisting oats into himself like a steam elevator, paid no attention to his remarks; and he was softly approaching his head with the bucket of water, when the beast edged over and stepped on his foot with a weight that seemed to mash every bone in it.

"Whoop! O, Mercy! Get off me!" he shouted, pouring the pail of water over himself, while his eyes bulged out with pain like a Fulton Market lobster's.

When the playful brute did get off Chubbs' foot, he varied the performance somewhat by crushing him up against the side of the stall, and trying to flatten him out to the thickness of a sheet of paper.

"Ow! ow! ouch!" gasped the unfortunate victim, dropping the pail and kicking the horse on the legs.

"The clatter of the pail amongst his feet seemed to change the beast's intentions; for, moving to one side a few inches, he felt around for it carefully with his left hind leg, and sent it whizzing past Chubbs' head as if it had been shot out of a fifteen-inch rifle cannon.

"My goodness! I'll be killed!" he exclaimed, shutting his eyes and starting for the door, but the increased brute suddenly humped up his back, shot out that left hind foot again, and kicked Chubbs just below where his superior buttons were sewed on, hard enough to shatter and the Constitution of the United States. And the worthy gentleman, after turning a handspring and narrowly butting his brains out against the wall, collapsed into a very angry and bruised heap of dirty and torn clothing.

When he returned to consciousness a few moments later, he hobbled over to the house and remarked to his wife, as she was bathing his bruised face with camphor.

"I'd sooner be blown up in a steamboat explosion, run over by a railroad train, clubbed by a policeman, and bitten by a mad dog, than attend that horse another day."

A darkey, from a livery stable in the village, has been contracted with to feed the kittenish horse, and Chubbs strongly thinks of purchasing a full grown tigress for Diggs to look after, when he gets ready to go to the Centennial.—Exchange.

WESLEYAN Female Institute, Staunton, Virginia.

Will begin its twenty-seventh Annual Session, Sept. 21, 1876. Rev. W. A. Harris, D. D., President.

Modern Languages taught and spoken in the College by a European Teacher. Music by able Professors and Teachers.

Buildings elegant—furnished by the purest materials, containing the most magnificent scenery, and combining such varied attractions as to make it one of the most delightful college homes in the Union.

Great economy and simplicity of dress is required. A simple, uniform is worn. No unnecessary expense allowed. Strict economy practiced to limited expenses of pupils.

From Bishop E. M. Morris, D. D. The Wesleyan Female Institute, located at Staunton, Virginia, under the presidency of Rev. W. A. Harris, is, in my judgment, one of the best institutions for young ladies in the South.

Terms for the Entire Collegiate Year. Board and tuition in the Collegiate Course, \$210.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE! EMORY, P. O. VIRGINIA

The Collegiate Year for 1876-77 begins on the 14th of September next. It is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each; the first closing January 31st, and the second beginning February 1, 1877.

FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, deposited with the President at the beginning of the year, we will give to a student for the forty weeks, his Tuition, Board, Fuel, Rooming, Washing, Library and Contingent Fees.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Missouri. This popular and growing Institution belongs to the M. E. Church, South, and is conducted in accordance with the purest Christian principles.

EDUCATIONAL.

Arkansas Female College!

---LOCATED AT---

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Will open its Third Annual Session on Monday, Sept. 4, 1876.

The Collegiate Year consists of Forty School Weeks, or Ten Terms of Twenty School Weeks each.

The College is owned and managed by the Three Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, in Arkansas, and is chartered by the Legislature with full powers.

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks each: Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in Primary Department, \$115.

Extra Branches. (All of which are optional with Parent or Guardian.) Instruction in Music—Piano, Harp, Guitar, Organ, or Violin each, \$20.

Advantages not offered by other Schools: 1. No extra charge for any Ancient or Modern Language.

2. Free instruction in Drawing to the whole school, through Krumb's right and curved lines and their combination into figures.

3. Free instruction for half an hour each day, to the whole school, in singing by note; the student being taught from black-board and note-book to read music at sight, and to sing the most difficult as well as the simplest compositions.

4. Free instruction to the whole school, to take work in the mathematics and sciences. No charge for the use of any manual instrument in the College.

5. For further particulars and large, beautiful Catalogue address: Rev. L. M. Lewis, D. D., Pres't, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ninth Annual Session OF THE TEXAS Military Institute! COMMENCES Wednesday, September 6, 1876.

ACADEMIC STAFF: COL. JOHN G. JAMES, Superintendent and Professor Mathematics.

MAJ. H. H. DUNWIDDIE, Professor Physics, Drawing, etc.

COL. F. W. JAMES, Commandant Cadets and Professor Military Engineering and Tactics.

MAJ. W. L. BRIDGEMAN, Ph. D., Professor Languages, History and Literature.

CAPT. W. H. TALLEY, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and English.

J. R. SHIFFERD, M. D., Surgeon. LEWIS J. A. BAKER, Adjutant. LUCAS A. WILES, Quartermaster.

27 A full Scientific, Classical and Mathematical course of instruction, with Military Drills and Discipline adapted to Military duties in no way conflict with studies.

TERMS PER SESSION—FORTY WEEKS: Board and Tuition, \$475.

For Catalogue, address: COL. JOHN G. JAMES, Supt., Austin, Texas.

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL! Amherst Court House, Va.

H. A. Strode, (M.A., M.D., LL.D., LL.M., Ph.D.) Principal and Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Strictly Preparatory to the University of Virginia. Students are received late over ten years of age; those under fifteen are separated from the other pupils and are specially provided for as needing more care and supervision.

WARD'S SEMINARY in the healthy and beautiful city of Nashville, Tennessee. Testimonials from patrons—many of them eminent men in almost every Southern and several Northern States—can be given.

Educate your Daughters. Nashville, Tennessee. PARENTS having daughters to send off the 1st of September next will not find a school of higher scholastic advantages, or more careful faculty training than

EDUCATIONAL.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY,

Nashville, Tennessee.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OPENS September 1st, 1876.

Cost of Grounds, Building, Library and Apparatus, \$200,000. Permanent Endowment, \$500,000. Summer Session, \$20,000.

The University is organized in Four Departments: The Department of Philosophy, Science, and Literature, with ten professors and two tutors.

Board and Lodging, with fuel and lights, can be had in approved families, or private boarding houses, at from \$10 to \$20 per month. Ministers of the gospel, of any church, will be admitted to any school in the Academic and Biblical Departments free of tuition fees.

FARMERS' COLLEGE. College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Full term opens SEPTEMBER 4, 1876. Ladies and gentlemen admitted to all classes, and may take all or any part of the course.

MACHINERY. JOHN A. MILLER, CHAS. H. HUSSEY, L. DENNIS, R. B. BENNETT, F. W. ZELLE, W. W. BERRY.

Miller, Billups & Co., CELEBRATED John Billups Cotton Gin.

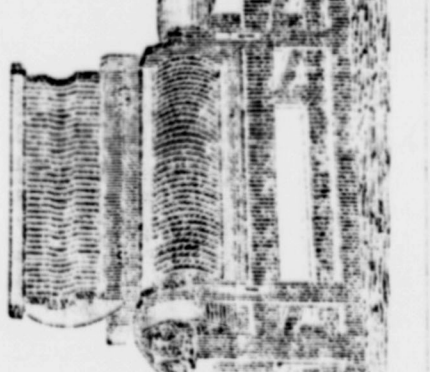
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Manufacturers of LANE & BODLEY, John and Water Sts., Cincinnati.

Plantation Machinery For Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, etc. send for our illustrated Catalogue.

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R. K. CHATHAM, MANUFACTURER, offers the celebrated Cotton Gins and Corn Mills of this city, to sell the best. All work promptly guaranteed.

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MASSILLON MACHINES. RUSSELL & CO. MASSILLON, OHIO. MISCELLANEOUS.

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Agents for the most popular brands of FAMILY FLOUR. Houston, Tex. April 23-30.

E. A. FRESHMAN & BROS., ADVERTISING AGENTS.

190 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper. Estimates furnished free. Send for circular.

Gold Rings

We send a plain gold ring (engagement or wedding ring) with our first-class watch on receipt of \$10. Price very reasonable. In ordering mention the name of the paper.

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MANUFACTURER OF Saddles and Harness

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A. SUMNER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Keep the largest and most complete assortment of PIANOS and ORGANS to be found in any Music House in the country.

708 & 710 LOCUST STREET, SAINT LOUIS.

TOTAL ECLIPSE COTTON GIN! WITH OR WITHOUT CONDENSER. P. C. SAWYER, Patentee and Manufacturer.

Patented June 23, 1874. Patent renewed December 8, 1874. Patent pending on last improvement. Patent effected for our Condenser.

This Gin with last improvement was first tested at the Georgia State Fair, held at Macon, Oct. 1874, where it totally eclipsed, and was awarded the Premium, a Fifty Dollar gold Medal, over the following gins, its competitors: Gullett's, Brown's, Needles' Tooth, Massey's, and Findlay's "L. N. L." The following is the result of the test trial, and the estimated result at said trial officially recorded:

Table with columns: Cotton Gins, Number of Entries, No. Saws, Capacity of Saws, etc. It compares various gin models like Sawyer's, Massey's, and Findlay's.

Estimated result of ginning 1500 pounds of seed cotton on each of the above named gins, taking the result of the trial as per the judges' report above given.

Table with columns: Gin, Time for ginning 1500 lbs. Seed Cotton, Seed Proportion of Lint to Seed Cotton, etc. It compares the performance of different gin models.

It will be seen from the above that Massey's Gin beat the "Eclipse" two and a half minutes in ginning 1500 pounds of seed cotton, but at a loss in yield of 25 pounds lint, being a loss of \$3.25 per bale of 1500 pounds seed cotton, at the price of cotton lint at the time, viz: 12 cents.

Improved Wrought-Iron Reeling Screw Cotton Presses. We now make only the largest size—two foot. Every press warranted up to two years.

C. C. C. The Complete Cotton Cleaner, A New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginner.



W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston.



No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JULY 29, 76.

Secular Matters.

A YOUNG man, said to be now living in Missouri—but the town in New England which witnessed his bringing up is not stated—is very anxious to know, this Centennial year, how many books of the Bible did George Washington write?

It is reported that Don Carlos is to be made King of Cuba and Porto Rico. This would indicate that the calamities of that unhappy island have not reached their lowest depths. The rule of Spain has been bad from the beginning, but it seems that bad may be made worse.

THE Director of United States mint says the coinage the next fiscal year will amount to \$22,000,000. At this rate there will be more silver for making change than greenbacks. We are not sorry. Much of the fractional currency looks like it had the itch.

A letter from Mrs. Florence E. Pipkin informs us of the death of her bright little boy. Speaking of it, she says: "I have been sadly afflicted in the loss of my only child, with typhoid fever; but I trust God that there is now a stronger tie than ever which binds my heart to heaven, and I do hope one day to meet my little boy there."

CAN not our brethren so manage that we will receive only one report of the same conference, revival, etc. By concert of action in choosing some special one to send us the reports, much trouble would be saved. We now frequently publish several reports of the same revival or conference. We have not space to spare for repetitions.

A YOUNG lady in Cincinnati whose mind evidently runs in that direction has constructed a table showing a woman's chances of marriage between the ages of 14 and 40, said to be based on ages at which a thousand women were married. It gives a girl of 14, 32 chances; a young lady of 20 or 21 has 233 chances; while one of 39 has but four. We give these facts so that the older girls may not risk the chances left them.

At the Centennial opening one of the leading ladies of Philadelphia so far as culture, wealth and social position are concerned wore a dress costing only fifty cents. It consisted of ten yards of four cent calico with ten cents worth of trimming. It was made by the hands of the wearer. If the ladies of this land would copy this example we would soon cease to hear the cry hard times. The men will follow the example when the girls show the way. Women can do what they will, but the will is the point where the trouble always comes in.

PATENTS issued to citizens of Texas for the week ending, July 14, 1876, furnished for the ADVOCATE from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law in patent cases and solicitors for patents, trade marks and designs: 178,898. Plovs, Francis R. Bell, Marshall. [Filed April 25, 1876.] 179,380. Hawk-traps, Joseph White, Anderson. Filed May 1, 1876.] 179,359. Coffee-pots, W. H. Sherwood, Waco. [Filed May 1, 1876.]

A WASHINGTON lady recently appeared in company in a calico dress. She expected everybody to say, "What an economical and prudent matron this is." "If all the ladies of the land would copy by her example, what a reform would follow to be sure?" Instead of that, she heard her friends say, with startled looks, "Good gracious! what has your husband been doing?" Discouraged by this reception of her economy, she has abandoned calico and gone back to silk.

"E. AND O. E." In reading communications in the ADVOCATE please consider the above as applicable. It stands for "errors and omissions excepted." We read proof by copy—when we can decipher the copy. Some people think that indifferent chirography is an evidence of a quick intellect. Our correspondents are at liberty to indulge that illusion; but we warn them that if they sow in hieroglyphics they must expect to reap much nonsense. If you want what you write to appear as you write it, let it be plainly written. We cannot afford to waste time, patience or postage in sending proof-sheets.

EVERYBODY is talking about the hot weather. Every man you meet will very gravely communicate the intelligence that "it is a very hot day," as though people had not the acuteness to make the discovery themselves; yet, our Southern sun is mild in comparison to that of other places. We see it stated that in New York one night last week 3000 persons slept in the Bathing Park. Whole families, men, women, children, and babies made sleeping groups on the grass. Their close tenement houses were like hot ovens. Let us be thankful for the cool night breezes of Texas. We could furnish fresh air for all the lungs now loaded with the poisoned atmosphere of that great city, and not miss it.

CAPE MAY LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

STOCKTON HOUSE, July 19, 1876.

For a while I have left the "hot, healthy, and hospitable city" of Philadelphia, and am at the Stockton House, Cape May, the largest hotel on the Atlantic coast. I find many here who have fled for a season from the Centennial sirocco in Fairmont Park, while others avail themselves of the excursion facilities offered by the West Jersey Railroad to make a brief visit to the Cape, get a gasp of fresh air, and take a dip in the ocean; returning if they desire, the same day. In contrast with the scant attendance at the Centennial Exposition there seems to be about a very large number of summer tourists who have bought excursion tickets sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and they appear to be "taking in," pretty generally, in their course, the popular health and pleasure resorts in New England, the Middle States, Virginia, and the Dominion of Canada, combining travel, pleasure, and hygiene, with the intention of deferring till autumn their visit to the Centennial Exposition.

Cape May is a pretty village of hotels and churches, and cottages, having a permanent winter population of about 1200; its transient summer population, is, of course, not easy to estimate. Two small daily papers, the Star, and the Herald, are published here; devoted chiefly to advertising the attractions of the place and social gossip. The churches are five in number, representing the Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations.

The steamer Richard Stockton makes three trips each week between this place and Philadelphia, but the Cape can be most conveniently reached by the West Jersey Railroad, which runs four daily passenger trains at excursion rates, making the trip in about three hours, thus giving the visitor an opportunity to try his strength with Old Ocean, and return to the city by evening. There are many hotels and boarding houses here, chief among which is the Stockton House, the largest as well as the most commodious hotel on our long Atlantic coast. It is within a few yards of the ocean's edge, and has bathing rooms attached. The discrete bather will have his valuables taken and checked in the hotel office, where he will receive a ticket which entitles him to a bathing habit, hat, shirt and pantaloons, (the same with very slight changes in cut for ladies,) and a little 66¢ feet apartment in which to make his toilet for the sea. There are three or four hundred of these boxes, built in rows like pigeon holes, with aies running between each, containing a wooden seat, hooks on which to hang clothing, and a bucket of water to wash the sand off the feet after returning from the bath. If you are of the male persuasion, you don a coarse blue woollen sleeveless shirt, and pantaloons of the same material, reaching just below the knee. If it is your first time, you will perhaps be a little embarrassed, but you will soon be reassured by that most reassuring of all facts—that no lady or gentleman is dressed any better than you are. You walk barefoot over the dry sand till you reach the margin where the waves, made furious and yeasty by the resistance of the shore, reef and foam in a way that the "golaiohis balanos" of Homer so well expresses. Now, if you are a woman, and cannot swim, you will hesitate and simply extend your toe for the ocean to kiss; but you do not know the treacherous old mystery: you thought you were safe on terra firma—but he has slipped you as high as the knees, and before you have time to scream the wave has melted in to the sand and you are on dry land again. So on you begin to like it; the ocean is rude but clean. After two or three trials you go a few steps further and stoop as the waves come in so that they may strike you about the waist and shoulders. But, to enjoy the surf thoroughly, one must not be afraid of water; wade in until it reaches your waist; when a big wave comes, jump up; it will assist you, and the sea that was on to the beach, and leave you in shallow water; but keep a lookout or the next wave may take you unawares and pitch you fifteen feet heels over head. They are not regular, it is impossible to time their approach; eternal vigilance is the price of uprightness (perpendicularity). The ocean is a great leveler; he is not at all conventional, and knows nothing of the usages and courtesies of polite society; he will treat the commonest plebeian and the most aristocratic society belle precisely alike, and very probably will throw them together in most absurd situations if they, as is often the case, are close together in the water. It is almost impossible for caricature to exaggerate the ridiculous appearance of men and women in wet clinging bathing dresses; truth is more grotesque than artistic fiction.

THE card of Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Va., is in another column.

A GRADUATE wants a position as teacher. See card.

THE Hollins Institute, Botetourt Springs, Va., is a candidate for Texas patronage. See card.

THE Roanoke College, of Salem, Va., opens Sept. 6th. Among its students the past year were twenty-four from Texas. See card.

SEND for catalogues of Augusta Female Seminary, Staunton, Va., as per request of card elsewhere.

Messrs. A. & S. Levy, dealers in dry goods, on Market Street, near the News office, are offering great bargains in dress and white goods.

A rare chance is offered to those who desire to purchase Cotton Gins. Messrs. Cannon & Williams have a number of the J. E. Carver Gins, which they will sell to satisfy charges. Write to them at Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1876.

Despite the hot weather the Sunday question has been rabidly discussed both pro and con. Your correspondent regards it as the most important battle of the church militant for the last decade. The proposition was to open the Centennial gates on Sunday and display the Exhibition as usual. The proposition received a large support from those who were actually the friends of the Sabbath, and from those who had no desire to destroy its blessed observance. The arguments that the proposers advanced were so plausible that to use a scripture phrase; they would've been possible to deceive the very elect. The Centennial was an exhibition of man's most glorious handiwork. It was calculated to raise the highest emotions in the mind of the beholder. He would be a strange man who could not view all this glory of the creature with his mind carried to the worship of the creator. Working-men would go to the Centennial instead of going to worse places. These and a score of other arguments, true in themselves, but fallacious in their application, deceived hundreds of good men; and at one time your correspondent verily believed that the gates would be opened, and the quiet of Sunday destroyed with noise of sight-seeing, and revelry. But a delay occurred; the decision of the question was put off, and that delay proved fatal to the hopes of a glorious victory, and indelibly suffered a humiliating defeat.

There is now no doubt in the minds of observing men that the introduction of this question was a deliberate onslaught upon the institution, and that the indelible sentiment of the country, which is always on the alert, had seized this occasion to destroy one of the strongest bulwarks of Christianity. Had the Centennial grounds been opened, the theaters would not have remained closed a fortnight. We should have had variety shows of all their mazy wickedness, flouting their paint and dand in the faces of all church-goers. This was a deliberate war made upon the Christian Sabbath; it was made with all the skill and forethought that the wicked one could exercise. His triumph would have been the temporary overthrow of that most cherished institution.

That this was not accomplished is wholly due under Providence to the vigorous work of Philadelphia Christians, as well as to the sagacity of those who opposed them and favored the opening. In this, however, they have partly to blame themselves, for they have allowed the entire Sunday press to slip into infidel hands, so that the papers read on Sunday by the masses—and it is the day on which they read the most—are the most pernicious sort. All journalists know that but little Sunday labor is performed on Sunday papers, and there is no reason why they should not be engines of good instead of wickedness, as are the papers of the Sabbath. If the good people of this city desire to preserve their Sunday in its present condition they had best bestir themselves with the Sunday press, which as at present conducted, is a machine full of evil.

Among the many institutions with which your correspondent has come in contact, is one that will bear transplanting to Galveston. An old merchant of wealth, named Joshua S. Bailey, seeing so many go to drinking houses, for the sake of the Sabbath, determined to furnish a better lunch for less than the price of a drink; the result of this resolution has been the establishment of ten coffee-houses where about five thousand people eat. No dish is more than five cents—about twenty different dishes are served—coffee, milk, pies, stews and carved beef. Lawyers, doctors and divines, shoemakers, smiths and b-o-b-lacks—all are served cleanly and respectfully by about forty young women, who serve as waiters at the lunch counter. The proprietress makes the institution just about self-supporting, and if Mr. Bailey were to build several churches he could not accomplish more practical good than he is doing by the investment of about ten thousand dollars and a little practical oversight. But all this is nothing about the Centennial. The real work of the Exposition has been delayed by the fierce heat, which has made attendance upon it intolerable. A number of Texans have been here, but most of them left suddenly, being unable to endure the heat. The number who were treated daily in the medical department of the Exposition was concealed, but it is believed to have been as many as forty in a day. The medical department is one of the most complete features of the Exposition. An ambulance and stretchers are always ready, and physicians are prompt to treat any affliction from a sun stroke to that ailment which makes paragon a favorite beverage with childhood.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1876. From the large number of ladies, apparently between the ages of twenty and fifty, who now frequent the Centennial buildings looking at the exhibits in an arithmetical manner, and writing their impressions in little note books, it is apparent that the school mistress is abroad. At first you might mistake them for newspaper correspondents, but they examine and "jot down" in a laborious dutiful way that is in contrast with Bohemian ease. Hundreds of teachers from the public schools are visiting the Exposition during their summer vacation, and from the work-day manner in which they seem to be "taking it in," I fear it will bring them little recreation or pleasure. With unlimited time and opportunity for examination this Exhibition would serve the purpose of a great educational institution, but the impressions of a day or a week do little else than bewilder. The anxiety to see all, prevents the visitor from seeing anything well. The arrangement is not systematic; certain classes of exhibits are duplicated and reduplicated in wearisome monotony, so much is done and shown for mere advertising purposes. I should not like to have the labor imposed upon me of counting the various sewing machines on exhibition, each one ornamented with a pretty girl doing some fancy work to make them more attractive—the machines, not the girls. And then in pottery, jewelry, textile fabrics, shoes, etc., there is scarcely a country that does not attempt display; and only the experts in

these specialties know, or care to know, which is the more excellent. After a few days the visitor becomes aware of this feature of the Exposition; and then, with better economy of time, he gives undivided attention to that part of the show which is not a mere duplication of what he has seen for years in the shop-windows of the different cities.

The unparalleled hot weather that has continued without cessation for more than two weeks has had a depressing effect upon the Exposition. The daily attendance has fallen off very perceptibly, and it is evident that wealthy and fashionable people have gone to cooler retreats. The medical department on the grounds has had an average of about forty patients daily, most of them suffering from sunstroke or other effects of heat. The ice-water fountain erected by the Temperance Organization is continually surrounded by thirsty crowds, who prefer it to sticky soda-water and heavy beer. It is no uncommon thing to see, en route, two or three dying horses that have fallen from sunstroke while drawing the over-laden carts to the Centennial grounds. No artificial arrangements it is proved can counteract the influence of old Sol. Immense fountains play in the lake, and an artificial cataract of twenty feet fall and thirty feet breadth, with numerous other jets pour an immense volume of water into the large tank in machinery half artificial flowers send up a current of air that I have seen, by actual experiment, sustain a cannon ball; but all these contrivances are but a drop of water in the torrid heat, where hungry pants, sweaters, and beautiful young ladies (I have seen with my own eyes the disenchanted spectacle) sweat like harrowers.

It is conceded, now that the Fourth of July festivities are over, there will not be much crowd here till fall, and some of the large hotels, acting on this expectation, have reduced their expenses by the discharge of employees. The price of rooms and board has been very considerably reduced since the first two or three weeks of the Exposition, and a very good room converted to other grounds may be obtained, inclusive of board, for ten or twelve dollars per week.

The United States government building attracts a very fair share of public attention and comment; many visitors pass by the exhibits of foreign countries and spend much of their time in this large edifice which is near the women's pavilion, and in front of the long line of State buildings. Too much cannot be said in praise of the National Exhibition, which, both in the articles exhibited, as well as in their arrangement, played, as well as in their arrangement, has been the object of those in charge to furnish the visitor a clear and concise representation of the great natural, industrial and mechanical resources of our country, and, at the same time, to give him a tolerable accurate idea of the workings of our Government in its several departmental systems. The natural products are represented by large collections of minerals, stuffed animals, fishes, fruits, cereals, woods, etc., furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States Patent Office suggest the immense strides that we have made in the invention of labor-saving devices, and this portion of the national exhibit appears to be that most interesting to foreign visitors. Our Military, Naval, Postal and Internal Revenue systems (the latter without the "Whiskey Ring") are all fully represented here. Among the many curiosities of this department I have noticed a pair of boots made of the skin of a man, and two other pairs made respectively of the skin of a rattlesnake and of the skin of a boa constrictor. In the English Provinces' Department, there are boots made of Kangaroo skin, but I think we are a little ahead of the mother country.

THE Washington Hotel has been removed to the commodious brick building recently occupied as the Commodore on the corner of Tremont and Mechanic streets. The interior has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is centrally located, is convenient to business portion of the city, and but two squares from the Morgan Line of Steamers, and in immediate vicinity of all the street car lines. Mr. John Summers, the veteran hotel-keeper of Galveston, is proprietor; which is sufficient guarantee that the Washington Hotel with its superior accommodations will realize a full share of patronage. The Bill of Fare is unsurpassed. The rooms are pleasantly located, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished; each room is furnished with an "Annunciator," affording guests direct communication with the office. Mr. E. W. Poole, has charge of the office. We cheerfully recommend the Washington to the Denison delegates who contemplate a visit to our city a few days hence.

SUCCESS—that is to say, established success—is a pretty sure criterion of merit. Schemes and articles, may, it is true, enjoy popular success, but are only advertised and "puffed" through the newspapers; but, without intrinsic merit that will bear the test of severe trial and criticism, their reign must necessarily be brief. Every year furnishes evidence of this. Among the thousands of quack nostrums that flaring advertisements announce to be the "Great Cure-alls," a majority, after a brief "run," are passed to the "back shelves" in drug-stores, or ignored altogether. But we have in this country a few genuine and useful medicaments for which their promoters beg letters patent. They have stood the test of time, experiment, and analysis. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Massachusetts, have, by a series of advertisements during the year past, called our readers' attention to their preparations. This is an old and tried firm, numbering among its patrons every wholesale druggist, perhaps, in this State, and well known as reliable throughout the length and breadth of this whole country.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of Johnson's Swedish Liniment for the rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Bless me, soul," said he, "I have it in every part and corner of me."—Exchange.

For loss of end, horn all, other diseases in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses use Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder.—Exchange.

PASSING EVENTS.

There are forty thousand roses in bloom in the Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.

A French army forty thousand strong was recently reviewed at Long Champs.

There are ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery and twenty-five of infantry in the United States army, numbering, rank and file, 23,346 men.

A section of a white pine tree from Canada is at the Centennial, which is estimated to be six hundred and sixty-four years old.

In the course of excavations about the city of Olympia a statue of victory, bearing the name of Praxiteles, has been exhumed.

Five hundred Mormons are on their way to this country from England.

There have been over two millions of visitors to the Centennial Exposition.

A druggist of Philadelphia, while experimenting with some dynamite to form a new style of pyrotechnics, was, with three friends who came in to witness the experiment, killed by an explosion.

During the late flood at Dubuque, Iowa, a whole village was washed away and many lives lost.

The grass in the New York parks has turned to a dull brown under the intense heat of the sun.

A lady singer in the Brooklyn Tabernacle receives \$3000 per annum, with a carriage to take her to and from the church.

Sunday week the thermometer in New York was 101. There were a number of sun strokes. The intense heat caused dreadful mortality among infants.

Castle Garden of New York city was destroyed by fire Sunday week.

A young man in Wayne county, Iowa, had been deaf and dumb for twenty years, when one day recently he was thrown from a wagon, striking the ground with his head. On recovering, he found his speech and hearing restored. We commend that treatment to certain prayer-meeting statutes.

A watch three-fourths the circumference of a gold dollar is in the Switzerland exhibit at the Centennial; price \$800. We have't the \$800. If we had, we have other use for it. We always have for \$800.

Captain Webb wants to swim from the west of Scotland to Ireland in August.

A courier reached Fort Fetterman bringing advice from Goose Creek as late as the 6th. He ran the gauntlet through 200 Indians; but fears the outgoing scouts were captured. All was quiet in Crook's camp. Active campaign will begin about the 15th. The hostile Sioux are camped on Goose Creek, forty miles from Crook's camp, and not far from the scene of Custer's massacre. Gen. Crook is awaiting a junction with Terry's forces.

Buffalo Bill killed a young chief named Yellow Hand.

The Agent at Red Cloud admits that 1000 or 1200 Cheyennes have left the Agency for the North.

A dispatch from Crook to Sheridan says he is awaiting Gen Merritt's arrival to commence aggressive operations. He expresses doubts respecting Merritt's ability to reach him soon, as the grass is dry and the Indians may burn it any day.

A report from Gen. Merritt, dated July 15th, states that he found trails of not more than 100 Indians going North. He is to move without delay to join Gen. Crook's command.

The damage to the cotton crop on upper Red River by the floods, is estimated at 20,000 bales.

The journeymen vessel-riggers of Philadelphia struck the 24th against a reduction of wages to \$3 per day.

Efforts are being made to secure the pardon of McKee, of the St. Louis Whiskey Ring.

Lerdo has been re-elected President of Mexico by a very large majority.

The revolutionary prospects are declining.

Two Italians registered as broth ers at the Phoenix Hotel, Boston. One cut the others throat and escaped.

Gen. Boisrdron Canal has been elected President of Hayti. Quiet prevails.

A dozen heat deaths occurred in St. Louis the two days ending on the 22d.

Now that ex-Queen Isabella is permitted to return to Spain she prefers to stay in Paris.

Heavy rains in Southern Ohio have seriously damaged the crops.

Two large colliers in South Wales have stopped and many workmen are out of employment.

There were thirty deaths caused by the explosion of the English iron-clad, the Thunderer.

Gen. Custer was insured for \$5,000.

The stoppage of the rolling mills of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland have thrown 600 workmen out of work.

The election of Pinto to the Presidency of Chili is claimed by his party.

A revolution in Cuzco Peru was suppressed with the loss of thirty lives.

It is said that Russia proposes to melt all cannons and introduce the Prussian ordinance.

Four Orangemen were killed in Philadelphia the 12th.

A dispatch to the London Standard of the 24th, says: Notwithstanding anything you may hear to the contrary, the Sultan's condition is very serious, and his abdication imminent.

Advices from Bulgrade, July 22d., indicate that the Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive.

In attempting to drive Gen. Olympic across the Drina, the Turks were repulsed with heavy loss.

A defeat of Serbian forces near Belina, the 20th, is reported through Sclavonic sources.

The defeat of General Tcheruayoff at Nisa is reported.

The repulse of the Turks at Granada is claimed to be an important gain for the Servians.

The Khedive of Egypt has presented the Porte with 250,000 Snider rifles.

An amicable adjustment between Turkey and Roumania is considered assured.

TEXAS NEWS.

Corn will sell in Washington county for twenty-five cents per bushel.

The railroad is completed twelve miles east of Paris.

South down sheep are being brought to San Francisco from Kentucky by Mr. Mayes.

The Jefferson Leader wants the time for the completion of railroads extended.

They purpose sinking an artesian well at Fort Worth.

Freestone county is awake to the value of the road from Waco to Palestine.

Hopkins county boasts of ripe apples in abundance.

The steam whistle of the cars waked up Fort Worth last week.

Brenham people have voted in favor of a school tax.

Prairie dogs have put in an appearance in San Saba county.

Cotton worms have appeared in different sections of the State.

The land of McCulloch county is said to be abundantly suited for stock raising.

A beet weighing thirty-three pounds of this year's crop has been raised by Mr. J. M. Blount of Denton county.

The Hood Light is a new paper started at Round Rock.

Anstin trade is already feeling benefit from the approaching International.

Round Rock is said to be a first-class lumber market.

It is estimated that Texas the next twenty months can feed double the amount of its present population. We are now on the edge of good times.

New corn will be gathered and sold within the next month.

The bottom farms on Red River were damaged by the flood.

Escaped convicts are exasperating the people in many localities.

Trade from western counties is beginning to turn toward Round Rock.

The Masonic school is said to be the pride of that thriving town known as Alvarado.

It is claimed that 255,000 head of cattle have passed over the Fort Worth trail for the market.

Clay county has but 500 acres in cotton, but it makes it up with 5,000 in corn and 2,000 in wheat.

The good people of Sherman are contributing books and other literature to the Young Men's Christian Association of that place.