





Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 9, '76

Our P. E. vs. Dancing. As the accessions, ten, were to be formally received into the church the last night of the meeting at Cedar Bayou, the presiding elder improved the hour by preaching a telling sermon on the anti-worldly nature of Christian life.

Precept and Example. "What parents expect their children to become, they themselves must be." Those persons arriving at a certain age, feel it a privilege as well as a duty to administer protection to those younger in years than themselves.

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From the reports we gather the following facts respecting the spiritual condition of the church in the eight charges represented: There is an aggregate membership of 1376; an increase since the Annual Conference of 1874. Received by ritual, as the substance of converting grace, 145. Number that pray in public, 133. Number that hold family prayer, 73.

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charge, in his pastoral visiting, bring the subject of Sunday-schools before the people, and urge it upon heads of families to attend Sunday-school with their children.

Resolved, 9. That we return our hearty thanks to the good people of Rockvale neighborhood for the very kind and hospitable manner in which they entertained the delegates of the District Conference during the session.

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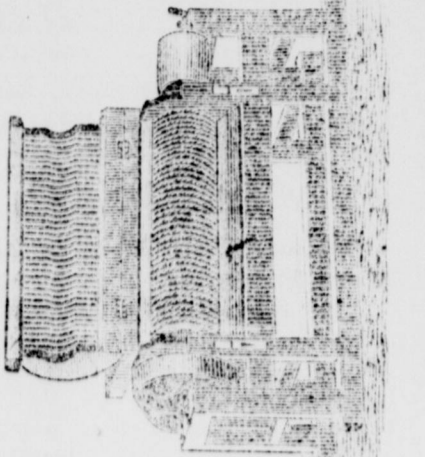
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Obituaries

JOUSSAN. - Laura, daughter of Jehiel and Mary Johnson, died in Marshall, Idaho, Oct. 29th, 1876, aged seven months and eleven days.

HAWKINS. - Mrs. Margaret E. Hawkins, daughter of C. B. and Neigler, Virginia, and wife of Wm. B. Hawkins, died at Dallas, Texas, Aug. 28th, 1876, aged forty-six years, eight months and sixteen days.

DARREN. - Mrs. Rebecca K. Darren, May 22, 1876. R. W. Darren was born in Robinson county, Tenn., and died at Dallas, Texas, June 10th, 1876, aged sixty-two years.

Resolved, 1. That in the death of Bro. C. M. E. Church, South, has lost a faithful and devoted worker, society an honored and useful member, and his family an affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, 2. That the sincere and heartfelt sympathies of this conference be tendered to the family of the deceased brother, in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, 3. That a copy of this memoir and resolutions be forwarded to the family of Bro. Crownover. J. R. WHITE, J. L. FRANCIS, Committee. J. P. COOPER, A.

Resolved, 1. That we return thanks to the American Bible Society for furnishing them with Bibles at such low rates, and that we co-operate with their agents in supplying the demands of the people.

In Memoriam

Resolved, 1. That we return thanks to the American Bible Society for furnishing them with Bibles at such low rates, and that we co-operate with their agents in supplying the demands of the people.

Resolved, 2. That we heartily endorse the course of the editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE with reference to his denunciations of gambling, drunkenness and other immoralities, and recommend the brethren to labor diligently to procure more subscribers for this most excellent journal, than which there is none more dear to our hearts.

Resolved, 3. That we recommend to the brethren to strive to make up clubs among the children for the Visitor, Little People, and other periodicals that they may deem useful to the church.

Resolved, 4. That we urge preachers and official members to the duty of holding the distinctive meetings of our church as provided for in the Discipline.

Resolved, 5. That preachers in charge labor to elevate the spiritual status of the church by faithful pastoral visiting.

Resolved, 6. That pastors use all diligence to have Friday before the Quarterly Conference observed according to the provisions of the Discipline.

Resolved, 7. That each preacher secure land wherever he can for church purposes, and bring this matter before his congregation at least once a year.



\$15 SHOT GUN! A double barrel gun, bar or front action, warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on 20 gauge, with Flock Pouch and Wad-cutter, for \$15.

## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 9, 76.

### SHALL WE DRINK WINE?

A writer in the September number of the *Galaxy* attempts an affirmative answer to this question; but instead of a satisfactory defense of a custom to which he is evidently wedded, he furnishes the opinion of a connoisseur respecting different vintages and brands, and criticizes customs obsolete or accepted in polite, wine-drinking circles. He opens with the admission that drunkenness has existed for ages; that its evils have been held up in their moral and physical aspects by pastor and physician to save the drunkard from his fate; but reminds us that drunkenness prevails, and assumes that it will preserve its dominion over man until the end of time. This is certainly a melancholy prospect; and if it is the only hope the wine-drinker can offer, the victim of this appetite would do well to seek other and more hopeful advisers. It is merely putting aside the terrible facts connected with the use of intoxicating liquors that the wine-drinker may not be disturbed by such painful reflections while indulging his tastes. It does not meet the demands of the question. Wine-drinkers by hordes every year advance to the front rank of that vast army who "mix strong drink;" and from this company move on to the drunkard's death. This fact is as patent as the fact that drunkenness exists; and before the initiative into such a dangerous career can be justified, an impassable barrier must be raised in the path which leads the moderate drinker to the drunkard's doom.

An attempt is made in its vindication by the assertion that, in countries where wine is the only beverage, drunkenness is the exception, while in other lands it abounds. This assertion must be taken with much allowance. Drunkenness of the American type, in which men travel on a "fast line" to ruin, may not exist in the wine-growing or beer-drinking lands; but a sleepy, boozey sort of stupor is often found there, which exhibits a type of civilization that no people of broad aspirations would select as a model.

This assertion is also met with the fact that whenever the inhabitants of wine-drinking countries change their habitations, the tastes they have formed make them find in stronger beverages a substitute that soon plunges them into the drunkard's depths. The German and the Frenchman very soon learn, in this land, to mingle whisky with their beer and wine, and swifly swell the army of the drunkards which now burden our nation.

Again, this theory provides no help for those whose stomachs are already diseased by the use of fiery stimulants. Light wines to this class would taste like water. Their vitiated appetites demand a more fiery fluid. They crave the "bite of the serpent;" and they would repulse with loathing a remedy which tantalizes their depraved taste without alleviating its demands. There are millions of men in the United States who are precisely in this condition. The habit holds them in its relentless grip; and the wine-drinker with his remedy, which is simply an excuse for his own habits, would remorselessly leave them to their fate. These men are our brethren; we cannot abandon them while we seek our own indulgence without incurring fearful responsibility.

This apologist for the use of wine confesses that it affords no hope for the drunkard, but suggests that the introduction of the general use of wine "would probably prove the same protection against the use of strong liquors here which it has done elsewhere." This is assuming what cannot be proven. Strong drink is already beginning to invade the wine-producing countries of Europe. Already French physicians are sounding the alarm respecting the growing evils which attend the use of absinthe—a decoction of wormwood and alcohol—which kills

as certainly as the most fiery compound that is poured down the throats of infatuated Americans. France with her vine clad hills and her presses red with the blood of the grape is swiftly verging to lower depths than even our nation has sounded. When the taste of her people, familiar from childhood with simulants, begins to thrill under the influence of more potent draughts, their descent will be as swift as it is terrible. So long as the grape is more profitable when made into wine than their barley when distilled into whisky or brandy, there may be some security, but greed and appetite will one day overmaster these considerations, and the smoke of the still will open a new industry, the nation will foster it, and the people will pay the penalty. It will be said this is theory. We are meeting the theory of the wine-drinker with another which has to support it the appalling facts connected with the use of spirituous liquors in Great Britain and America.

California is at present the principal wine producing State in this country. The reports of the growing evils of wine drinking in that section are startling to thoughtful men. In places wine is cheaper than milk, but there has been no reduction in the death rate among drunkards. In many families on the farms where wine is made for sale, and where it is used as a daily beverage, the semi-tipsy condition of the elder sons and daughters is alarming their parents, and has led many of them to turn their grapes into raisins instead of wine, even at a reduction in profits.

Were we to admit that the inhabitants of France, Spain, Italy, with their vineyards and wine-presses, can drink wine as a daily beverage with impunity, it does not follow that the wine-press can compete with the distillery in the United States. A mightier wand than can be plucked from the stem of the grape is needed to break the spell this terrible evil has placed on this nation. The thirst for strong drink seems to be our inheritance. Its fiery breath blends with the intense love for excitement which is at once our weakness and our strength. The drowsy quiet of the wine-drinking villages of interior France cannot exist with that restless spirit which beholds in the iron horse, with his smoking nostrils and furious speed, the symbol of the civilization we aspire to develop. The commingling blood of the leading races, together with the rapid growth of individual fortunes and national prosperity, has stimulated brain and will to a point that will not pause amid gentler influences, when potations that will stir the pulse and fire the brain can be commanded. Customs, which may have mingled gently with the intellectual and moral condition of nations which have witnessed little growth or change for generations, may not meet the moral demands of a people who, in our country, have brought a wilderness into subjection, and who behold a continent of wonderful resources offering itself as a field for individual enterprise or national progression. The rush of business, the frenzy of speculation, the flash of the telegraph, the roar of the steam-car, the avenues of wealth and honor open to every aspiring mind, has stimulated brain and breast to that point that renders the use of stimulants the greatest danger our people can encounter. Wine will be but a feeder to this imperious demand. It will reach out its influence like the tender tendrils of the vine which grasps with gentle touch each object, but soon they hold with a grasp that the knife alone can sunder. Enough agencies are at work to make drunkards of our people without introducing the wine press, pouring out its fragrant flood which thrills the palate with a touch as "smooth as a liquified velvet," yet inspiring a taste as hard to break as fetters wrought from the toughest steel.

Apart from these and other considerations, there are two facts on which alone we might rest the question:

First.—Wine-drinking has made men drunkards by the million.

Second.—Water leaves them sober.

If it were better that men should be drunken, then we may use wine. If better that they remain sober, then we should "look not on the wine cup when it is red."

### OUT OF TEMPER.

We find the following in the *Austin Statesman* of the 31st ult.:

That lantern-jawed, excessively proper journal of Galveston, the *Christian Advocate*, has been sending the *Statesman*, we are told, to perdition for some horrible immorality or incredulity made apparent by the writer of these solemn paragraphs—always solemn. The *Advocate* is so awfully proper and straight-laced and puckered up with problematical piety that it can't appreciate a joke, and we don't write for people of that sort, and do not want their commendation. Their fiercest criticism is the praise we covet.

The *Advocate* is not in the habit of sending people to perdition. They travel fast enough in that direction without help. We can "appreciate a joke;" but a joke barren of wit is the staliest article an editor can furnish his readers. Such an article the *Statesman* had given. It was a "little story" about a sharp girl in Dallas or Kansas City, (it forgot which) who sent a note to each of the pastors of that place containing the words: "All is discovered—fly," and the preachers fled. We suggested that it was a very poor article of wit; but, poor as it was, we cannot now credit the *Statesman* with it. We have since seen it credited to a Kansas paper. The *Statesman* added Dallas to make it sound original. Though parading borrowed feathers, they were not the less soiled.

We did say that the *Statesman*, though desperate in its anxiety to say something funny, has no right to trifle with the character of any class of men. Even in fun, it had no right to insinuate that the preachers of Dallas had been guilty of a base crime; nor—"just for fun"—to throw out such an insinuation against the purity of any of the ladies of that place. Men who trifle with a thing so sacred as character, usually have very little to lose. Wits, whose humor can find something funny in the suggestion that a half dozen preachers had disgraced their profession, and as many women had soiled their purity, reveal a fondness for moral garbage as marked as the appetite of the carrion bird. We are happy to think such men do not write for us. We consider their wit a failure and their tastes in a state of inolorous decay.

We will say more: Newspaper writers are too fond of this sort of wit. They fling out a reckless assertion simply because it sounds funny. Yet these things often leave a sting. No preacher in or out of Dallas could read such insinuations without thinking that the brain that coined that joke for amusement would gladly report it as true. No woman can read such a suggestion without a blush. The newspaper is a power. It is a pity it is not always in clean hands.

OUR NEW OFFICE.—No *Advocate* was issued last week. The office was removed to other and more pleasant quarters; but the transfer of the engine and large power press was a heavy undertaking. With the best efforts of skilled workmen, the press was not in position in time. Our readers will share our regrets over the delay, but as they will receive their full number of papers, there will be no loss to them. The office is now the third floor of No. 173 Strand. To the editor, the removal to such comfortable quarters is delightful. The publishers, Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock, having received the greater part of the State printing, necessitated an enlargement of their facilities, and a remove to more roomy and convenient quarters.

It is rumored that Father Hyacinth is about to enter the Church of England, and that his friendly intercourse with Bishop Harold Browne has led to this step.

### A RELUCTANT CONFESSION.

A recent number of the *New York Independent* contains a report from the pen of James Redpath, who accompanied the Congressional Committee to Mississippi a few months ago to examine the state of political affairs in that State. Mr. Redpath has been a pronounced friend of the colored man of the most ultra school. He, at the same time, can see nothing good in the Southern white man. The report reveals the most intense antipathy toward them. He then gives the other side of the picture. Were the following representation of the race and party which controls, at this time, political affairs in some of the Southern States the product of a Southern pen, it would be regarded as rank treason by many of the Northern press. We give it as the testimony of a man who has spent his life in seeking the enfranchisement of the negro:

The problem is an absolutely insoluble one for the present generation, for which ever way we turn is death. Let the Negroes exercise their rights as citizens, and their government is almost sure to be corrupt; but the alternative is Hamburg massacres and virtual disfranchisement and slavery.

Mr. Redpath does not see any hope. If there is any, it is afar off and it depends on the faithfulness of the negro. It consists in education and Christianization—a very slow process. Mr. Redpath notices the ignorance of the negro. He does not mention their immorality and superstition.

This phase is one which we have more than once alluded to, and in such terms as to excite the anger of some colored Christians at the South; but it appears to us evident beyond all contradiction that large bodies of the so-called Christians among the colored people of the South are sunk in an immorality and superstition that hardly have their parallel in any foreign land to which we send our missionaries. We know the Rev. J. H. Shedd, President of the Bible Memorial Institute, at Charlotte, N. C., to be a wise and impartial observer. He was for time a faithful missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Persia. He writes to *The Evangelist* that the condition of the negroes in the counties to the south of him is most disheartening. In portions of South Carolina there are counties with but a single house of worship for the colored people, with preachers utterly ignorant even of reading, and almost totally without schools. The preachers are described as men who change their wives as easily as in the days of slavery, and their people are quite as devoid of morality. He says:

"The condition of the people is terrible. From my study two railroads are in hearing. Riding down one of these to the southwest, eight large counties are passed in the condition above described—either entirely unprovided with instruction or provided with such preachers as can do very little good. There are exceptions, good preachers and teachers at work in some places; but the mass of the people will perish spiritually and, though American citizens, relapse into barbarism unless rescued. To the southeast is another railroad, passing through another region, if possible in deeper ignorance and superstition, the superstition including belief in witchcraft. The gross impurity, the real condition of the people, is not understood by their friends in the North."

That this testimony is true—not of the Carolinas only, but of all the Gulf States—we have no doubt. There is but one single remedy; and that is the Bible and the spelling-book, the preacher and the teacher. Our people are strangely blind to the danger, and forgetful that they must educate the men whom they have made voters. There is no peace for the South so long as this state of things continue. And yet the Presbyterian Church last year gave only \$50,000 to the evangelization of the freedmen, while it proposes this year to give nine times as much to white home missions and eleven times as much to the heathen abroad. That schedule and some others need revision.

The fact that Mr. Redpath styles the Southern whites a "brutal banditti," only adds force to his testimony respecting a "system of government which no white race on the face of this earth either ought to endure or will endure."

The *Independent* in its comments on Mr. Redpath's article, takes a hopeless view of the situation. It says:

"This is one side of the story. What does the other tell? It says

that our reconstruction party is a failure; that the illiterate negro of Mississippi is as corrupt as the illiterate Irishman of New York; that the county governments there were burlesques on Republican rule, and were rapidly drifting the party to ruin. Counties are governed by a sheriff, a board of supervisors, a treasurer, a chancery clerk, and other officers appointed by them. Justices of the peace are elective. Men ran for sheriff who would have had no higher ambition in Boston than to be "artists in lime," leading "professors in the whitewash line;" or, at the boldest, "consortial artists." And sheriffs in Mississippi make from \$6000 to \$15,000 a year "legitimately," and as high as \$50,000 when they are not honest. Men were elected county treasurers who could not count. Justices of the peace were common who knew no law. I had the honor of an interview with a member of a school board who could neither read nor write. The board of supervisors is the county legislature, and they are what the selectmen and county commissioners combined represent in New England. Sometimes four out of these five local legislators could neither read nor write. They appointed the teachers. They frequently gave these positions to their illiterate partisans. The Levee Board, an organization for the preservation of the river-lands from inundation, with important duties and very large expenditures, was gradually going into the hands of the most ignorant negroes. As some of the black politicians expressed it: "De bottom rail was on de top." The statement was correct; but it was not complete, for de bottom rail was rotten too.

I never experienced so keen a sorrow, connected with public affairs, as during my visit to Mississippi. I never had so profound a contempt for what is called the conservative Republican policy. We ought never to have given the negro a vote, or we ought to have forced him to learn to read, and built a school for him in every township. He has shown that he is not fit to rule in Mississippi. He is the dupe in peace of black and white demagogues; and, alas! in war—for the last campaign was a military revolution—he is the only victim who suffers from our sins of omission. The negro county governments in Mississippi bore the same relation to orderly Republican administration that negro minstrelsy burlesques bear to the divine symphonies of Beethoven. What right had we to expect a better result?

Fellow Republicans, it is idle to denounce the South. We are to blame. We knew the negro to be timid, unarmed, illiterate; and yet we left him in the midst of the fiercest fighters on this planet, and expected him to rule them. In Mississippi his power went down in violence and blood. So will it disappear, unless we act promptly, in South Carolina and Louisiana.

It is the greatest problem of our time, and a most complex problem. Let me state it broadly. If we give complete military protection to the negro in all elections in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, where there is a large black majority, we shall establish a system of government which no white race on the face of this earth either ought to endure or will endure. This is one side.

And the other side of the problem reads: If we fail to protect the negro in the right of suffrage we thereby surrender the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana to the same brutal banditti who drove those communities into civil war.

As Mr. Tweed remarked: "What are you going to do about it?" We must do something. Masterly inactivity means dastardly surrender. To begin with, we must comprehend the situation; and, above all, we must not lie about it. And we must remember that, after all, the negro has duties; and that, after all, the rebel has rights, too.

These difficulties which are now confronting the Northern people in connection with the problem of self-government in the hands of a people utterly disqualified for such responsibilities, are those which made the Southern people recoil so sternly from that condition of affairs which has been precipitated upon them by the interference of the Northern States and the consequent war. Knowing the intellectual and moral character of the negro, they entertained the same grave doubts which the self-constituted friends of this race are now accepting respecting the wisdom of the experiment. It has been forced upon us, and though there are many impatient and reckless spirits who, governed by passions, would ever make bad worse rather than accept what may not be avoided, the great mass of the Southern whites are endeavoring to adjust

themselves, as best they can, to this anomalous state of affairs. Wherever they are in the majority the rights of the colored people are carefully guarded. No collisions take place. Superior intelligence and superior moral conditions reveal themselves in protecting the weaker race and aiding in their advancement. The most thoughtless and unassuming among the whites know that an ignorant and corrupt race holding the right of suffrage must be a curse to the nation, and a wise solicitude is manifested for their education. They have schools and churches, and the whites aid cheerfully in their support.

The troubles out of which the Northern papers make so much political capital are confined to regions under negro rule. Mr. Redpath and the *Independent* show clearly the negro's utter incapability of self-government. Every quality, intellectual and moral, which would fit them for such a task, is wanting, and with the frankness of despair they acknowledge that the problem is an absolutely insolvable one for the present generation.

We are far more hopeful. If, with Mr. Redpath, we considered the Southern whites a mere "brutal banditti," we might be despairing. We know his opinion of the whites is as unjust as he now admits his former hopes of the negro have been fallacious. When the intelligence and moral sentiment of the South are permitted to control its own affairs, these difficulties will find their proper adjustment. When the Northern people and Northern church can realize that they do not possess a monopoly of all the intelligence and christianity of the nation, and withdraw from the South all offensive and irritating interference in their affairs, there will be a large step taken towards the desired reform.

"It has been eleven years since the cannibals of the Fiji Islands have cooked a missionary."

The secular paper that gets off the above effort at wit at the expense of the missionaries, was evidently oblivious of the high compliment he was paying their labors. To-day the ship-wrecked sailor has no fear of being wrecked when on the coast of the Fiji Islands. Kind hands bind up his wounds and supply his wants. The stranger now wanders over the hills or along the streams of the Fiji Islands, or lays down and sleeps under its coconut trees in as much safety as if treading the hills of New England, or resting under the orange groves of Florida. Missionary work has wrought the change. The cannibals of Fiji own the power of the Gospel of Christ. The spirit of that Redeemer who controlled the frenzy of the demoniac and restored him to his friends clothed in his right mind, still rests in the church and can change the savage to a saint.

FRATERNAL RELATIONS.—Our readers will find in another column the action of the Fraternal Commissioners. This action is final, and our church, as in all its past history, will be consistent with its record. With the commissioners we believe their action was under Divine guidance. We must correct an error which has gone out through the secular press respecting the nature of this action. Many, following the *New York Herald*, report it as the reunion of the two branches of the Methodist Church. Organic union was not even discussed. It is simply the establishment of fraternal relations.

A LEADING BAPTIST, in Buffalo, N. Y., has offered \$500 to pay for the delivery and publication of a course of lectures on "the best ways of managing the benevolent work of the churches." And now will somebody offer another amount for a course of lectures on "the best way of arousing the church respecting its benevolent work."

Two hundred dollars paid to Capt. J. C. S. Morrow, Assistant Treasurer of the Southwestern University, will secure a student every advantage of tuition and board for one year. Why send our sons away from the State with such terms offered at home?





Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, SEPT. 9, 76

THEY ARE NOT LOST.

BY REV. H. L. WARDWELL.
They are not lost, oh, no, they are not lost.
Friends who have passed through death's mysterious portals...

Scientific.

Strasburg cathedral is to be decorated with frescoes at the cost of \$100,000.
The gigantic telescope for the French Exhibition of 1878 will be fifty-five feet in length.

The Bessemer steel works at St. Louis, are the largest in the country, cost \$600,000 and give employment to a large number of workmen.

Lord Byron's statue is to be made of Sicilian marble, and the committee are making an effort to have it placed in Green Park, facing the house in Piccadilly in which Byron lived for some years and wrote some of his earlier poems.

A chart of the moon, six feet in diameter, drawn by Doctor Schmidt, Director of the Astronomical Observatory, at Athens, the result of thirty years' labor, has been purchased by the Prussian government.

Experiments have been made in Germany of feeding silk-worms on lettuce instead of mulberry leaves, with apparent success. The cocoons of these worms were of the usual good quality.

The Canal du Midi is talked of to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Gulf of Lyons.

The deepest perpendicular mining shaft in the world is in Prizbram, Bohemia. It measures 3280 feet. Greater depths have been reached in other places, but not in one perpendicular. A rock salt mine near Berlin is 4175 feet deep, and a coal mine in Belgium is 3542.

The Canal du Midi is talked of to connect the Bay of Biscay with the Gulf of Lyons.

What is nothing? A footless socking without a leg.

Many a man who has not a cent in his pocket owns a corn which he would not allow you to step on for the world.

The man who sang "O breathe no more that simple air," went into the smoking carriage where it was more mixed.

"Will the coming man steal?" asks the Chicago Times. Probably not; there won't be anything for the poor fellow to take.

A young lady torturing a piano and vocalizing "I am sadder than I sing," makes a whole neighborhood feel the same way.

A man whose wife never travels with him, has arranged about her attending the Centennial. He has decided to go to this one himself, and allow her to attend the next.

Selections.

Poverty pinches, but not half so hard as vice. The one wounds to heal, the other leaves an ulcer.

A house uninhabited soon comes to ruin and a soul uninhabited by the Holy Spirit of God verges faster and faster to destruction.

A worm has sunk the ship that was the pride of its builder. A child's hand has spoiled a painting intended to be immortal.

What God effects through the powers with which He has endowed man is no less His work than the heavens and earth are.

Undissembled piety will command respect, and cheerfulness in serving God will recommend religion to those that are without.

Too many only see Christ in a book, as we see places on a map; but to come right—to enjoy Him—this is delightful and saving.

Some men are called sagacious, merely on account of their avice; whereas a child can clench its fist the moment it is born.

The highest rule in a kingdom of this world is not so honorable as the meanest service in the kingdom of Christ.

To sin against knowledge is a much greater crime than an ignorant trespass; as the crime which is capable of no excuse is more heinous than the fault which admits of a tolerable plea.

One dandelion seed would seem to be enough to cut up all atheism by the roots. Its finely-spread balloon with its seeds hanging like a miniature car as it floats through the air is certainly a piece of mechanism perfect for the end in view.

Life has such hard conditions that every dear and precious gift, every rare virtue, every pleasant faculty, every genial endowment, love, hope, joy, wit, sprightliness, benevolence, must sometimes be put into the crucible to distill the one elixir—patience.

The good make a better bargain, and the bad a worse, than is usually supposed; for the rewards of the one, and the punishments of the other, not unfrequently begin on this side of the grave; for vice has more martyrs than virtue, and it often happens that men suffer more to be lost than to be saved.

Genuine neighborly love knows no distinction of person. It is like the sun which does not ask on what it shall shine, or what it shall warm; but shines and warms by the very laws of its own being. So there is nothing hidden from light and heat.

House and Farm.

LEMON PIE.—One cup boiling water, one tablespoonful corn starch, one cup sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, butter size of an egg; take this from the stove and add one egg well beaten. To be made with upper crust.

ORANGE CUSTARD.—The juice of six oranges strained and sweetened with loaf sugar; stir over a slow fire till the sugar is dissolved, take off the scum; when nearly cold add the yolks of six eggs, well beaten, and a pint of cream or milk. Return to the fire and stir till it thickens, pour into glasses and stir when cold.

VELVET CREAM.—Three pints of cream, the whites of six eggs, a half box of gelatine. Flavor and sweeten the cream to taste; then beat to a stiff froth; dissolve the gelatine in a teacupful of hot water, and when the gelatine is milk warm add the cream and egg alternately, stirring it until smooth; line the mold with sponge cake and pour in the mixture.

LOCK-JAW.—A simple and most effective remedy is tobacco. Pull off from an ordinary plug, a quantity that will spread over your palm, wet it and lay it on the stomach of the sufferer. This produces almost immediate nausea, and a relaxation of the muscles, and no case has been known to be fatal where it has been used.

POTATOES need thinning to insure a good, early, marketable crop. At the second hoeing you pull out all the tops except from one to four, taking the small and weakly ones, and you will see the benefit of it.

EDUCATIONAL.

Arkansas Female College!
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
Will open its Third Annual Session on Monday, Sept. 13, 1876.

Randolph Macon College, ASHLAND, VIRGINIA.
The Next Session Opens Thursday, Sept. 21, and closes the following June. Charges very moderate.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Virginia.
Will begin its twenty-seventh Annual Session, Sept. 21, 1876. Rev. W. A. Harris, D. D., President, with an able corps of twenty-three Teachers and Professors.

EDUCATIONAL.

Arkansas Female College!
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Will open its Third Annual Session on Monday, Sept. 13, 1876.

The college for the year consists of Forty School Weeks, or Ten School Months, which is divided in Two Terms of Twenty School Weeks each.

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

The location is one of the healthiest in America, and the statistics will show its beauty cannot be surpassed.

Four great railroads coming from the cardinal points of the compass, center in Little Rock, and others are being constructed.

The College occupies the former residence of Gen. Albert Pike. Large additions are being made to the buildings.

The College has had an existence of two years, and in that short time presents an unparalleled development. Last year its students represented Five States.

Expenses per Term of 20 Weeks each: Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in Primary Department, \$197; Tuition in College Department, 112; Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in Academic Department, 123.

Extra Branches: Instruction in Music—Piano, Harp, Guitar, 50; Instruction in Vocalization in separate classes, 25; Drawing, 25; Wax, Fruit and Flowers, each, 15; Hair Work, Head Work, Embroidery, each 10.

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

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

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

TERMS PER SESSION—FORTY WEEKS: Board and Tuition \$375.

TEXAS Medical College
OUR CHILDREN: I. THE FAMILY! II. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL!

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL!
Amherst Court House, Va.

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS. Nashville, Tennessee.

Ward's Seminary
In the healthy and beautiful city of Nashville.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Virginia.

Will begin its twenty-seventh Annual Session, Sept. 21, 1876. Rev. W. A. Harris, D. D., President, with an able corps of twenty-three Teachers and Professors.

Modern Languages taught and spoken in the College by a European Teacher. Music by able Professors and Teachers, among whom are some of the most cultivated teachers of vocal music in the South.

This is one of the healthiest climates in the Union. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the health and vigor of our pupils.

Buildings elegant—furnished by the purest breezes, commanding the most magnificent scenery, and combined with varied attractions as to make it one of the most delightful college homes in the Union.

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

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.

Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Georgia.

EMORY COLLEGE!
The Fall Term of this long established institution opens Wednesday, September 6.

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

TERMS PER SESSION—FORTY WEEKS: Board and Tuition \$375.

TEXAS Medical College
OUR CHILDREN: I. THE FAMILY! II. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL!

KENMORE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL!
Amherst Court House, Va.

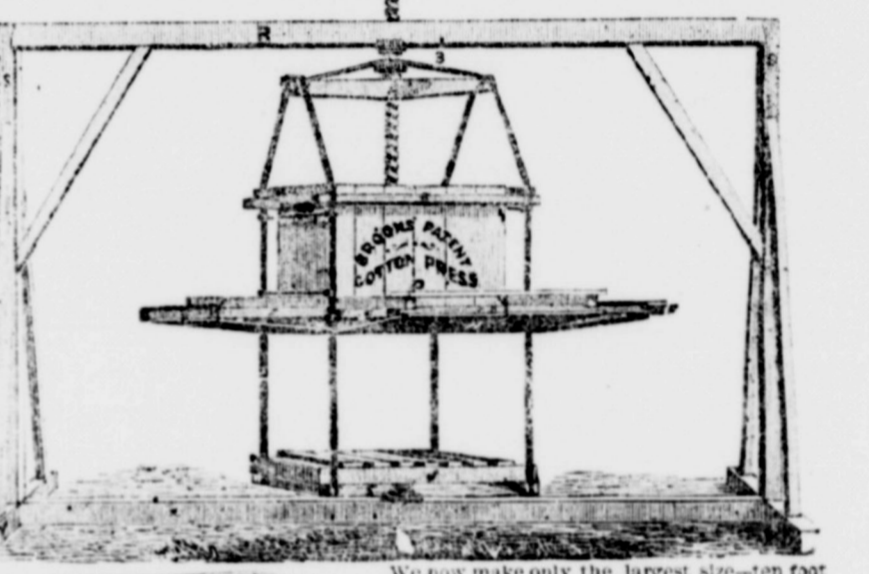
EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS. Nashville, Tennessee.

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J. C. GORHAM, MANUFACTURER OF Saddles and Harness AND DEALER IN BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WHIPS, LEATHER, PLANTATION and SPRING WAGONS.

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

MACHINERY. BROOKS' IMPROVED WRIGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESSES



Wesleyan Female college, Macon, Georgia. THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION Begins Sept. 20, 1876.

C. C. C. COMPLETE COTTON CLEANER. The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginmer.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 123 and 124 Strand, Galveston.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas. FALL AND WINTER TERM OPENS First Monday in October.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE FAVORITE SONGS

NEW DEPARTURE
Traveling and Local Salesmen wanted in every city and town in the U. S. and CANADA to introduce our Old and Simple Manufactures.

FARMERS' COLLEGE. College Hill, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Fall term opens SEPTEMBER 6, 1876.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. The academic term of this institution begins on the first Wednesday in September.

