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Christian Advocate

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

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1876.

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 J. J. MURPHY,
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 7, 1876

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

We keep open accounts with agents only. Subscription orders from others must, in every instance, be accompanied by the cash.

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

Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; eight words make a line.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. It now at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

We do not keep back numbers of the Advocate.

PARTIES desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for rates.

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

BUSINESS letters and communications should be addressed to

The Christian Advocate,
 Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

Frank Mathews, Esq., is an authorized agent of the Advocate at Austin, Texas. He will also receive orders for Job Printing.

Very Important.

The Business Manager of the Advocate proposes visiting all the Conferences. We do not wish to carry old balances to our new books. Every one must be prepared to settle.

Luling Camp-meeting.

A camp-meeting will begin on Friday before the first Sabbath in October, three miles west of Luling near the railroad bridge across the San Marcos. Preachers cordially invited who come to work for God.
 J. B. DENTON.

Bishop's Visits.

The following are the appointments of the five Texas Conferences, Sept. 24, Oct. 25, German Mission Conference, Grassy Fork, Nov. 1.
 Northwest Texas Conference, Calvert, Nov. 8, North Texas Conference, Longview, Nov. 15, Texas Conference, Huntsville, Nov. 22, East Texas Conference, Henderson, Dec. 12, D. S. DOUGLASS.

To the Members of the Northwest Texas Conference.

Dear Brothers.—You have seen that the Conference will convene at Calvert, Nov. 8, 1876. Please notify me if you intend to come by private conveyance. The presiding minister will please furnish me with the names of the lay delegates; also the names of applicants for admission and local brethren to be ordained. Expenses from other conferences will confer a favor by giving me notice. The examining committees and classes to be examined will meet at the Methodist Church on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M. Refer to the printed minutes for the names of classes and of committees. Arriving at Calvert please report at the parsonage.
 J. M. PUGH, Pastor.

Parker.—Sister Francis J. Parker, wife of Mr. James W. Parker, was born in Washington county, Texas, Dec. 17, 1854. She was married to Mr. J. W. Parker, Dec. 11, 1881. Bro. Parker moved to Brazos county where he lived until 1882, when he removed to Robertson county, where Sister Parker departed this life in peace. Sister Parker was afflicted for twenty-three years with a nervous affection. She bore her affliction like a Christian. At the revival meeting at Hickory Grove, embracing the second Sunday in August, she and her entire family united with the M. E. Church, South. Sister Parker was converted sometime before, and was only waiting to see her family become religious, that they might all enter the fold of Christ together. She lingered from Aug. 24th until the morning of the 29th, when her deathless spirit winged its way to the realms of endless bliss, there to await the happy reunion with her family. Sister Parker was a consistent Christian under all circumstances, loved and esteemed by her neighbors, and almost worshipped by an affectionate family, who greatly mourn their loss. God grant that they may constitute an unbroken family around the throne in Heaven.
 J. N. TRUITT.

REV. L. PIERCE, D.D.—Our readers with us will welcome this Nestor of our branch of the church to our columns. We are rejoiced to have the assurance that we will hear from him often. His name is a household word in many Methodist homes in the great Southwestern State. Grey-headed men recall gratefully the messages they heard from his lips in the days of early youth. They will be rejoiced to receive through our columns words of counsel from his pen.

ONLY TEMPORARY.—We will be compelled for a few weeks to issue the Advocate in its present form. The press on which we will be compelled to work off the paper will not admit the Advocate in its usual shape. The change is only temporary; in a few weeks it will again be on the old press or a better one. No one feels the annoyance of these changes more than the publishers, as it involves additional expense; and while the editor is not altogether pleased with this temporary arrangement—as he is somewhat fastidious as to the Advocate's appearance—it will, in no way, lighten his labors, as by using the smaller type, in which this number appears, we furnish our readers the usual amount of reading matter. When the changes now contemplated in the office are perfected, we hope no more interruptions of this character will take place.

Correspondence.

Church Finances No. 1.

BY LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

To us it is good to utilize all of our Maker's special phrases; as moral aims through which we find, in constant circulation, the vitalizing principles of our moral and mental worth. We ask, why was it that the Creator certified to us that all the work of His hands was not only good; but very good? Was all this mere eulogy of His own workmanship? certainly not. But to lay deep in our minds the abiding belief that in all God's works and ways we must and always will find, if we ever become pious enough to feel and know, that to live in God's sense of living, is to live by every word that proceedeth out of His mouth. There is in all the evidence of moral a system and the perpetuation of the system for its moral influence and effect. This is the philosophy we see in His title law. God intended in the organization of His church to establish a ministry whose duty it should be to wait continually upon the altar services of His temple, for the good of others. Therefore, He ordained that they should live of the things of the altar. Wherefore it was among the moral necessities, which always marked the divine rule in systematic and moral ordinances, that a minimum tithe levy should be made upon the beneficiaries of this ecclesiastical economy. For in it and over it God Himself was head; was law giver and judge. And it is noteworthy that while He provided by law for the support of civil officers, he levied no tax by specified rule, no minimum nor maximum per cent. that must be paid. It was Caesar's business and to Caesar He left it. But as to the church, its ministry, their living, and how it should be provided it was God's business; and hence we have His financial rule for the living of His ministers and the current expenses of the temple service and worship; and as to the perpetuity of the tithe-law principle for ministerial support and church expenses, especially the former, it depends upon whether the gospel ministry are called of God to give up secular employments such as others pursue for their living—in a word, cease living and laboring for themselves in order to live and labor for others; for if God still calls His ministers from all secular vocations to minister at His altars for the spiritual good of others, it is not without having ordained that they should live of or off of the things of the things of the altar—a mode of expression that can be predicated only of such a system of provisional income as God provided for in this tithe-law economy. For no such thing could ever have been assumed as a provision for these officials, who were called to wait daily on their ministrations to others, and for others, if left to the optional contributions of the recipients of these ministerial services. I might well stress this point—but I forbear. It is enough to say that the tithe-law was nothing more than the necessary unfolding and practical enforcement of a simple rule and principle of justice, without which true piety cannot live. When church members ignore God's rules of providing His ministers, and devise methods of their own—methods less certain, because less obligatory—they cease to acknowledge God in their way of doing His will, and the element of true godliness is wholly withdrawn. One leading feature in this economy was, certainly, it was always provision in store, so that these priests and ministers of religion had no care about their living; it was secured to them in advance by this law of moral obligation—the equity of which was seen in its strictly pro-rata assessment; and to us it is evident that, in a divine law of this sort, it must be levied on all to whom God gives anything, or else on none. Hence, the tithe system was the equitable one. But, alas, for our ministers, for our people! as our bankers have adopted exactly the opposite way, we are always behind hand: left to live on hope with the general evidence of meager assessments and large defalcations; so that many of us have to do our work with minds half secular and half sacred. There comes in here a thought—by no means foreign. It is this: that those tithing gatherings were all in catalogues, not in money; and common sense assures us now that, with our agricultural fields of la-

bor, if our people would prepare pastoral homes, assess freely, and pay chiefly in provisions—such as other citizens need—the support of their pastors would be so easy it absolutely would not be felt. But so long as continues this miserable policy of assessing money to buy these necessities and failing to furnish it—the preacher almost all the time in need, afraid to buy on credit—so long will the church be behind hand with God; for where God's representatives are uncared for, so is God Himself. But the most commendable feature in this tithing policy is its necessary generation of a closer and closer alliance with God. Its theology is that whatever God gives us of the provisions of life, He reserves to Himself a tenth, to which we, as the beneficiaries of His bounty, can have neither right nor claim. It is through Him an inheritance to His ministering servants forever; and forever, is forever. But to make good our postulate, that its acknowledged authority, practically carried out, would be the generation of fellowship and of alliance with God, it is only needful to say that the perpetual presence of this fellowship with God would leave no blank in the mind where sordid selfishness could dwell unrebuked.

How different is the chance of loving God, with all the heart, between a farmer who looks upon his growing crop as all his own, and one who recognizes God's title with delight in paying it? Or between one whose income is in money and who grasps it with selfish greed, claims it all as lord and owner, and one who, when he gets his dollar a day, feels that he owes his Heavenly Father a dime out of it, and keeps his account with God with scrupulous care? It is hardly worth while to pause for an answer; conscience has written the verdict in advance. Suppose, then, I assume that every honest man, looking over all the ground, would say it is self-evident that this tithing of one's self and keeping up an honest settlement with God is more promotive of true piety than our loose and indifferent manner of transacting this business with God—for it is with God—and still live on in His loose way, could he be a good and godly man, upon the square? or would he not be one who, having sinned under the law, would be judged by the law?

A Chinese mandarin is a late arrival in New York.

They expect the Mikado of Japan at the Paris Exposition in 1878.

Over \$3,200 has been paid over to the Custer Memorial Fund.

Forty-seven millions of pins are made daily in the United States.

There are, it is estimated, 10,000 women out of work in New York City.

London has nearly sixty thousand milliners and dressmakers.

On Sept. 21, over 130,000 persons attended the Centennial Exposition.

Pennsylvania has spent \$8,000,000 for soldiers' orphans since the war.

There are thirty thousand shop-girls in Boston engaged in seventy distinct occupations.

The Cherokees are becoming civilized. They ran \$79,500 behind their last year's finances.

In St. Louis the same salaries are given to women teachers that the men receive.

Two hundred thousand Germans have left Germany and gone to France to hunt work.

When a Wisconsin man dies without heirs his property goes to the school fund of the State.

A colony of Hungarian Catholics are about to settle in Kossuth county, Iowa.

Within twenty-five years 400,000 panes of glass have been destroyed in London by thunder storms.

Vassar College is to have an elevator, and the fair students won't have to walk up stairs any more.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart. It gives harmony to the soul and is a perpetual song without words. It is tantamount to repose. It enables nature to recruit her strength; whereas worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear.

At the opening of a new Roman Catholic church in Bradford, England, to the erection of which a number of Protestants had subscribed, Monsignor Capel remarked that it was right for Catholics to receive such contributions, but they could not in return give to Protestant churches because they believed the fundamental principles of Protestantism to be wrong.

Hamilton College has just had presented to it a clock which is 545 years old. It was brought from England by Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, who landed in Boston from the ship Mary Lyon, Nov. 3, 1631. This old clock faithfully marked off the hours, months and years which the missionary Eliot devoted to the translation of the Bible into the Indian language.

The first piece of artillery was invented by a German, soon after the invention of gunpowder, and artillery was first used by the Moors, at Algesirar, in Spain, in the siege of 1341.

Courage, so far as it is a sign of race, is peculiarly the mark of a gentleman or lady; but it becomes vulgar if rude or insensitive; while timidity is not vulgar if it be characteristic of race or fineness of make. A fawn is not vulgar in being timid, nor a crocodile "gentle" because courageous.

The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burden cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces and frores.

Prof. Huxley has been visiting some kinsfolk in Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. A. A. White's Blood and Liver Pills

are purely vegetable; and positively will cure all diseases arising from the impure state of blood, liver, kidneys and stomach. Such as ague, jaundice, yellow fever, hay fever, bilious fever, vertigo, lumbago, dyspepsia, pimples or blotches on the skin, cold on the bowels, etc. Also a superior pill for females; or persons suffering with piles or constipation, will find them excellent to regulate nature. They can be taken in any season or climate, and any condition of the system, as they contain no mercury or mineral substance. Every family should have them and take a few in the Fall and Spring to prevent disease. Sold by dealers at 25 cents per box.

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Messrs. Jervoy, Pettit & Co., have greatly increased their facilities for supplying the Galveston market with Kerosene or Coal Oil, Paroline, Insurance Oil, Gasoline, for gas-machines, and all kinds of Illuminating Oils and Burning Fluids. Special attention is invited to the merits of their Insurance Oil. The New Orleans Board of Underwriters say: "It is our opinion that the general use of the Insurance Oil would greatly reduce the number of lamp fires and explosions, and lessen the destruction of life and property." The New York Board of Underwriters say: "The sample of Insurance Oil stands the highest test of flash and burning point of any Oil ever tested for the committee." Fathers and mothers who desire the safety of their children and homes should use the Insurance Oil. Dealers who wish to sell an illuminating oil, safe beyond chance of accident, should recommend the Insurance Oil.

TO THE LADIES.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing. Messrs. E. Butterick & Co. do not hesitate to warrant every pattern sold by them or their agents; and in war, ranting they mean to assert that by each pattern may be made a perfectly formed garment of the size and kind designated on its label. Our lady readers should forward their address to the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Butterick Agency, Galveston, Texas, who will forward by return mail an instructive and valuable catalogue, containing the latest styles in patterns, etc. Fall and winter styles now ready.

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Highest Centennial award to the

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

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—ALSO A FULL LINE OF—

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Table unsurpassed by any House in the City.

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The lens are tempered in frozen oil, which makes them harder than pebbles. They are warranted not to break, and never tire the eyes; and every pair perfect in every particular.

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 40, 45, 50 and 60 Saw

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SEWING MACHINE
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Send for Illustrated Price List. NEEDLES for all Machines by mail at 60 Cents per Dozen.

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The undersigned is in receipt of a full line of Cottohingam's Great American Lightning Ironers.

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This is the only Ironing Machine in the world which has proved a success in all kinds of ironing. It is simple, without any complicated machinery, and the cost of running it is a mere trifle. For further particulars call on

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 Every machine fully guaranteed. Send for circulars.

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 100 lbsds assorted BACON,
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 500 sacks RIO COFFEE,
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 5000 pigs assorted CASE GOODS,
 200 lbsds FLOUR,
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All Work Guaranteed First-class.
 Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 7, 1876

A RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

We find the following in the Galveston News of the 30th ult., under the head of "The Retort Courteous."

Blowing up of Hell's Gate on Sunday occasioned some opposition among puritanical sticklers, and among them was William E. Dodge, President of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, who addressed a long letter to Gen. Newton, intimating that he was "unnecessarily desecrating the Sabbath, and making a public show of the explosion." Gen. Newton replied as follows:

HALLETT'S POINT, Sept. 23, 1876.
TO MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE:

Sir—I received a communication from you, dated Sept. 22, in which you decline an alleged invitation from me to witness the explosion at Hell Gate, on Sunday, the 24th instant. As you take a great deal of pains to go out of your way to violate the common courtesies of social intercourse, I take this occasion to inform you that I did not invite you, nor even know of your invitation until the receipt of your refusal to accept one. The truth is, I left the matter of invitation to the Chamber of Commerce and to Lieutenant Willard, United States Engineer, with instructions to invite a certain number of gentlemen. I regret to find that in one case he has made a mistake.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut. Col. Eng'rs. Bvt. Maj. Gen.

It seems that Mr. Dodge did receive an invitation; and exercising his rights as an American citizen, he protested against the act of a man in public station respecting a matter he deemed detrimental to the public good. Ordinary men will find it difficult to understand what there is about "John Newton, Lieut. Col. Eng'rs. Bvt. Maj. Gen.," that elevates him to such an altitude that an expression of opinion respecting his public acts, on the part of a citizen, is a violation of "the common courtesies of social intercourse," and justifies him in saying said citizen is no gentleman. The airs which army officers sometimes assume in their intercourse with civilians is one of the most farcical and offensive characteristics of our present state of affairs. Mr. Dodge exercised a right which we trust American citizens have not yet surrendered, and "John Newton, Lieut. Col. Eng'rs. Bvt. Maj. Gen.," himself revealed an absence of manliness and gentility which no amount of brass buttons or gold lace can successfully conceal.

The relish with which the secular press panders to this supercilious act of a public officer reveals its genuine instincts. The readiness with which those who entertain a conscientious regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath are branded as "puritanical sticklers" faithfully represents the animus of many of those papers towards the Christian religion. Base ball clubs profane the Sabbath continually, and their columns are filled with lengthy reports of the games; but an utterance of remonstrance against the desecration of the Sabbath day calls forth from them censoring comments and offensive epithets. Thousands in the land with Mr. Dodge conscientiously believe that by blowing up Hell Gate on Sunday those in charge of the business were "unnecessarily desecrating the Sabbath;" and though it was performed under the direction of "John Newton, Lieut. Col. Eng'rs. Bvt. Maj. Gen.," they think they have a right to express their convictions.

REV. E. H. MYERS D. D.—We learn from the dispatches that Dr. Myers has fallen victim to that terrible epidemic raging in Savannah. He was at Cape May performing his duty as one of the fraternal commissioners representing the Southern church when the fever made its appearance in the ill-fated city. He was left in charge of the minutes of the commission, but learning that the epidemic had appeared in his charge he hastened to his post and after meeting with Christian heroism his duties to the sick and dying he at last fell in the noble discharge of his duties. Full accounts of his life and last hours will appear in our church journals. Our Southern Israel will mourn his loss, while we rejoice in the grand example he has left behind him.

Try the experiment of "Cutting the Roman Cross," as given by a correspondent elsewhere. It is very ingenious and suggestive.

WHO SELLS THE LIQUOR?

The Christian-At-Work has been working up some of the statistics supplied by the last census, and furnishes results which will be interesting to temperance men. In New York, the nationality of liquor-sellers is as follows: Chinamen, 2; Italians, 18; Spaniards, 140; Welsh, 160; Americans, 205; Africans, 265; French, 285; Scotch, 497; English, 568; German, 2179; Irish, 3041; and of nationality unknown, 672; making a total of 8034. Of this number, 3696 are females, as follows: American, 1; African, 3; Spanish, 3; Welsh, 4; English, 10; Scotch, 10; French, 13; German, 1104; Irish, 2518. The wine and liquor dealers in the country number 61,265, of whom 27,312 are Irish and Germans. As these two nationalities have in this country a population of 3,003,674, and there was at the late census a population of 33,991,142, it appears, while composing one-eleventh of the population, nearly one-half of the liquor business is in their hands. It makes no matter who sells the liquor and are thus instrumental in ruining the health and happiness of the vast army of the drunkards; yet, when we learn that so small a population of liquor-dealers are Americans, we can realize the estimate in which this business is held by a large majority of the American people. It may sound pharisaical in the estimation of certain persons; but we suggest that the fact that so large a portion of this miserable business is in the hands of the two nationalities named, is an indication of their moral and religious status. It is a well known fact that the most persistent efforts made to break down the Sabbath which, as a nation, we have hitherto so sacredly venerated, have usually originated with the Germans and their beer gardens; or with the Irish and their Sunday parades.

We commend these facts to that portion of the American press which so diply echoes the charge of Puritanism which nearly all the German free-thinking papers throw out against those who would preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath. Controlling, to a large extent, the tremendous interest invested in the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquor, they are the natural foes of those moral and religious influences which will restrain men's evil passions, and thus reduce the profits of their particular line of business. The accession of population from foreign shores adds immensely to our material. We do not underestimate their industry, intelligence, and enterprise: They aid in building our great public improvements; in subduing the wilderness on our Western borders; in populating our cities; and, in every way by their wealth and labor, promote our national prosperity. Our land is the refuge of the millions who look out from the over-crowded nations of Europe to our shores in search of peaceful homes. A wise policy and a just recognition of the rights of our fellowmen, prompts us to give them a cordial welcome; but, in sharing the business of our land, we are under no bond to adopt their customs at the loss of those religious and moral principles which have done so much for the advancement of our national greatness. Drunkenness is becoming a national vice; and the business is in the hands of those who are not restrained by education or religion from its vigorous prosecution. The teachings of Rationalism and the customs of Catholic nations, relieve them from that reverence for the Sabbath which has a controlling power over the American mind; and, with the interest of the liquor business demanding freedom from Sabbath restraint, a powerful influence is brought to bear against this landmark of the religion of the Bible. The beer-garden is fast becoming the rival of the sanctuary. The whisky-ring controls political parties; and the secular press, by its sneers at the Puritanism of the Sabatarians and the temperance men, aid in the work of national demoralization.

The fact that this business is so largely under the control of men who, by their religious or possibly their irreligious training, are insens-

sible to the moral suasion which temperance men employ in advocating their cause, indicates that other more powerful agencies must be called in to the field. Temperance men must continue their work; and, by a faithful exhibition of the evils of intemperance, tone up the public mind to a sense of the individual danger and public damage this business entails. But the church must wake up to its obligation respecting the forces at work blighting the religious faith of our nation; lowering the standard of morality; vanishing the Sabbath from our cities; and flooding the land with the cause of nine-tenths of its misery and crime. There never was so great a demand for action. The tide of population from rationalistic Germany, and the Catholics of Ireland and Southern Europe is having a deep impression on our national character. With all the efforts of temperance men, the liquor-dealers are growing in power every day; with all the efforts of the churches, Protestantism is yielding to German infidelity and Roman laxity, as the decay of Sunday observance demonstrates. Not only are the doctrines of Evangelical Christianity assailed, but the morals of the nation are depreciated. The men who sell the liquor are a power in the land. They not only make drunkards of our people, but are breaking down the strong barriers Christianity has built up against the ravages of vice. Every church and every Christian must meet this growing evil.

PUNISH DRUNKENNESS.

When we look out upon the broad world before us and behold the wrecked lives, the blighted hopes, and blasted fortunes that are strewn over the wide expanse, we involuntarily shudder at the horrid sight, and turn in sympathetic sorrow from a scene so full of despair. We feel with the sufferers whose hearts are bleeding and whose eyes glisten with the hot tears that well up from bitter memories and mingle with those that answer the anguish of some present pain. The cries of women and the wailings of helpless infancy greet our ears; and, as we listen, we wonder why this beautiful world should be filled with such strange, sorrowful sounds, while the universe moves harmoniously onward, obeying God's laws and discharging the functions He has assigned to every element and phase of His grand creation.

The heavens are bright above us. The earth looks up to greet us with its floral beauties and to bless us with its bounteous harvests. The fresh winds, with perfumed breath, kiss the fever from our brows as they float along on unseen wings, bearing the echoes of the soft strains that fall from the melodies of the spheres. All is beauty, all is love; and, amid this enchantment by which life is surrounded, how sad and how sorrowful must be the announcement "that only man is vile." God has surely provided us with every essential the heart can crave or the mind can suggest that can contribute to our happiness or minister to our wants in life. Beyond, He has prepared even greater rewards for our enjoyment; and "without money, and without price," He has invited us to lay down our claims to the blissful realities that shall crown the souls redeemed in that "mansion not made with hands eternal in the heavens." These thoughts come to us from the contrast suggested by the real lives we behold in the world, and the joyful existence we were intended to supply by Him who "created all things from nothing." They are the shadows thrown upon the mind by the effects that are prevailing on every hand, and that lead back in their logical relationship to the great causes that produce them. And to what evil can we trace more of our sorrows than to intemperance. The wine-cup that gives its cheer, gives also its maddening influence to mar the beauty of our lives with their blighting shadows of despair. The wine-cup is not only the seducer, but the destroyer of our lives. It comes not alone to pervert the instincts of our nature, but to lead them into conclusions and conse-

quences entirely antagonistic to the intention of the Divine Ruler in our creation. To tell where and how it begins and where and how it ends in its work of death, is but to repeat the experiences we encounter daily in our walks through life. To dwell upon the sorrows it is constantly sowing in innocent hearts, and upon the anguish with which it is hourly consuming devoted lives, meets none of the demands that religion is making upon us; however much such reflections may tend to excite our sympathies and to warn us against the temptations of the "great destroyer." We may drink in the wails of the little ones who are crying for bread, and weep with the destitute women scattered all over our land, in the misfortunes that have been visited upon them by drunken fathers and husbands. We may pray with them, and plead with them, and feel with them in the afflictions thus turned into the misery of their lives; but all the sentiments and sympathy of such acts will prove in the future as they have in the past—empty of results and devoid of the relief we would commend to such sufferers, so worthy of our care, so deserving of our aid. Intemperance is a popular traffic; and men who boast of influence, and of all those many qualities and virtues that are calculated to excite our admiration, have given themselves to it, and by day and by night are busy sowing to the winds that they may witness their victims reap the whirlwind of sorrows that follow as the first and only fruits of this infamous business.

All the attractions that genius can suggest or money purchase are applied to the embellishment of this soul-destroying and heart-breaking vocation. The glitter and glare of every conventional surrounding that can throw a coloring of respectability upon a calling so disreputable has been utilized by the rum-dealers of our land, who little reck of the pains that are sure to follow all the profits that reward their unholly labors. The finest intellects of our land are led willing captives to the shrines erected to Bacchus and to death all over our country, and the force of illustrious example is thus secured in furthering the work of ruin, and wreck of innocent lives by those who weigh human happiness as naught against their temporal advancement, and who encourage the everlasting damnation of immortal souls in order to swell the proportions of their purses, and thus establish for themselves a most unenviable station among the important personages of our country.

The demon of intemperance is well fortified in the strongholds that have been erected for its defense in every quarter of our common country. To assail it involves something more than a contest with a dreaded, hated viper that is lying in wait to fasten its poisonous fangs into the unsuspecting victims that may wander within its reach. It involves work, hearty work, full of zeal, full of prayer, and full of that will that spurn defeat and aims at nothing short of success. The laws of our State are ample and comprehensive, and if only enforced can be made to break forever the influence of the most imperious tyrant that ever set up its authority over the passions of mankind: Virtually, we have "Local Option" to begin with, and to support this grand power reposed by our law-givers in the keeping of the people themselves, we have another statute making drunkenness a crime and punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars. We can strike at the root of the evil at the same time that we are lopping off the branches of the great tree that casts no shadows that do not fall upon the sorrows of its own begetting. We can rout the rum-sellers, and make their work of death so disreputable and so full of penalties that no man with the slightest claim to decency can afford to engage in it. We can stop the business if we will, and can punish with so many pains and penalties the violations of a law so sacred to home happiness as to make it dangerous work for the desolators of hearts and the destroyers of souls to prosecute longer a mission over

which the devil rules with a sway that is absolute in every particular. Let every precinct move in this matter. Let the County Commissioners all over Texas be instructed to withhold their consent to whisky vendors, and should perchance some unfortunate fellow fall by the force of clandestine potations, let him come under the bans of the law we here insert. Let the laws be used as they should be, let their provisions be carried out, and the end of intemperance and crime in Texas can be easily determined. Here is the last law passed by the fifteenth legislature:

An Act to Punish Drunkenness.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That any person who shall get drunk or shall be found in a state of intoxication, in any public place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum of not more than one hundred dollars for each and every such offense.
Approved August 17, 1876.
Takes effect ninety days after adjournment.

SHELLS OF OCEAN.

The deep sea, with its fathomless waters that roll in billows or sport in crested wavelets against the shores of countries and continents, has its treasures. Deep below the surface of old ocean, animal life exists; and treasures of priceless value are found. Deep below the surface, beyond the touch of the playful winds that kiss the dimpled cheeks of the restless sea, the hand of God has scattered the wealth of the great Jehovah, and left the undeniable traces of His boundless wisdom and infinite power.

Who can stroll by the side of the sea, and, running the eye far out over the waste of waters, away beyond the reach of vivid perception into the infinity that blends sea and sky together, and not feel that in the vastness of the expanse before him there is a grandeur that no words can describe; a beauty that no heart can rest upon and not quicken the beat of its pulsation as the idea of infinity rises higher and more potential in his thoughts?

We wander by the verge of the ocean, and, as the glistening sands, sparkling with the waters that have but freshly flushed upon it, repose beneath our tread, we feel that we are borne up by an invisible hand that touches only to sustain, and that sustains only to bless us; we look about us, and behold the beauties that the sea has turned upon its strand that we might be impressed with thoughts of God and drink in from the mighty wonders of the untraveled deep some sentiment of His boundless power.

The shells of ocean lie scattered in beautiful confusion at our feet. The smooth, tinted shells of the sea, on whose surface rain-bow hues are gleaming as the soft light of the wearied sun falls back from the distant horizon to be reflected from their mirroring clearness, invite us to gather them into our hands and treasure them as souvenirs, bequeathed by some unknown nymph of the "vasty deep;" we take the well moulded, symmetrically beautiful shell into our hands, and, in its cavern, we hear the echo of a sound that breathes of sorrow: the murmur of a song that rises into expression amid some painful pleasure. We place it to our ear, and clearly is discerned the answering chorus of the sea. Take it wherever you will, the fulness of the murmur will remain; the song of the sea will always live within the hollow center of old ocean's shell.

But can it be that the songs thus sung are empty sounds? Can it be that fancy rather than reality marks and modulates the melodies of these sorrowful intonations that live within the shells of the sea? or are they not rather the broken strains of nature that have lost only their clearness when borne beyond the touch of old-ocean's hands? rather the undying fragments of the great choral chant that even the sea sends forth to mingle with the melody of the spheres in chanting the goodness and glory of God?

Whatever it be, there is certainly a world of beautiful thought wrapt up in the soft murmurs of these solemn sounds; and we conceive that nothing but good can come from meditation upon subjects that speak so plainly of the infinity of God.

It is only about one hundred years since Capt. Cook brought Polynesia with its twelve hundred islands to the knowledge of the civilized world. Its population was of the lowest type of paganism; some of the islands being long dreaded by sailors for the cannibalism of the inhabitants. Now heathenism is confined to the islands in the Western part of the Pacific. The other islands are under the influence of missionary labors. The changes wrought by missionary effort is so marked that even the most wicked seaman confesses its power. Movements are on foot for the spread of the Gospel to the Western islands. The London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan and Presbyterians are preparing to occupy this field. The American Board in connection with the Hawaiian Churches will enlarge their work in Micronesia. At the same rate with which the Gospel has enlarged its borders in this field, we may soon expect to rank these recently pagan islands as an important part of Christendom.

It was stated at the Brewer's Congress that 9,000,000 barrels of beer were made last year in this country. That is about one barrel to every five of the population. Who drinks it all? How many steamers would float in the pond all that lager would make?

Preachers' Debts.

Among the questions propounded in the solemn formula for receiving members into full connection in our annual conferences is this: "Are you in debt?" It is simply a question of fact, and as a fact the church proposes to deal with it. It assumes that no one who, from any cause, is unable to meet his pecuniary obligations ought to be placed in the responsible relation of pastor. This, by every consideration, is right. If one has shown a recklessness in contracting debts, the fact indicates a radical defect in his moral constitution; if he is involved through misfortune, his first duty is to put himself right with his creditors.

Thus, as regards debt, our preachers are all started right. But do they keep right? Not all of them. The task which we have assumed in this article is a thankless one; but something ought to be said upon this subject, and we propose saying it. There is an evil abroad among the ministry of our church that must be abated, or great hurt will ensue. It is to be hoped that few are implicated; but the character of preachers is passed every year by annual conferences—some of them prominent among their brethren—whose track from appointment to appointment may be followed by the murmurs of unpaid creditors. Were they, as a class, hard-working, self-sacrificing men upon whom the alternative is forced of either going in debt or suffering want, something might be urged in extenuation of their fault. But as a rule they are extravagant in their personal and family expenditures—house, furniture, apparel, table, cigars, must all be on the scale of their wealthy members; while the merchant, the grocer, the milliner, the dressmaker, are made unwilling supporters of their style of living. It may be that there is some radical fault in our financial system that tends to develop this character, but that is not the question before us. Our object is to call attention to the evil, in the hope that the remedy may be applied. The church is, in many places, suffering in her reputation; and preachers who make it a part of their religion to deal honestly with all men are often looked upon with suspicion, and are made to suffer the penalty of other men's sins.

No, brother, the writer is not a querulous, close-fisted steward, who has passed over the counter to his pastor, at a high price, what should have been paid him in compensation for his labors? Near one score years of itinerant life, in which he has filled almost every grade of appointments from the mountain mission to the fashionable city church, has put the writer in possession of the facts whereof he affirms. He has been assigned, in all, to eight different fields of labor. In four, and some of them the most important, his work has been embarrassed by the debts left unpaid by his predecessors. In one instance, the three preachers who immediately preceded him had each gone away largely indebted to the leading members of the church. It is not strange members who had been thus wronged should put their new pastor on a probation which half a year of cash payments and privations, amounting almost to want, could scarcely terminate. Besides these, in passing in review the preachers of his acquaintance, he is surprised and humiliated at the large proportion concerning whom he had heard complaints of indebtedness.

The remedy is easily applied. Let the presiding elder look into this matter and report every delinquent to the annual conference. If any presiding elder is guilty, let him no longer, by holding an influential position in the conference, corrupt the ministry and membership by his pernicious example. Let the sickly tenderness that is being exercised towards the guilty be put away; and let it be known that debt is no less an insuperable barrier to countenance in our conferences than it is to admission into them. Let us return to the plan of passing upon the character of our preachers with closed doors; and let the question be "put in every case: 'Is he in debt?'" Let this matter be taken in hand at each of our approaching Texas Conferences; and let our presiding bishop be requested to look closely to this point at the passage of character.

As an evidence of the hard times it is mentioned that the Mayor of Boston recently appointed on the police force of that city, a graduate of Howard College and of the Howard Medical College.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 7, 1876.

MACHINERY

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Notice.

NORTHWEST TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Committee of the Third Year requests the members of said class who are members of the Methodist Church in Galveston, on the 10th day of November, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. SAMPY, C. H. ELLIS, W. S. MELUGIN.

To Traveling Preachers, Pastors and Clergy

—You will please order printed blanks from the Publishing House, at Nashville, on which to make your reports at the Annual Conference. The cost but a trifle, and it will save your secretary a great amount of labor and insure a correct statistical report. S. W. TURNER, Secretary.

To the Preachers and Lay Delegates N. T. Conference.

I have made arrangements with the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, to transfer all the members of the conference and their families to Longview at a special rate. Those paying full fare going, will be returned free of charge on the return trip. This certificate will be good until and including November 1st. W. C. HAINLIP.

North Texas Annual Conference.

The above Conference meets in its fourth annual session, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876, at Longview, Texas. Brethren coming by rail will be met at the depot. Those coming by private conveyance will please report at Messrs. Boring & Kennard's store. Attention of committee-men and under-graduates is called to the fact that no passenger train from the West arrives at Longview on Friday. We shall expect you by Saturday night's train. In purchasing tickets over the Texas and Pacific Railroad, specify "no conference." On this road you will be charged full fare Longview; and be furnished free passage back; either by a ticket given you by the agent, or upon Conference Scrips, a certificate. Brethren, let us all come to Conference earnestly praying that our session may be a season of refreshing to our own souls, and saving power to the people who may remain in sin. D. F. FULLER, P. E.

PASSING EVENTS.

The English Palestine exploration Society will issue their new map, founded on the surveys of Lieut. Conder, in 25 sheets, one a scale of one mile to an inch, a second map will also be issued on a scale of three miles to the inch.

The last survivors of the veterans who had charge of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, Joseph Putnam, died recently at Kemerton, England, at the age of ninety-two.

Since the immigration movement began, more than 2,455,000 Irish have landed in New York.

John D. Lee, principal in the famous Mountain Meadow massacre, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Specimen postage stamps from Persia and Iceland have just been, for the first time, received at the Washington Department.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1875 were over \$7,000,000, an increase of over \$1,100,000 over 1874.

The first honors of Columbia College, in New York City, were this year borne away by three Jewish students.

Old clothes-dealers in New York keep suits of second-hand morning, which they rent to poor people to wear at funerals.

Over two hundred stone cutters have lately been engaged in New York, to go to Scotland on a two years' contract.

The Baltimore Sun notes the large increasing travel from the South through that city for the Centennial.

A Boston house is receiving orders for from ten to one hundred and fifty pistols per day from Charleston, South Carolina.

A fat man can sit on the thumb-nail of the statue of the Goddess of Liberty to be erected in New York Harbor by the Frenchmen.

Over sixty thousand die annually of consumption in England alone, more than were killed during the whole Franco-Prussian war.

Nearly all the steam lines and larger vessels trading to New Orleans are now making their passages through the jet-ties.

Bishop Cox's daughter, who was married last week at Buffalo, received as a wedding present from her husband, \$1,000,000 in bonds.

There are in Turkey at this moment over forty thousand individuals incarcerated for debt, and nearly all for debt due to the Turkish Government.

Mrs. Custer is left alone in the world, having neither father, mother, brother, sister nor child, and now no husband.

The Philadelphia Printers' Circular advocates the abolition of capital letters, except at the beginning of paragraphs, sentences and poetical lines.

Gen. Wolf's scarf, worn in the battle of Quebec, and stained with his blood, is a treasured relic of a citizen of Calais, New Brunswick.

The Prince of Montenegro is thirty-five years of age, six feet four in height, and is acknowledged to be the strongest and most muscular man in the dominions.

California will have this year the grandest harvest and fruit crop ever known in that State. The yield of all kinds will be immense.

At a raid on a hall of a Polish Catholic Church in New York, on the 14th, a priest, forty-five men and twelve girls were arrested in the midst of their noisy orgies.

A Milwaukeean suggests that the hickory tree be made an emblem of the United States as the oak is of England and the laurel of Greece.

The value of water on the Pacific coast is shown from the fact that a bill has been introduced in the California Assembly making it a misdemeanor to waste the water which overflows from artesian wells.

Civil engineers are trying to explain the reason why the waters of Lake Huron and Michigan are nearly three feet higher than usual; but their theories are not satisfactory to themselves.

The Peruvian Government has acceded to the demands of Great Britain with reference to the return of certain seamen detained in custody from a British ship.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Procession, Reception, Cattle, and Fireworks.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1876.

Since I last wrote, the events in Philadelphia have been the Old Fellows' grand parade, New York day, with Governor Tilden's reception, and opening of the cattle-show. The Old Fellows had a parade on Wednesday which, for number and magnificence of pageantry, has not been exceeded by any of the similar displays that have taken place in Philadelphia since the inauguration of the great Fair on the 10th of May. New York day will be remembered as the day of largest attendance, (there were 15,000 paid admissions), and for the presence of the Democratic Presidential candidate; and the cattle-show will be remembered for nothing very pleasant for the weather has been wet and the cattle stalls and enclosures anything but tidy. This display, which may be more international in its character than the average county or State fair, presents, I think, no finer collection of cattle than has been frequently seen at the better cattle shows in some of the States or in Canada. The prominence that our neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, has won in this exhibition, not only in livestock display, but in mechanical, industrial and educational fields, has been a revelation to many who have lived remote from the Northern border, and have known little more of her wonderful natural resources and of her energetic, progressive people, than they do of Mexico; and not as much as they know of Cuba.

There are now nearly 600 head of cattle on exhibition, and more are expected to arrive before the close of the show on October the 9th. The animals which attract most attention are four large buffaloes exhibited by N. S. Wood of Pawnee, Nebraska. These were captured by Mr. Wood on the plains; he allows them to run in the field with his other cattle; but he says there is no very warm friendship between them—the domestic cattle exhibiting a rare antipathy towards their wild neighbors. To show their gentleness and their progress in civilization, Mr. Wood got upon the back of one of them; but this was while the buffalo was tied in the stall. I don't think he could have ridden it upon the fair grounds or on the prairie.

The draft and fat cattle elicit much admiration; in fact, nearly all of them come from the best farms in the United States and Canada, and are among the best specimens of their respective breeds. The fullest feature of the show is the display of Jersey cattle, of which there are nearly two hundred head exhibited; these include Alderneys and Gurnseys. The short horns are next in number—there being one hundred and twenty head in all—mostly from England and Kentucky. The most interesting exhibit from the former is an English herd, consisting of three bulls and as many heifers, from the farm of Benjamin St. John Aikens of Gloucestershire. Some of these are winners of prizes at the Royal Agricultural show held at Birmingham last August.

Benjamin B. Groom of Kentucky also exhibits a head of short horns, some of which are imported and all of which are from the best farms in the United States and Canada, and are among the best specimens of their respective breeds. The fullest feature of the show is the display of Jersey cattle, of which there are nearly two hundred head exhibited; these include Alderneys and Gurnseys. The short horns are next in number—there being one hundred and twenty head in all—mostly from England and Kentucky. The most interesting exhibit from the former is an English herd, consisting of three bulls and as many heifers, from the farm of Benjamin St. John Aikens of Gloucestershire. Some of these are winners of prizes at the Royal Agricultural show held at Birmingham last August.

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Dr. Tutts' Expectorant.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in traveling and doctoring, have by the use of a few bottles entirely recovered their health.

A sojourner at Aiken, S. C., writes: New York, August 30, 1872.

Dear Sir:—When in Aiken last winter I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles by express for some friends.

ALFRED CUSHING, 123 West Thirty-first Street.

Mrs. J. L. PAUL KNOLL, importer and manufacturer of human hair, flowers and perfumery, has lately returned from Europe, where she purchased a large and choice stock of millinery, fancy goods, perfumery, soaps, kid-gloves, etc., which will be sold at very low figures. Our lady friends who have leisure time to visit this model establishment, (Market street, near 23d), will find one of the most elegant and tasty displays of desirable goods in the above line to be found in the South. Orders from the interior promptly and carefully filled.

TYLER, Oct. 3rd.—We commenced a protracted meeting at Tyler on the night of the 13th ult., which closed on Sunday night, Oct. 1st, with six conversions, and ten accessions to the church. We had some precious seasons of refreshing to the church during this meeting. There were as many as twenty penitents at the altar at different times who went away unconverted. Two of the six conversions and three of the accessions are heads of families. Three of them are Sunday-school children. These ten complete the number of forty additions to the church during this conference year. To God be all the glory.—S. W. TURNER.

Our readers will please notice the editorial notice headed, "Ladies, Attention." Those desiring the latest and most unique styles in millinery, hair goods, flowers, perfumery, etc., should visit Mrs. Paul Knoll's establishment on Market street, near 23d. This lady has just returned from Europe with an entire new stock, embracing all the latest Parisian styles.

Prof. B. W. Burgess, Principal of Burgess Business College, has returned from a visit to the Centennial and the North. We see by Burgess' Business College Advocate that the tuition has been reduced to fifty dollars. Any young man with one hundred dollars and passage money can now procure a first class business education. When we commend this institution, we speak from experience—the manager of the ADVOCATE and two employees having completed the course with Prof. Burgess.

The publishers of the ADVOCATE are under obligations to Capt. Smith, Sup't. of the Houston Direct Navigation Company, for favors. In all our transactions with Capt. Smith and other officers of this popular line we have always met courteous treatment and kind consideration.

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.—This resort for the traveling public enjoys an enviable reputation for its hospitality and unexcelled bill of fare. Mr. John Summers, the proprietor, stands pre-eminently among hotel keepers of the South-west in his untiring efforts in making his guests comfortable in every sense of the word.

PRAIRIE PLAINS CHURCH.—We have held some meetings of considerable interest in portions of this circuit. At Fair View, we continued eleven days. Result: fifteen additions to the church, several conversions, and the membership increased to 110. At Pine Grove, I held services for six successive days and nights. Result: six or seven conversions; four additions to the church. At Bay's, we held a series of services for six days. Result: one addition to the church. At Oak Grove, we protracted the services for one week; a goodly number asked the prayers of the church; no conversions, or additions to the church. At San Jacinto, a number asked the prayers of God's people; one conversion, and one addition to the church. Upon the whole, something over thirty have been added to the church; but this result is very small compared with the moral and religious wants of the country.—J. C. HUCKABEE.

The sheep exhibition will be opened on October the 10th; and from four to five thousand imported wethers are expected to arrive about the same time.

This is Pennsylvania day, and the crowds are immense. The railroads have reduced their rate one half for the occasion, and allow excursion tickets for fifteen days. The number of admissions to the grounds will not be accurately known until to-morrow; but it is already evident that the Keystone will eclipse the Empire State, and make the biggest day of the Exposition. Philadelphia alone ought

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 7, 1876.

In the Syrian Church, the oldest in the world, fermented wine is not used for the communion.

The Baptist Missionary Union has resolved to appropriate \$210,000 for the work this year.

On May 21 of next year the Pope will reach the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop.

The New York Tribune hits the modern "free" religion hard when it describes it as "too philosophical to repent of sin, too self-satisfied to desire immortality, too wise to learn of Jesus Christ, and too manly to need a Divine Father."

The Catholic vote of London is about being thoroughly organized for the purpose of securing a proper representation of Catholic interest on the various school boards.

The Church Missionary Society proposes to appoint qualified natives from the interior of Africa for Christian labor among the 50,000 Mohammedan traders who yearly visit Sierra Leone and Lagos on the coast.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada has 4 synods, 33 presbyteries, 664 ministers, 82,186 communicants, and 57,919 Sabbath scholars.

In two years the Catholics of England and Scotland have increased their clergy from 1,893 to 2,024 and their churches and chapels from 1,253 to 1,294.

The Pope wishes all his bishops to visit him at least once in ten years. This is a law of the church.

The ancient church of All Hallows, Bread street, London, in which Milton was baptized, is doomed to destruction.

In the new Livingstonia mission, on Lake Nyassa, not only religion, but the industrial arts are to be taught and some attempt made to develop the resources of the country.

The Presbyterian missionaries in India, representing in all 11 branches of the Presbyterian Church, have decided to form a "Presbyterian Alliance."

A correspondent, says the Jewish World, writes from Syria that about 12,000 inhabitants of the city and suburbs of Damascus have been carried off by cholera during the last three months.

Berlin dispatches state that the English and German Governments have remonstrated with Spain regarding the intolerant order, noted last week, practically excluding Protestants from the privileges of Public worship.

The Y. M. C. A. at Lisle, N. Y., have been hard at work all summer. They seem to have acted on the argument that a man can be lost in summer as well as in winter.

The Catholic Review says that Mormonism has never succeeded in gaining a single Irish Catholic to its disgusting doctrines.

A special dispatch from Madrid to the London Standard says: "The government have ordered all natives and foreign Protestant chapels, Bible societies and schools to immediately remove all external signs, placards and inscriptions indicating their faith."

Dr. C. E. Babbs, the corresponding editor of the Herald and Presbyter, sums up the results of the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterians, from 1870 to 1876.

The Pope greatly deprecates the increase of suicides in Rome, which he thinks is attributed to the inroads of Protestantism.

There is a \$4,800 bestid in the Chinese court of the Centennial, whose carving kept twenty celestial busy for five years.

BIG BONANZA.

Full account of richest Silver Mines in the world, incidents and adventures connected with mining, with Indians, etc., etc.

A New Departure.

MEN WANTED to travel and sell our Old and Staple MANUFACTURES to Dealers, ON PEDDLING, \$75 PER MONTH.

Feeling maketh a lively man; thought maketh a strong man; action maketh a useful man; and all these together make a perfect man.

A covetous desire in the heart of youth is the tiny germ from which may spring a poison tree, whose atmosphere is pestiferous, and the taste of whose fruit is death.

Have courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear a friend's infirmities, but not his vices.

Is YOUR NOTE GOOD?—A Boston lawyer was called on a short time ago by a boy who enquired if he had any waste paper to sell.

"Will you give me two shillings for that?" The boy looked at the paper doubtfully a moment, and offered fifteen pence.

"No money! How do you expect to buy paper without money?" Not prepared to state exactly his plan of operations, the boy made no reply.

"Do you consider your note good?" asked the lawyer. "Yes sir."

"Very well; if you say your note's good, I'd just as soon have it as the money; but if it isn't good I don't want it."

The boy affirmed that he considered it good; whereupon the lawyer wrote a note for fifteen pence, which the boy signed legibly, and lifting the bag of papers, trudged off.

Soon after dinner the little fellow re-appeared, and, producing the money, announced that he had come to pay his note.

"Well," said the lawyer, "this is the first time I ever knew a note to be taken up the day it was given. A boy that will do this is entitled to note and money;" and giving him both, sent him on his way with a smiling face and happy heart.

Proposes to do a RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND STORAGE BUSINESS. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited.

MUSIC BOOKS. THE ENCORE! For Singing-Schools, by L. O. Emerson, contains an excellent singing-school course.

THE SALUTATION! Church Music Book for 1876-77. By L. O. EMERSON. Contains a good collection of Secular Music.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

CENTAR LINIMENTS

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies, 1,000,000 BOTTLES

have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them.

For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally I learned of the Centar Liniment.

It makes very little difference whether the case be "wrench," sprain, spavin or lameness of any kind, it cures the same.

It is a complete substitute for Castor Oil without its unpleasant taste or recoil in the stomach.

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GALVESTON. LEON & H. BLUM, WHOLESALE.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

74 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK. 152, 154, 156 and 158 Strand, GALVESTON.

WM. PENNY, M.D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Office No. 179 Market Street. Residence, Central Hotel.

H. HIRSCH & CO., GALVESTON, TEXAS, AGENTS FOR

Baxter and Hoadley Steam Engine. Payne & Son's, and the Godwin Engines and Safety Boilers.

DAVIDSON HOUSE, MRS. J. H. DAVIDSON, No 12 Postoffice Street.

BURKE & CO., Galveston, Texas. General Commission Merchants AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

G. H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Sept. 17, 1876.

Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3:20 P. M.

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