

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 9, 1876

Family Circle.

A SENSIBLE WIFE.

BY CHARLES DIDD.

"How extravagant, Eugene!" said little Nettie Hollis, one Saturday night, to her husband, as he stalked into the living room, loaded down by the weight of his purchases.

"Wait and see first, love," he answered, lightly. "After you know what I have bought, you will not have that opinion. Look at this," holding up to her view an elegant pattern of a new silk dress. "What do you think of that my beauty?"

Now, most women would have shown their approbation and pleasure in the warmest manner; but not so with Mrs. Hollis.

"Why, my old one, that we were married in, is good yet. Why did you buy it, when times are so hard? And only yesterday I heard you say that the shop would have to suspend operations for a few months, soon."

"I know, dear; but you have worn that dress ever since we were married, nearly a year. It is time I think that you had a new one."

"But the times!"

"Oh, both the times! We have the lease of this little house for a year, and I guess we can live through it somehow; besides, our credit is good to an unlimited extent."

"Well, love, it is a nice present," said Mrs. Hollis, holding the shimmering fabric to the light.

But no supremely satisfied look passed across her face, and shortly afterward the dress was put away with a sigh.

Eugene Hollis, like thousands of other young men working on a salary, had married the woman of his choice, and settled down into a staid, sober, home-loving man. He was open-hearted by nature, and delighted to see his little wife look well, though he had to run in debt for it.

Now, though he knew it not, this said wife was a perfect little heroine, and well worth her weight in gold.

The time came, shortly after, that both had feared, the shop closed for a few weeks, which time run into months, and still no signs of work. People that Eugene had traded with sold out in disgust, while strangers filled their places. With them, credit was an impossibility, and Eugene Hollis soon had the painful mortification of being reduced to his last cent.

It was high time that something should be done, or his little wife he had vowed to shield from all harm would suffer. To this end he went through the city, and into every imaginable place where there was a likelihood of earning an honest penny. But hundreds were there before him, and one evening, about dusk, found him wending his way foot-sore and weary, toward home. He brought no money or provisions with him, for the last cent he had was paid out a week before.

But what a contrast he found in the happy, contented face of his wife to his own despairing condition.

"Come, love, supper is ready; sit right down now, before it gets cold," she said kindly, noticing from the woebegone look that he had not succeeded.

"Supper? What can we make a supper of, except the imagination of what one ought to be?" was the morose remark.

"Oh, there is the ham that you purchased the other day, and then the potatoes are not out yet," she smilingly said. "Besides, there are enough left for several meals."

Eugene thought a good deal but said nothing; he was quite positive that the last potato had gone a week before. But his wife kept right on talking as merrily as if they had a house full of plenty instead of want. So he mentally decided that she had received a loan from some relative, which fact she wished to keep to herself.

So matters went on day after day but still no work or signs of work. There were others in the same condition as Eugene, so he had the comfort of knowing he was not one in his woe.

He always went away at the usual working hour and spent the time hunting in the cheerless round after work; so when he came back again at night, his wife always met him the same as ever.

It had become an established fact in his mind that outside help of some kind was provided for them in sufficient amount to keep them from starving. The ham never ran quite short, or the potatoes either, for that matter, and they were relieved now and then by a steak or a chop. He was too proud to take any notice of this strange fact outwardly and his little wife never meant that he should, always changing the subject if it came up in

their conversations, leading him to believe that some well-to-do uncle, whom he had never heard of, was at the bottom of it.

But this state of affairs was not to last always. When a man is honest and sober, and is willing to do anything he is capable of doing, a streak of sunshine in the shape of success is sure to crown his efforts at last. Eugene Hollis, at his trade as an engraver, was a skilled workman in every branch, and in fair times commanded a good salary. He now felt himself in luck when the position to drive a kindling-wood cart at a dollar per day was offered him.

"God news! God news!" he shouted, rushing into his home, and through the rooms in search of his wife.

Where was she? Every room was deserted. But no, the attic door was open. Though it be went, and up the short flight of stairs. There sat Nettie, patiently and rapidly propelling a sewing machine under the light from the narrow panes left into the sloping roof.

"Why, Nettie, where did you get that?" he asked, completely taken aback at the discovery.

"I bought it, love," was the hesitating response.

"I did not know we had money enough to buy a sewing machine, dear."

"Do you remember that silk dress you bought me a long time ago—just before the shop closed?"

"Why, certainly."

"Well, one day Mrs. Morse called to see me, and she fell in love with it. When she found I would sell it at a much lower figure than the pattern could be purchased for at the stores, she offered to take it. So you see I had enough money to buy this machine, with which I have found more or less work to do ever since."

"Nettie, my noble little wife! So you sacrificed your own new dress for me, the giver! I am not worthy of you, my priceless jewel! I am not worthy of you!" Then the strong man's feelings gave way, and his voice failed him. "This shall never happen again, Nettie," he said at last joyfully. "I have obtained work now which will last until the shop opens. Then you shall be my banker; for I am satisfied you will take better care of my wages than I."

That night new projects for the future were formed—a future, I trust, that was smoother than the past months had been.

Faith.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

It is very important that every little boy and girl should understand what faith, or trust in God, means. It is important, because they may be called to die at any time, and then they ought to hear the voice of Jesus, the blessed Saviour, calling to them, though they cannot see Him. The following story will help each one to understand what it is to trust in God, and believe in Jesus:

It was a dark night; a high wind was blowing without, while all the family of Mr. H. were lying quietly in their beds, breathing calmly in the soundest slumber.

All at once Mr. H. was aroused by the terrible cry of "fire." He was not sufficiently awake at first to understand the cause; but the sound grew nearer and nearer, and soon many were gathered under his window. "Fire! fire! your house is on fire!" they shouted, as they pounded heavily upon the doors. Throwing a few clothes around him, Mr. H. rushed to the door; and what was his surprise and fear to see his own dwelling in flames! He hastily returned, called up his wife, and taking the babe and the next older child, they quickly sought shelter in an adjoining house. His oldest son, about ten years of age, slept in a chamber in another part of the house, near the room of the servant-maid who lived in the family. Immediately the father hastened to rescue him, feeling but little anxiety for his property, if his family only might be saved. On his way he met the maid.

"Where is Charles?" said Mr. H., surprised to see her alone.

"Crying in his room," answered the affrighted girl. "I but just escaped, and the stairs are now in flames."

The fire had broken out in that part of the house, and the flames were now spreading with fearful rapidity. Almost distracted, Mr. H. rushed out, and hastened to the part of the house beneath the window of his son's sleeping-room.

The window was thrown up. The terrified boy was standing there crying out in agony, "Father, father, how shall I get out?"

He could be seen by the glare of the fire in the room; but he could see no one beneath him—it was so dark—although he heard many voices.

"Here I am, my son," cried out the deeply-moved father. "Here I am; fear not. Lay hold of the sill of the window, and drop yourself down. I will certainly catch you."

Charles crept out of the window; and clinging with the grasp of a drowning person, he hung trembling, and afraid to let go.

"Let go, my son," cried the father. "I can't see you, father."

"But I am here, my son."

"I am afraid, father, that I shall fall."

"Let go, you need not fear," again shouted the father.

The flames began to approach the window—the casement grew hot—if he stayed there he would be burned. He recollected that his father was strong; that he loved him, and would not tell him to do anything that would injure him. He drew his breath, unclasped his fingers, and in a moment was in his father's arms, overpowered and weeping for joy at his wonderful escape.

Now notice, my little friend, that Charles first felt his hopeless situation. He could not escape any other way save by the window. He could not see his father, but he heard his voice. In the second place, he thought with his mind that his father was strong and able to catch him. And, thirdly, he believed or trusted with his heart that his father would save him, and then dropped, trembling, into his arms.

So, when we feel that we are sinners, there is one way to escape punishment. We cannot save ourselves. We do not see Jesus, but we hear his voice in the Bible, and know He is here. We believe His word; we fear no longer; Jesus will not deceive us, and we fall into His arms.

THE AQUARIUM.—Coup's Great New York Aquarium, the first of the kind on this continent, was opened last evening. The most interesting object in the exhibition is the young white whale, born last spring, and ten feet long by two feet in diameter at his widest part. He reached this city yesterday, and the box in which he lay was hoisted by a derrick and tilted, so that he might roll into the immense tank that had been prepared for him. He at once disported joyfully after his imprisonment. He was taken at Grain Harbor, Labrador.

There is a long cavity in the beach opposite Grain Harbor village, left dry at low tide. A deep tank was dug in it, and one day at high tide sixty men formed their two dozen boats in a semi-circle, and were rewarded for their several days' waiting by finding several young whales between them and the shore. This young whale took refuge in the cavity, and hid in its depths. Guarding the two inlets against his escape, the men waited for the tide to ebb, and as the water became shallow he ran into the tank, and the net he was lifted into a boat bedded with seaweed. A canvass was thrown over the boat, and it was towed to a schooner, and hoisted by a derrick, and lowered down the hatchway into a tank, well cushioned with seaweed, in the hold.

The water in this receptacle was scarcely two feet deep. This shallowness was necessary to enable the whale to lift his head and blow. The tank had a depth of only three feet, and had it been full he would not have had water enough. His back being dry, it was essential that two men should pour buckets of water upon it every fifteen minutes. After seven days the schooner reached Quebec and there the tank was transhipped into a railroad car.

The whale is fed with minnows and shrimps.—N. Y. Sun.

THE "COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS," of Queen Victoria, have just made public their annual report, which will be in the hands of parliament in a few days. It is a document differing widely from a similar publication issued, not long ago, by the United States patent office; but is, notwithstanding, full of interesting information. Messrs. Louis Bagger & Co., Patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., have compiled some tables from this report, of which the following is an extract:

The total number of patents granted in Great Britain (exclusive of the colonies), last year was 4,561, or very few more than during the same period of time, were granted to residents in the state of New York alone. The revenue of the office was £110,950 sterling, or more than six times that of the United States Patent Office. Of the number of applications filed, 1173 were forfeited and became public property, owing to the non-payment of the required fees. Within the past eighteen months, the London Patent Office has added to its office for registering designs, and also that for registering trade-marks; this latter office being a new creation entirely, while the former office was merely transferred from the London Board of Trade.

A man in Green Bay, Wis., saved a young lady from drowning, and so far from being grateful for it she married him.

M. W. Shaw & Bro.
The elegant Jewellery Emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. is on the north-west corner of Tremont and Market streets Galveston. The stocks that are always found in this establishment consist of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line. These gentlemen have been actively engaged in the jewelry business in this city for thirty years. They exhibit superior taste and fine judgment in the selection of their stocks of rich and elegant styles and pattern of watches, jewelry and silver ware. They certainly deserve the attention and patronage of the public. This firm are the State agents for the celebrated Waltham watches, a watch well known for its fine finish, durability and cheapness. This watch can be bought as low as \$16.50, and is guaranteed to be a perfect and reliable time piece, and suitable for farmers, sailors, men and travelers. This watch differs from the higher priced time piece only in point of finish, thickness of case and the jewels which adorn the works. Chronometers rated by transit.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silverware from the best manufacturers in European cities and New York, which includes all the latest styles. Their display of mathematical and nautical instruments is superb, and will interest visitors to this establishment.

Our readers desiring clocks of any kind should write to this house for a catalogue and price list; they have on hand clocks made from marble, bronze and alabaster, all of the finest French manufacture. They have on hand a splendid line of Ithaca Calendar Clocks; also the celebrated Seth Thomas clock. The house of M. W. Shaw & Bro. is one of the most reliable jewelry establishments in the South; those who have traded with them have always found them courteous, precise and upright.

MILLINERY.
The cheapest and best assortment of straw, felt, and velvet hats, trimmed or untrimmed; flowers, feathers, wings, silks, ornaments, velvets, ribbons, ruchings, hair, and fancy goods, in Galveston. Having secured the services of a first-class French milliner, who is an artist in trimming, I can offer to the ladies of Galveston as handsomely trimmed hats as can be found in any city. Bridal outfits and mourning hats always on hand. Goods sent to the interior C. O. D. E. JOHNSTON, 6m. Corner of P. O. and Centre sts.

Mrs. J. L. PAUL KNOLL, importer and manufacturer of human hair, flowers and perfume, has lately returned from New York, where she purchased a large and elaborate stock of millinery, fancy goods, perfumery, soaps, kid-gloves, etc., which will be sold at very low figures. Dress-making made a specialty. A large stock of Jovyn's kid gloves have just arrived.

A LADIES' CASH STORE, Geopding-r's Building, Twenty-second street, between Market and Postoffice. Millinery and hair sold for cash at unprecedentedly low prices. No old stock, but hats, bonnets and millinery of the freshest and newest styles. Ladies wishing to examine the stock and prices will be cordially welcomed. Address country orders to box 3095.

DECHAUNES & DUNS, Houston, Texas, are dealers in hardware and stoves, manufactured at the most popular establishments in Europe and the United States. They are agents for Buck's Brilliant and M. L. Fille's stoves; also for the celebrated Brinley plow, the Haggood's Avery Patent, Jno. Moore Hall and Spears. This firm are sole agents for Fairbank's scales. They keep on hand a large and complete stock of machine belting and supplies, gas pipe, pumps, etc.

A Simple and Safe Remedy is Waltz's Syrup of Tar, Cherry and Senega; sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Tightness on the Breast, Tickling in the Throat, etc., etc.; also, an unsurpassed remedy for the relief of Consumptive and Asthma patients. Persons suffering from the above named complaints will find it to their healthful advantage to give this remedy a trial, and not use those opiate Cough Syrups that just dry up the lungs and leave them in an unhealthy condition. This preparation is intended to heal and assist expectoration and leave the lungs in a healthful state. To be convinced of its merits and healing properties, is to give it a trial, and if it does not give satisfaction, return the bottle and get your money back. This valuable remedy is sold for 25 cents, 50 cts. and \$1. per bottle by all druggists and dealers in medicines. The above remedy as prepared by Jacob Waltz, Druggist, No. 139 Franklin Street, Baltimore, T. C. THOMPSON, Agt. for Texas. For sale by J. J. SCHOTT, & CO., Druggists, Galveston.

J. C. CORHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles and Harness
—And Dealer in—
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WHIPS,
LEATHER, PLANTATION and
SPRING WAGONS.
Orders from the interior promptly and carefully filled.
W. KOERNER,
180 MARKET STREET, 180
—Dealer in and Importer of—
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CHEESE,
and other delicacies in season.
BLESSING & BRO.,
Photographers
—AND—
PORTRAIT PAINTERS.
174 Tremont Street,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Make a specialty of Copying, Enlarging and Finishing from Small Pictures.
All Work Guaranteed First-class.
Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

E. S. WOOD & SON,
DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, BUILDERS' & PLANTATION HARDWARE.
The Oldest, Largest and Cheapest Establishment of the kind in Texas.
121, 122 & 123 STRAND, GALVESTON.
Agent for Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Diston's Circular Saw, Collin's Axes,
HALL & SPEAR'S PLOWS, and JOHN MOORE'S PLOWS.
WASHINGTON HOTEL.
JOHN SUMMERS, Proprietor.
Corner of TREMONT and MECHANIC Streets, Galveston.
This house is Centrally Located, Convenient to Business, and but two squares from Morgan's Line of Steamers, and one block from Union Depot. There is an annex in the office communicating with every room.
Table unsurpassed by any house in the city.

LEON & H. BLUM,
—WHOLESALE—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
—AND—
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.

BURKE & CO.,
Galveston, Texas.
General Commission Merchants
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENTS.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
MRS. S. M. SCHAFFER. MRS. M. E. DOWSE.
SHAFFER & DOWSE,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
217 Postoffice Street, 217
GALVESTON, TEXAS
All orders from the interior will be promptly and carefully attended to.
F. HITCHCOCK. A. WAKELER
F. HITCHCOCK'S SONS,
SHIP CHANDLERS.
Canvas and Duck for Sails, Tents and Tarpaulins, Naval Stores, Paints and Oils, Boats, Oars and Spars, Manila, Hemp and Wire Rope, all sizes; Blocks and Sheaves for factories, etc., etc.
STAND,
GALVESTON.
A. M. CAMPBELL. J. P. CLOUGH,
Campbell & Clough,
FACTORS
For the sale of
COTTON, WOOL & HIDES,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
63 Strand, Galveston.
WINTER WALKER, JAR. F. EVANS,
WINTER WALKER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the Sale of all kinds of
Texas and Western Products.
Correspondence solicited.
DAVIDSON HOUSE,
—BY—
MRS. J. H. DAVIDSON,
No 13 Postoffice Street,
(Between 24th and Bath Avenue.)
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Board by the Day, Week or Month.
JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD,
RICE & BAULARD,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND
77 Tremont St., Galvesto
MRS. S. DIXON & CO.,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS,
168 Market Street.
Old Ladies' Caps and Bonnets made to order. Fitting, Stamping and Embroidery done. Materials for fancy work of all kinds.
MOODY & JEMISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON FACTORS,
130 Strand, Galveston.
BANKERS.
125 PEARL STREET, 125
NEW YORK.
P. O. Box 5283.
H. HIRSCH & CO.,
GALVESTON, TEXAS,
AGENTS FOR
Baxter and Hoadley Steam Engine.
Payne & Son's, and the Godwin Engine and Safety Bolders.
Taught's Patent Iron Segment.
Gin Gearing.
Hall's Self-Feeding Cotton Gins.
Balanced Screw Cotton Press.
Schofield's Iron Frame Cotton Press.
Rice's Steam Injector.
Blake's Patent Steam Pumps.
Corn and Cob Crushers.
Bell's Sugar Mills,
—and all kinds of—
Machinery & Farming implements
Write for Catalogues. July 1-6m
GIRARDIN HOUSE,
ROMANET & GIRARDIN, Proprietors.
MARKET STREET, COR. 24TH.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Suitable sample rooms for Commercial Travelers.
A first-class restaurant in connection with the house.

Hedge Rose Seed!
—For Sale by—
JOHN S. MENEFFEE,
Texana, Jackson County, Texas.
TERMS:
One paper \$1. Three papers \$2. Ten papers or more, 50 cents each—currency.
Remit by Postoffice Order, Registered Letter or Draft.
THE MASONIC JOURNAL.
A Live, Progressive Masonic Newspaper,
Published Semi-Monthly,
and devoted exclusively to the interests of the craft. Edited by JOS. H. BRANDHAM, R. T. P. G. H. P. and Sec. G. C. of Ky. ROBT. MORRIS, L. L. D., regular contributor, with a corps of able correspondents.
Subscription Price:
ONE COPY ONE YEAR.....\$3.00
FOUR COPIES ONE YEAR.....\$12.00
with an extra copy to the sender of the club.
Offer Extraordinary:
For \$3 we send the Weekly Courier-Journal, (price \$2 per year), and the Masonic Journal, (price \$2 per year), for one year to any address in the United States; or one copy of the Farmers' Home Journal, (price \$2 per year), to one order one year for \$3, thus giving two of the best papers of their class published for little more than the price of a single paper.
Extra inducements to agents. Address with stamp.
BEN CHASE, Publisher.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Room No. 1, Masonic Temple.
HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE
Dr. March's Last and Best Book.
"A SHITTING, Instructive and Magnificent Volume."—"Full of Truths and precious gems."—A choice book for every family. Recommended by leading Divines everywhere. Steel Engravings worth \$4.00. Ruled tinted paper. Rich binding. Rapid sales. Rare chance for Agents, Clergymen, Teachers, Young Men, and Ladies. \$2.00 per copy. Write to J. C. McCURDY & CO., Sept 12 New York, St. Louis, Mo.
IN PRESS—OUTFITS READY—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.
A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5000 Agents wanted. Send for free catalogue. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. N. B. THOMPSON, Proprietor, St. Louis, Mo. (CAUTION. Be not deceived by profuse matter books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September.)
Song Herald.
Song Herald.
The newest and best for Singing Schools, etc. By H. H. Palmer, author of Song King. Price \$5 per dozen; 75 cents each by mail.
GOSPEL HYMNS
—AND—
SACRED SONGS!
The "Moody and Sankey Song Book" containing all the songs (and many others) sung by these celebrated revivalists. Price, bound \$3.00 per hundred; 25 cts. each by mail. Words only, 45 per hundred; 6 cts. each by mail.
PALMER'S THEORY OF MUSIC!
The Vade Mecum of Musical Knowledge. Covers the whole ground. Every teacher and student should have it. Bound in cloth, price \$1 by mail.
Any book sent post-paid upon receipt of retail price. Published by
JOHN CHURCH & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex, and of all ages, can earn from 25 cts. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send in their address, and test the business we make this unparelleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. For full particulars, samples work and several orders to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address Geo. SHAW & CO., Portland, Maine.
Potter's American Monthly.
ILLUSTRATED, best Family Magazine in the Country, at \$3 for 1877. 50,000 copies one year for \$12; 10 copies for \$2; 25 copies for \$3. Given to subscribers copy of Potter's Bible Encyclopedia, quarto, 3,000 illustrations, price \$24, given to the person sending this club. For sale by all news stands, at 25 cts. a number. Special terms to agents.
J. E. POTTER, & Co., Phila. Pa.
LAW and JOURNALS
For Sale
Pamphlet Bound, per copy.....\$2 10
Bound in Law Sheep.....\$ 1
ADDRESS SHAW & BLAYLOCK
GALVESTON.
SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
State Printers
Are prepared to execute every variety of Printing—from a visiting card to a mammoth poster—at
New York Prices.....New York Prices

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 8, 1876.

Adjusting a Loss.

Keen fellows those insurance agents. There was an alarm of fire the other day, caused by a gas explosion in the "saloon" of Mr. Michael McGowan at the East end.

Soon after Michael left a quiet-looking gentleman entered and interviewed Mrs. McGowan on the subject of gas. He was very severe; he thought the gas had been improperly used; he doubted if the company would put pipes in there if so much damage was done.

Mrs. McGowan was alarmed. She knew that much of Mr. McGowan's business was transacted "under the gaslight," and she volubly protested: "Aisy, sir, av ye plaze; is it the gas and the fire? Divil a harm have they done anyway, barrin' Mike drivin' the head av him thro' the windy, but manny the worse licks he's got whin he's been out wid the byes. Burn, is it? Nothing was burnt but Mike's ould coat. As fur the whiskey it wouldn't burn if you'd trow it on the fire. Damage, is it? Wait till I get a drop o' white wash the mornin', and divil a sign of a scorch ye'll see."

Meanwhile Mike, with his head bound up and wearing a woful countenance, was waiting at the insurance office. Presently the agent arrived and Mr. McGowan opened his case at once.

"Good mornin', Mister premium. I've just drapped in fur me insurance, sor. The bloody gas works, bad luck to 'em, busted the stuffin' ahl out av the pipes, and slit fire to me place, and trowed me clane thro' the windy wid me hed agin Murphy's wall as kapes the grocer's shop that came from County Cork an' knows me well, barrin' he'll sell a glass o' whiskey on the sly, which, bein' a grocer, is agin me rights."

As soon as McGowan stopped for wind, the agent quietly inquired: "How much do you think your loss is, Mr. McGowan?"

"Well, I do not know, sor. What wid me place busted, and me stock burned, me clothin' destroyed, me hed bruk, to say nothin av the blud on Murphy's wall, I'm thinkin a matter of five hundred dollars wud be squaring me."

lected, £540 being in gold, and the remaining £60 being in medijdies; but when the amount was sent to the robbers they coolly demanded the difference (agio) between the gold and silver coin. The ransom was at last paid to the satisfaction of the brigands, and M. Nicholas was set at liberty. The authorities then commenced a campaign against them, but by latest accounts they were still prowling about undisturbed. Encouraged probably by their success, another band of robbers, on the night of the 23d, made its appearance near some slaughter houses to the south of the town, and a third band was reported to be "in residence" in the woods near Callerville. The costume of these visitors is described as being a mixture of Greek, Turkish, Albanian and Montenegrin, and their dialect corresponds with their clothing. Altogether, a more villainous, picturesque and interesting gang of ruffians could hardly be conceived than these Mitylene brigands.

Sammy Hick's Prayer.

Sammy Hick, the good, eccentric English blacksmith, was in the habit of praying for persons by name, with what some would regard as undue familiarity. The late "Billy Dawson," who knew him personally mentioned in my hearing, for example, that stopping once at the house of —, in Lancashire, Sammy prayed thus at family worship for the cook, who was exceedingly ugly: "O, my Lord, convert Betty—she'll look five pound better!" and thus for the brother-in-law of his host, "My Lord bless—bless—thou knowest—I forget his name—the big fat man that lives at top o' the hill!"

Serg't R—, an English Methodist, when in Ireland, related the following. I give it as it was told to me: Sammy and some brethren visited a certain village for the purpose of establishing a prayer-meeting. They secured a room, but it proved too small for the purpose. One day it was proposed that Sammy should go to a nobleman in the neighborhood to solicit aid toward the erection of a chapel. Consenting to the proposal of his brethren, on condition that they would go on their knees and continue in prayer until his return, the simple-minded, zealous man went to seek an interview with the nobleman. His lordship was at home. With great difficulty Sammy got ushered into his presence, when this scene occurred:

Sammy.—"My lord, the people in — are very wicked; and if we don't get a chapel, they'll go to hell and be —. Now, I am to ask your lordship to give us a subscription to build the chapel."

Nobleman (eying his strange visitor).—"O, you may go about your business; I have no money for you."

Sammy.—"But my lord, you have plenty of money, if you like to give it. And you know, my lord, they are praying for my success yonder."

Nobleman.—"Then I'll give you no money."

Sammy.—"Well, my lord, you won't hinder me praying with you?"

Nobleman.—"I don't want your prayers."

House and Farm.

BALED SPONGE PUDDING.—Three eggs beaten light. Their weight in butter, in sugar and in flour. This quantity makes four large cups. Fill the cups half full, bake in a moderate oven ten minutes, being careful not to scorch. To be eaten with cream sauce.

AN EFFECTUAL MOUSE-TRAP.—The latest, simplest, and most effectual mouse-trap yet thought of is an earthen washbowl nearly half filled with water, covered over with meal and placed on the pantry shelf. A Pulaski, N. Y., woman recently caught half-a-dozen of the mischief makers in one night by this method.

TO DESTROY THE GREEN CABBAGE WORM.—A. A. Southwick, farm superintendent of Massachusetts Agricultural College, writes to the Ploughman that "to destroy the green cabbage worm, dissolve a handful of nitrate of potash in a pailful of water, and sprinkle the plants with the solution. This is best done with a brush."

TO TAKE INK STAINS OUT OF MAHOAGANY.—Put a few drops of spirits of nitre in a tea spoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in a mixture, and on the ink disappearing, rub it over immediately with a rag wetted in cold water, or there will be a white mark which will not be easily effaced.

EXCELLENT APPLICATION FOR CUTS.—It is said that the leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts when the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the same kind. One or two leaves must be bruised, applied on linen to the part, and the wound will become cicatrized in a very short time.

LEG OF MUTTON STEWED.—Place a small leg of mutton in a stewpan with six carrots, twelve onions, two laurel leaves, two clove-potatoes, one bunch of parsley and chives, and one large spoonful of gravy. Add salt and a pound of bacon, cut in six pieces. Let it simmer for three hours and a half, turning it often.

CURES FOR A VICIOUS HORSE.—A horse, no matter how vicious and obstinate he may be when attempts are made to shoe him, can be rendered quiet and manageable by making him inspire, during the operation, a few grains of the ethereal oil of parsley dropped on a handkerchief. A large number of trials of this substance have been made with the most troublesome and violent animals, and in every case with perfect success.

A PRETTY ORNAMENT.—Mrs. J. G. Kidd says in the Western Farm Journal: Take a goblet with the foot and stem broken or cut off so that the bowl will be perfect; take coarse red flannel, the redder the better, stitch it neatly around the bowl, or goblet, so as to cover it completely on the outside; dip it in water, so as to wet it thoroughly; then roll in flaxseed; the seed will stick on the flannel; be sure that the seed is distributed evenly, then stand it on its mouth, or large end, in a saucer or small plate; put water in the small plate or saucer, and renew or add as it absorbs. Never let the vessel get dry, nor suffer it to chill or freeze. It can and will grow in any part of the room, and will be a deep green with red ground.

KEEP A SLATE.—Where farmers keep hired men and stormy days about they are frequently at a loss to know how to put them to work profitably. It is a good plan to have a slate at the tool-house, or barn, or work-shop, and to note down during pleasant weather what work can be done in rainy weather. There are scores of little jobs that suggest themselves that ought to be done, and can be done as well in rainy weather as fair weather.

Such a slate should have upon it something like the following: Clean out the cellars; oil the harness; mend harness; grease all the wagons; repair the horse-stall; file the saws; grind the tools; assort the apples; make cider; make kindling-wood; repair the implements; paint the implements; shell corn.

A hundred other like jobs could be suggested. Have it understood that when a rainy day comes, whether you are at home or not, the slate is to be referred to, and the work done as there suggested.—Prairie Farmer.

gas was introduced some years ago into the city of Batavia, the natives got the idea into their heads that under each gas meter two barrels full of children's eyes were to be put, a sort of ghost called "choelik," going abroad at night and scooping them out of the children's heads; and the impression was so general that, like the natives of Patna and Dinapore, the Malays of Batavia would not leave their homes after dark. The Dutch authorities at last lost their patience with this folly, which "really seized the immense native population of Batavia like a mania, and severely punished one or two of the natives who ought to have known better and possibly did, and after this the nuisance abated." The writer adds that the universal name for Masonic lodges among the Malays, is "Roema Setan," or "devil's houses." Both these instances are curiously illustrative of the unexpected difficulties which may spring up in the government of ignorant Asiatic populations by European rulers; and it would be worth while to apply the rationalist method carefully to all such superstitions, with the view, if possible, of discovering their origin. The gas-meter myth indeed seems to defy explanation by this method, but we are not sure that the Patna superstition has not arisen out of the unguarded English habit of self-depreciation. May not the natives perhaps have heard some disconcerted Anglo-Indian declaring that "we want heads in our intelligence department," and have, in their simplicity, given this hideous interpretation to the complaint?

The Plains of Abraham have been leased to a private association, composed of the leading citizens of Quebec, whose intention is to lay out the grounds as a driving park, plant trees, and otherwise embellish it, so that it may eventually become the public park of the city.

China has its big trees as well as California. About thirty miles from Nikko an avenue of sugi, or cedar trees, begins, and, with an occasional break where there is a village, it reaches the whole distance to the shrine of Lycyas—the longest avenue of shade in the world. These great trees are from five to seven feet in diameter at the base, and tower without a branch for fifty to eighty feet, and then lift their heads for forty or fifty feet higher. They resemble the giants of the Yosemite. The trunks are faultlessly straight and the bark is deeply veined. There are about 30,000 trees in this avenue, and all of them were planted after the foundation of the shrine, about 250 years ago.

RAILROADS. CENTRAL ROUTE. HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY, AND CONNECTIONS TO THE GULF OF MEXICO TO ALL PORTS IN THE NORTH, EAST & WEST.

This is the only line in Texas that has a uniform gauge, and that makes uninterrupted connection in St. Louis with all the great trunk lines North, East and West. PASSENGERS HAVE CHOICE OF ROUTES Via St. Louis, Hannibal, Chicago, Fort Scott and Kansas City.

Pullman Palace Drawing Room and SLEEPING CARS Run through from HOUSTON TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE, making connection with the fast trains of lines from St. Louis to Chicago and all points East.

CHARGE OF TIME. G., H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Sept. 17, 1876. Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., Trains Leave Houston 6:10 A. M., 9:55 A. M., and 8:50 P. M., ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Houston at 8 A. M. Leaves Galveston 3:30 P. M.

LANE & BODLEY, John & Water Sts. Cincinnati, MANUFACTURERS OF— Plantation Machinery, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, SUGAR MILLS, ETC. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Miller, Billups & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED John Billups Cotton Gin.

JUL MEYER, WHOLESALE PAPER, PAPER-BA AND— TWINE WAREHOUSE, 71 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

R. B. GARNETT, Manufacturer of the best seasoned all heart CYPRESS CISTERN: Every Cistern sold under a strict guarantee. P. O. Box 197, GALVESTON.

MENEELY & COMPANY, BELL FOUNDERS; West Troy, N. Y. Fifty years established. CHURCH BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogues free on application. Address J. B. LITTLE, 107 & 109, P. O. B. 197, GALVESTON.

\$15 SHOT GUN! A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine test barrels, and a good shooter, OR NO SALE; with Flash Pouch and Wad cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to F. POWELL & SON, 235 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug 25-26.

HOME Smoothing, Glosing, Flating and Crimping Iron. LATELY IMPROVED Every Iron and its attachments heavily Nickel Plated and highly polished. The cheapest, handiest and best smoothing, flating and crimping iron in the world.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK. THE ROMISH CHURCH. Its results in Europe, and its Design upon Institutions of America.

Patents. American and Foreign obtained for inventors at prices as low as those of any reliable agency.

Patents. Inventors. if you want a Patent send us a model or a rough sketch, and we will make examination in the PATENT OFFICE and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case.

THE WILSON! Received the highest award at the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, "A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA," FOR THE BEST FAMILY— SEWING MACHINE adapted to all kinds of work.

Also, remember! Received the GRAND PRIZE OF MERIT at Vienna 1874. Send for Illustrated Price List. BLESSING & BROS. State Agents, 174 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

ARTHUR Illustrated Home Magazine. Year after year gain in favor the Home Magazine. Take a rank with the best periodicals of the day. It claims to be, in its peculiar character and varied departments, more thoroughly identified with the people in their common life and social interests than any other Magazine of its class.

GREAT PREMIUMS for 25 subscribers at club rates, we give as a premium a copy of our Great National Picture of all the Presidents of the United States elegantly framed in heavy Walnut and Gift Bounding. The most valuable premium ever offered for subscribers at club rates.

TO CLERGYMEN. We have been authorized to send without charge, except for postage, three of our BIBLE ENGLISH'S most important theological works, to as many Protestant clergymen in America as may desire to receive them.

GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED. Every American visitor or non-visitor want it in his home. 350 engravings, that cost over \$20,000, show the best architecture, price, immense sales, send for circular, terms, and sample engravings.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK. Dr. Chase's Family Physician and Second Receipt Book is the only book of its kind, author of Dr. Chase's famous Receipts, etc. Beware of a reprint of the old book in imitation of the genuine new book here announced. Sells at sight. Agents wanted. Sample copies two dollars. Address CHASE, PUBLISHING COMPANY, 75 South Broadway, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil-holder, golden pen and a piece of valuable jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy set, pin and drops, post-paid, 25 cents. 5 packages with assorted jewelry for \$1. Solid Gold Patent Letter Works to all agents. 759 Broadway, N. Y.

\$999. Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to furnish can easily earn a dozen dollars a month in their own localities. No room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you an outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Send for prospectus. Turck & Co., Augusta, Maine.

READY FOR AGENTS, THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. A graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, crannies, great days, etc. Beautifully illustrated, thoroughly popular, and very cheap. In selling immensely. 5000 AGENTS wanted. Send for prospectus. Publishers, 75 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIG BONANZA. Full account of richest Silver Mines in the world, incidents and adventures connected with mining in India, etc., etc. Hand-somely illustrated. Introduced by MARK TWAIN.

MUSIC BOOKS. A BRILLIANT LIST! THE ENCORE. (25 cts.) By L. O. Emerson. For Singing Schools, Conventions, etc. THE WHIPPPOOHILL. (50 cts.) By W. O. Perkins. Capricious collection of songs for Common Schools. THE SHINING RIVER. (50 cts.) By H. S. & W. O. Perkins. Very beautiful Sabbath school song book.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 9, 1876

"Unto the poor the Gospel is preached." This fact found emphasis both in the words and works of Christ. The church which answers this call is meeting more faithfully than any other the mind of our great Leader. The New York City Mission has under its care thirty missionaries, who make upwards of 60,000 visits every year, thus bringing 30,000 families under direct christianizing influences. They preach the Gospel to over 100,000 persons during each year, who, without their services, would be destitute of the Gospel. The attendance at their Sabbath schools corresponds with their other work; while by the reading rooms, lodging houses, employment societies, sewing schools, and all other agents the wants of the poor and christian sympathy can suggest, are important auxiliaries in the great work in which they are engaged. The men who labor in such fields are the knight errants of the Gospel. "The love of Christ constrains them." No hope of large support, no attractions from delightful social surroundings attract them to their daily task, but, moved by a loftier spirit than the chivalry of heroic ages, they go about their Master's work, and are amply rewarded when they can present as trophies redeemed souls and regenerated lives at the foot of the cross. The want of the church to-day is an army of such men and a people who will sustain them in their work.

In a recent issue we referred to the instructions we had received from the Joint Board of Publication respecting condensation in several notices. The following indicates that other papers have tribulation in this direction:

"When you report your protracted meeting, do not devote three-fourths of your article to writing up the ministerial brother that aided you. Leave something to be said about him when his obituary is to be written."

So says a Southern paper. But suppose the "ministerial brother that aided you" is very urgent that you send an account of the meetings to the paper, and hints, rather broadly, that he ought to be in the foreground of your word-painting, how can you help your eulogy touching on the obituary style?

So says the *Baptist Weekly*, and well. We are sometimes constrained to omit notices of revivals because the object of the writer seems to be to glorify the chief speaker, rather than Him to whom the glory of every genuine revival is alone due.—N. Y. Observer.

According to recent enactments all worship on the part of Protestants in Spain is limited to the "interior of chapels and cemeteries," so that it shall in no way attract attention or be known to any but the persons engaging in it. An exchange, speaking of this intolerant enactment says: "This is the toleration accorded to gross immorality, and places Protestant worship in the same category." No one is permitted to teach in any school unless he is a native Spaniard, and shall have academic degrees conferred by a Roman Catholic college. This places education absolutely under the control of the priesthood and excludes all Protestant teachers from schools of any grade. These regulations will be put in force against all nations which do not protect the rights of their colleges in foreign lands. Germany will protect her citizens residing in Spain. No man who respects his rights would willingly live in such a land. No man who thinks for himself will consent to be subjected to such priestly rule.

We clip the following from the *Galveston News*:

"The *Christian Advocate* announces Rev. H. S. Thrall as one of its associate editors. The reverend gentleman has had much journalistic experience and will do much to make the *Advocate* interesting, as the last number abundantly demonstrates."

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

We were conversing recently with one of the first lawyers of our State, who resides in one of our large interior towns, respecting the unwillingness of sworn officers to enforce the laws against certain offenses, such as were named recently in the report of that faithful grand jury in Houston, when he remarked: "This neglect is so open and flagrant that the people take it as a matter of course; where I reside the gambler makes no effort to hide his unlawful business from the public eye." He stated that in his own town, he had often sat in the church, listening to the preacher on the Sabbath day, and during every pause of the preacher's voice, the call of "keno," from an adjacent gambling hell, could be distinctly heard. The doors of the gambling house were as wide open to the public as the house of worship, and the voice of the gambler, while plying his unlawful vocation, rang out as clearly on the ears of every passer-by as the voice of the preacher or the song or prayer of any worshiper. We shall not give the name of this town, but we have no doubt the hundreds of people who will read these words will suppose we are reporting the state of things in their county seat or the railroad station where they sell their cotton.

This state of affairs, to an extent more or less defiant of law, exists in nearly every town and city in our State. The gambler is a violator of the law, the gambling house is an offense against State and municipal enactments, the good sense of every citizen pronounces them damaging to morals and the peace of society; and yet the officers of the law, from prosecuting attorney down to the constable on his beat, manage to get through their official duties without seeing or hearing or reporting them.

Beyond the evil wrought directly by these illegal and immoral pursuits, the demoralizing influence this gross neglect of official duty works on the minds of the masses is difficult to estimate. When one law can be violated continually and publicly by one class of offenders, it is not strange that another class will grow equally bold and reckless. Under the influence of this official neglect and public indifference, the moral supports which uphold the law are broken down, and men respect its mandates only as they fear its penalties. Public opinion in all our cities and towns is the chief power that sustains the offender in his open violation of the law. He knows that a large portion of the citizens are in sympathy with his vocation. He can rent the most eligible house in town, for his business, even when the title is vested in the names of the best citizens. Many of those who stand high in business and social circles are his open or concealed patrons. He can count on a larger congregation during any day of the week than the preacher can command on Sunday. He knows full well that while people in theory condemn his pursuit, a large proportion support him in practice. Good citizens are afraid to speak out. They may express their opinion, but they dare not take actual measures to suppress the evil. They have become in a measure accustomed to the evil, and accept its presence as a matter of course. The law will not be enforced until the people demand it. They must face the responsibility or endure the curse. So long as the moral sense of the people is paralyzed, good men must keep silent, and hundreds of thoughtless men give the business their sanction. The officer will be intimidated when he is confronted by his duty, and the card table and keno den will corrupt our young men and hasten the old to their ruin.

NOTICE.—The Postoffice of Rev. John W. DeVilbiss is changed from San Antonio, Texas, to Clinton, De Witt County Texas.

THE RELEASE OF McKEE.

It is no part of the province of the *Advocate* to interfere with the political troubles that are agitating and disturbing the country, and certainly not an object of solicitude to watch the ordinary acts of public officials in the discharge of their duties. It is the occasion of no pleasure to a paper filling the sphere intended to be supplied by this journal to review the acts of those set in authority over us; but when the laws are set at defiance, and convicted criminals are given the liberty of which they have been duly and properly deprived, without one single shadow of right, or the semblance of justification, we feel that we would be guilty of a want of religious fervor were we to permit our silence to carry its tacit consent to such deeds. Probably the highest outrage that has ever been perpetrated upon the rights of this government was that which was carried through to such a successful consummation in the swindling scheme that fills the page in our national history devoted to the transactions in "crooked whisky." Hundreds of thousands of dollars were literally stolen from the general revenues of the country by the bold plunderers who conceived and prosecuted to completion this gigantic fraud. A grand jury, duly and legally empaneled, saw proper, upon the testimony laid before them, to indict the conclave of avaricious men, who, setting aside all consciousness of right and justice, gave themselves to the unholy work of robbing the government whose interests they had sworn to protect.

Upon these indictments, thus obtained, the courts called the outlaws before the bar of justice. The juries that tried their causes were chosen in strict accordance with those great rules of personal protection laid down in the Constitution, under the aegis of which we all hold the liberties we enjoy and the lives that we lead. Eminent counsel were secured, not alone to avenge the injuries that had been visited upon the government, but to defend the criminals who had given themselves to the enterprise of defrauding it of its just revenues. Days and weeks of valuable time were consumed in taking the evidence and in arguing the law and the testimony upon which the final result was to be predicated. Thousands of dollars additional were expended from the national treasury in order that the mandate issued by the chief executive officer of the land, "let no guilty man escape," might be carried out in all the strength and rigor of its fullest meaning. The verdict of "guilty" was reached at last and the formal sentence of the court pronounced, placing the seal of felony upon the brows of the great robbers who had overleaped their oaths, spurred all the honest and honorable instincts of manhood, and, with no motive but plunder, had engaged in the most stupendous scheme of acquisition the history of the world can furnish.

The country for a time breathed more freely as the consciousness of the people's power and the virtues of the law had thus been manifested and found to be all sufficient for the punishment of the robbers who fancied themselves secure and their fortunes fixed beyond the peradventure of doubtful contingencies. The great political contest came on, in which a choice for the successor of President Grant was to be made by the American people. The whisky frauds cut their figure in the exciting campaign that was waged by the partisans, pledged to the reformation of our public affairs. General Grant and his allies saw that the people were watching the exercise of his pardoning power and that many of his warmest and most ardent supporters had committed him, in their speeches, to a full and complete vindication of the law by withholding from the whisky criminals any expression of clemency whatever; but

the promises of politicians are subject to many conditions; and thus viewing the significance of all that had been said of his heroic devotion to the honor and good of his country, Gen. Grant forgot the claims that his fellow-countrymen had upon him; he forgot the sacred oath that had fixed the seal of duty upon his lips; he forgot everything, save and except the great fact that the criminals were his personal friends; and forthwith, ere the ballots of the presidential vote had been counted, he signed the pardons that gave liberty back to a set of accomplished knaves as ever disgraced the history of any land beneath the sun. Avery, and McKee, and Babcock, and all the rest of that matchless crew, whose names will only be recollected by their association with the whisky frauds, are free again. And worse, they are citizens restored to all the rights, and privileges, and honors, of which they were deprived when the damning and disgraceful seal of felony was placed upon their brows.

We asked a first-class agent recently how he succeeded in securing subscribers for the *Advocate* on circuits where others had made such signal failures. "The people will not read our church literature," had been the report of his predecessors, but he sent up a list which would be creditable to a first-class station. "I don't know," was the reply, "unless it was because I was in earnest about it. I knew if our people would read their church paper they would more promptly respond to all calls made upon their efforts or liberality, and I made it my business to place the *Advocate* in every Methodist home. And each paper I introduced helped me to secure another subscriber."

That is the way it is done. Our publishers tell us that there are non-acting agents who have taken the paper for years, and never sent a subscriber. This is not only unjust to the publishers, but is an injury to the church. They are losers themselves. It is the testimony of each efficient agent that the *Advocate* is a help to all parts of their work. It aids the stewards in their collections, for it prepares the people to appreciate their obligations to aid in the great work of evangelizing the world. If the preacher is awake to this fact, he will be in earnest in presenting its claims, and his efforts will be as successful as were those of our friend, the "earnest agent."

The following advertisement recently appeared in a Vermont paper:

"Wanted Immediately.—One first-class Congregational minister, to take charge of the church and society at —. No political stump speaker need apply. Good references, and if satisfactory, steady employment given."

That is business. We do not see why business common sense should not obtain in church matters. A Congregational preacher is wanted, and the people say so. A first-class preacher is the demand of political shams, and we do not wonder at this feature of the call. We hope somebody will be able to furnish the references, and especially about his political habits.

In addressing the preachers to be received into full connection, at the West Texas Conference, (Methodist E. Church, North,) Bishop Peck, holding up a Discipline, said substantially: the preacher who governs his life by the rules of this book will find ample work to employ his head and his heart during the whole period of his life. If he does that, he will have no time to sell sewing machines, or act as insurance agent or do anything else not directly connected with the salvation of souls and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the earth. As Bishop Peck held up the Discipline in one hand and the Minutes in the other, he said: "This tells us how to work. That records the results, and shows an increase in the church membership of over 33,000 in the past year."

KIND WORDS.

Mother, home and heaven have been defined as the sweetest words in the English language. That they are, no heart through which the warm blood of an earnest, honest life holds its ceaseless course, can or will, for a single moment, deny. They are the initial and the ending points of mortal existence—the full measure of location of all action that sends its joy backwards to cheer the hearts that loved us ere the developed strength of manhood and womanhood had nerved our arms for life's tumultuous conflicts, and the terminal point from which we catch the honorable and holy inspirations that lead us to God as the eternal receiver of our souls.

Mother, home and heaven! How these words crowd the mind with sacred memories when we ponder over them, weigh them in all the fullness of their boundless meaning, and recall the ineffable recollections of other days to bear us company, for a moment, in our onward march to the grave, Mother! There comes the gentle tones of a living, loveable voice with every murmur wafted by memory through all the labyrinths of our souls. That word brings back the kind words that filled the scenes of childhood, and that have colored in hues of brightest lustre every niche and corner we have filled and turned in the work of our lives. It floats through the hearts with a softness and sweetness no pen can describe. It dwells upon the mind like the wing of a bird that longs to rest on the bough from which it was first plumed and took its flight into the airy realms where songs of joy are borne along to the infinite chorus that will burst forth into the full toned melodies of the eternal song that shall announce the end of time—the beginning of the ages that shall never end. Childhood, with the kind words that were ever near to brighten the sunny days of that brief season, comes back to the brows over which silver hairs are falling, and the dimmed eyes glisten with tears again, as the memories of that blissful period in our lives dwell upon our thoughts with their happy influences and holy inspirations. The old home where kind words were the sunshine that brightened with their joyful lustre all the sorrows that came upon it, and to which memory will ever wander while we are toiling and striving in our great eternal march, can never be forgotten so long as a mother's care and love and tender touches can steal into our hearts and make us feel a longing desire to live over again the happy season that filled out our childhood days.

Kind words! Oh! that we had more of them—could hear them oftener around the hearthstones where the family circle is complete. How much better would it not be for us all, how much brighter these little tones of endearment and affection make the world, how much more desirable and happy life is rendered by them. Let every family in the land but try the kind words that are suggested to the lips of every heart, and the time will be brief, indeed, when the influences they will produce will mature into gentle customs, and these in turn will ripen in verdant places in memory's waste to which "fond recollections" will ever wander, when trials and troubles gather about them and weigh them down as they near the grave.

Some of the papers are discussing the propriety of a grand Pan-Methodist Council. (Not Council, but Conference.) Let the Anglicans have the Pan-Council, the Presbyterians the Pan-Synod. Let the Methodists have Conferences in the following order: Church, monthly; Quarterly Conferences, four times a year; District Conferences, Annual Conferences, General Conferences, quadrennially; and a Pan-Methodist Conference composed of representative men of all the Methodist bodies of the world, every ten years.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

There is just now a great mania for extra ecclesiastical conventions, congresses, etc. At a late church congress, held at Plymouth, England, Dr. Temple, the Bishop of Exeter, made the opening address: "You congress-goers are by no means," he said, "in effect, a good sample of the Church of England; practical men do not care to leave their parishes, and thoughtful men do not care to speak to a crowd. Moreover, as you have no power to do anything, you are apt to talk wildly, as men do who have no responsibility. But, nevertheless, if you will try and be moderate and practical, some good may come out of it."

Unquestionably one of the grandest objects in the late Exhibition was the great Corliss engine. Its weight was 1,360,588 pounds; it cost \$542,300; its force was 2,400 horse power, although only 1,400 was used to run the fourteen acres of machinery put up in Machinery Hall. Mr. Corliss, who resides at Providence, Rhode Island, gave the Exhibition the use of this enormous engine for six months.

During the late session of the West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, North, Bishop Peck, and other ministers occupied the pulpits of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in San Antonio.

Literary gentleman and scientists frequently claim the privilege of dissenting from christian doctrine as formulated in orthodox creeds. Twenty years ago the clergy generally condemned what they characterized "Carlyle's self-regenerating scheme for human salvation." As the veteran essayist draws near the grave he is drifting back to his childhood faith. He recently expressed himself in the following peculiarly "Carlyleish" style on the subject of Darwinism:

"A good sort of a man is this Darwin, well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad and terrible thing to see a whole generation of men and women, professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblind fashion and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is the reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretense, professing to believe what in fact they do not believe. And this is what we have got to. All things from frog spawn; the gospel of dirt, teaching that men have descended from frogs through monkeys, can ever set that aside."

Rev. Dr. McAnally, of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, is gratified that the two great political parties are so equally balanced in the United States and says:

"If we were a strong partisan, we should never desire our party to have what is called an 'overwhelming majority,' and that, too, for the reasons assigned, and for the welfare, safety and perpetuity of the party itself. A majority just enough for the success of the desired measures is not only all that is necessary, but is really best for all."

Before leaving San Francisco Bishop Marvin addressed a farewell note to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, in which he exhorts preachers to a personal consecration to their great work. We copy a paragraph: "In this consecration and heavenly-mindedness the preachers must take the lead. There are no doubt, individual instances of laymen more spiritually-minded than their pastors, but as a rule the shepherds must lead the flock into the green pastures of life. If they are careless and unspiritual so will the people be. They must not only set forth the deep things of God in their lives; they must be what they exhort others to be. The gospel must appear in their lives."

Is it expedient to afford pecuniary aid to young men preparing for the Christian ministry? is a question discussed in our Northern religious exchanges.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 9, 1876. Sunday-School.

The Methodists claim to have eight hundred Mormon children in their Sunday-schools in Salt Lake City.

Speaking of the necessity of making thorough preparation for the class, the Moravian well says: "The Spirit will not help those who sit down before their classes unprepared, any more than the sun will draw a harvest of grain out of soil which has no seeds planted in before-hand."

Many libraries have ceased to be attractive because the books in them have been read and re-read too many times.

It was the opinion of one little scholar that her teacher had been to heaven. "Why do you think so?" asked her mother.

Prof. Sprague thinks that the attention which is being given in some Sunday-schools to public exercises, celebrations, and semi-theatricals, tends to make "too many holidays out of what should be holy days."

The Sunday-schools of Brooklyn must be too competitive in character. A woman who was asked to allow her children to attend Sunday-school at one church said that her children had no suitable dresses.

The committee on Sunday-schools in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in their report says: "The idea, so prevalent a few years since, that the Sabbath-school is adapted only to interest and profit little children, is fast giving place to the more correct conclusion that it is a school for the study of God's word, and is adapted alike to all ages and classes of people."

We are untrue to our profession of belief in the Bible as the inspired word of God if we do not recognize particularly the truth that the same power which first gave the word gives the ability to understand it with the intellect and to receive it as a living force into the heart and life.

Are you a teacher in the Sunday-school and do you pray for every member of your class? Is it your earnest desire and constant prayer to God that all the souls committed to your care shall be converted and saved?

Are you a teacher in the Sunday-school and do you pray for every member of your class? Is it your earnest desire and constant prayer to God that all the souls committed to your care shall be converted and saved?

Legal Notes. Parol evidence cannot be introduced to vary the plain terms of a written contract.

Where more than two witnesses are called to testify to the same fact, the party calling them must be to the whole expense of procuring such extra witnesses.

In States where the common law has not been modified by statute, as to the relations between parent and child, a father is never liable for the willful or wrongful acts of the child, nor has he the right to bring any action in his own name for an injury done his child.

Where a depositor draws a check on his banker, having funds of his in an equal or greater sum than the amount of the check, it operates to transfer the sum to the payee, who may sue for and recover the amount from the bank; and a transfer of the check gives the right to each successive holder.

In actions of replevin, if the right of property shall be adjudged against the plaintiff, the Court shall give judgment for the return of the property, and damages for the use of the property from the time it was taken until the return thereof.

No college in the United States provides instruction in architecture. There are enrolled in the public schools of the United States 8,000,000 children.

The Chinese are the only civilized people who, being possessed of an ideographic system of writing, and who, having become acquainted with alphabetical and syllabic systems, have deliberately chosen to maintain their old ideographic characters.

A medical examination shows that nearly nine per cent. of the children in Portland primary schools, and 20 per cent. of the grammar school scholars have defective sight, the largest proportion being in schools having windows in front of the scholars.

In speaking of two or more persons of the same name, it is both customary and proper to say the "Misses Bull," "the Misses Baker," unless we precede the title by a numeral adjective.

The Sunday-school missionaries have penetrated into the turpentine district of North Carolina. When a school was started at Tar Landing, it was visited by many from real curiosity.

TEXAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

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

Faculty. GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D., Professor Surgery. J. D. RANKIN, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Fees. Matriculation \$5.00. Professors \$103.00. Graduation \$30.00. Demonstrator \$10.00.

VEGETINE! PURIFIES THE BLOOD. Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of scrofula, scrofulous humors, cancerous humors, erysipelas, salt rhus, syphilitic diseases, cancer, salinities, and all diseases that arise from impure blood.

For eczema and eruptive diseases of the skin, pustules, eruptions, blotches, boils, tetter, scald-head, and ringworm, VEGETINE is never failed to effect a permanent cure.

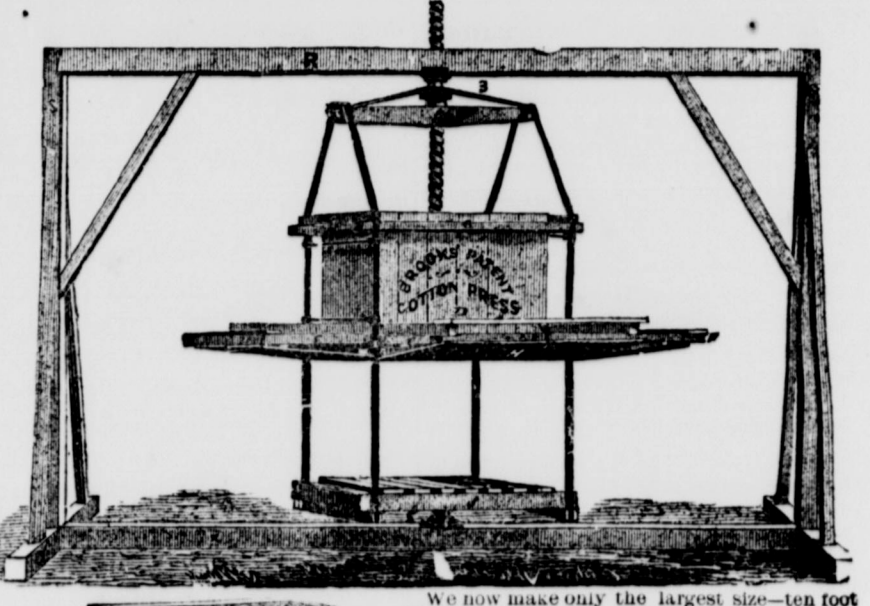
For pains in the back, kidney complaints, dropsy, female weakness, leucorrhoea, arising from internal irritation, and uterine diseases, and general debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints.

For catarrh, dyspepsia, habitual constiveness, palpitation of the heart, headache, piles, nervousness, and general debility, VEGETINE has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE has induced many physicians and apothecaries who know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

For the cure of the liver, VEGETINE has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine so successful? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier.

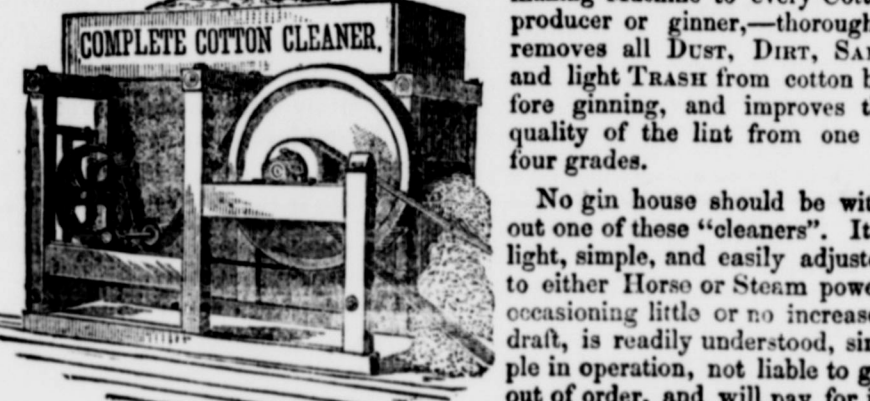
BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESSES



We now make only the largest size—ten foot Every press warranted up to 500 Bales.

PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete, Currency, \$2400.00. For 10 foot, with Cotton Box, Currency, \$450.00.

COLEMAN'S Corn and Wheat Mills, "MAID OF THE SOUTH" made in the South.



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

MEZZORGRAPH. THE QUEEN CITY MEZZORGRAPH CO. OFFER ANOTHER NEW PICTURE

THE CROWN OF ROSES. A Gem of Loveliness and Beauty for relieving any of our former efforts in the Mezzorgraph Art.

GUARANTEED TO BE REFUNDED. If on receipt of 50 CENTS, we will mail to the reader one copy, and upon the receipt of \$1.00, we will mail to the reader one copy, and upon the receipt of \$2.00, we will mail to the reader one copy.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER. Published Weekly. Subscription per annum, post-paid, single copy, \$2.

BUCKETEER FOUNDRY. Established in 1827. Superior quality of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Mangle.

BLUMYER MFG CO BELLS. Church Bells, Fire Alarms, Fire-wood, low price, warranted. Catalogue free.

THE FRUIT RECORDER AND Cottage Gardener. Will get FREE 3 months trial application. This is the best and most useful work published for our people.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK, Great Centennial EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED. Every American visitor or non-visitor wants it in his home.

MARVELOUS. The most magnificent new combination of THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. Let us send you a copy.

ROSES FOR THE MILLION. 12 Choice Roses by mail for \$1. Descriptive Lists free. Tyra Monogrammy, Mattoon, Ill.

FOR SALE. THE SCHOOL LAW—60 cents. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, 1141 N. 3rd St. N. Y.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 9, 1876

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected.

- R. S. Finley, D. D., East Texas Conf.
H. S. Tharall, West Texas Conference.
W. G. Connor, D. D., N. W. Texas Conf.
W. C. Haislip, North Texas Conf.
R. T. Nabors, Texas Conference.

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Joint Board of Publication, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

- West Texas Conference—John W. DeVilliers, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker.
North Texas Conference—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. F. Ebersting.
Northern Texas Conference—Thomas Stanford, T. H. Jones, W. C. Young.
East Texas Conference—R. S. Finley, D. Moss, John Adams.

Texas Conference—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with 2 columns: Ad type and Rate. Includes one-half inch insertion, one inch insertion, and various space rates.

Rates on Standing Advertisements

To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct:

- For six months, 20 Per Cent
For nine months, 25 "
For twelve months, 30 "
CHANGES.—Each advertisement may be changed quarterly free of charge.

For double column advertisements 25 per cent, added to the regular rates. For triple column advertisement 33 1/3 per cent, added to regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—Reading matter quoted, and editorial notices, add 25 per cent, to regular rates. No advertisement counted less than one-half inch.

Eight words make one line of an advertisement. 12 lines one inch; 7 average words make one line special or local notice, 10 lines one inch.

No improper or objectionable matter inserted on any terms. For further information address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Subscription Rates.

Table with 2 columns: Term and Rate. Includes Per annum (advance), six months, and three months.

Notice.

All members of the East Texas Conference and visiting brethren, who propose bringing their wives to conference, December 15, will confer a favor on us by notifying us at once, as homes may be provided for them. J. S. MATHEWS, P. C.

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. Renew 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 card rates.

Private letters to the editor should be marked "Personal." Business letters and communications should be addressed to SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

- SAN MARCOS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Lockhart cir. at Lockhart, Dec 9, 10. Seguin sta, Dec 16, 17. San Marcos cir. at Pleasant Ridge, Dec 23, 24. Gonzales cir. at Gonzales, Dec 30, 31. Thompsonville cir. at Zion, Jan 6, 7. Mr. City, Jan 20, 21. The District Stewards—J. P. Kellam, P. Hyon, W. A. Blackwell, Hugh E. Clark, W. H. Carpenter, W. L. Thompson, T. Rees, J. G. Wiley, and D. W. Fly will meet at Lockhart, Dec 9 at 3 o'clock P. M. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

VICTORIA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

- Hallsville cir. at Shilo, Dec 9, 10. Glinnton cir. at Colletta, Dec 16, 17. Leesville cir. at Leesville, Dec 23, 24. Concrete cir. at Concrete, Dec 30, 31. Mountain cir. at Big Hill, Jan 6, 7. Sandies cir. at Nichols' School-house, Jan 13, 14. Victoria sta, Jan 20, 21. District stewards will please meet at Concrete, Dec. 30. A. A. KILGOUGH, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT GERMAN CONFERENCE, FIRST ROUND.

- Houston station and the Galveston German mission combined in the German church at Houston, at 7 o'clock P. M., December 18. Houston mission, December 23—24. Lake Charles, " 30—31. Grassy Fork and Giddings Jan. 12-14. Long Prairie, January 30—31. Industry, " 27—28. Belleville, February 3—4. Fr. VORDENBAUMEN, P. E.

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.

Is it right that religious people should patronize a paper that systematically refuses to do anything to elevate morals; on the contrary that throws every obstacle in the way of the execution of law? This question may be exhaustively treated in the Advocate ere long.

There is a law against the vending of merchandise on the Sabbath. It is openly violated in Galveston and other cities and towns of the State. Bar-rooms especially ignore this statute. Will the News or some paper interested in order and the observance of law inform us why this is so?

BRO. THOMAS, in enclosing the name of a new subscriber, remarks: "Mr. W. makes a good beginning of married life by subscribing for the Texas Christian Advocate. A noble example, worthy of imitation."

It is rare that two such blessings fall to a man's lot in succession.

Many of the secular papers have leaped abuse and invective upon the head of Governor Coke because of his failure to suppress lawlessness in the State. At the same time most of them help to foster the influence that underlies ninety-nine one-hundredths of that lawlessness. No power on earth can check lawlessness and crime where whiskey-vendors and gamblers go unwhipped of justice. The most severe paper upon what it terms the mal-administration of Governor Coke is itself the most supine and in different throw of its office. Without entering upon any defense of Gov. Coke, it is easy to see that the venomous spirit of the Galveston News is by no means the outgrowth of its solicitude for the public weal. We want to say just here that the administration of Gov. Hubbard will be no more than that of Gov. Coke if a success, unless the laws against gamblers and Sunday-violating whiskey-vendors are executed.

THE Galveston News and Hon. Jno. Hancock of the first part, and Col. Flournoy and Congressman Giddings of the second part, have engaged during the past week in a spirited political controversy. The readers of the News have doubtless enjoyed the articles of Messrs. Hancock and Flournoy—seasoned highly as these are with what newspaper men denominate journalistic pepper-sauce. The friends of Mr. Hancock should regret, however, that he has the aid (?) of the News. That journal's advocacy of men or measures is regarded by many equivalent to political and moral death. It has been questioned whether the Advocate is wise to desire the News, condemnation of the gamblers, on the ground that it might in fact work to their advantage.

A Few Advertisements.

WANTED.—A sage that can tell why the gamblers of Galveston and Texas are allowed to rob our people day and night in defiance of law and against the interest of morality and religion.

SOLD.—Official honor and integrity in Galveston. Price paid for it: \$10 to \$20 fine; and \$30 to \$40 cost. Our best citizens fail to find any of the article in market.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Why does the Galveston News pander to the interest of the gamblers? Any persons furnishing the desired information will receive a copy of the Advocate one year free of charge.

REWARD.—First: for a grand-jury that will find true-bills against gamblers. Second, an attorney that will prosecute them to the limit of the law. Third, a jury that will render a verdict against gamblers as real criminals, and not violate their oaths and thus criminate themselves as jurors. Fourth, city officials who have the courage to adhere to their oaths instead of those who

pander to the gamblers either from a sense of personal obligation or with a view to gain their votes and influence in future.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

"All quiet on the Potomac"—Caleb Cushing and Wm. M. Everts in Washington.—The President's Message.—Mr. Fish's dinner party.—An unfounded rumor—"Newspaper Row" and the Lady Correspondents.—Thanksgiving Turkey—Etc, etc

(From our Regular Correspondent. Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1876.)

To judge from the sensational report sent from here by a certain class of correspondents, one would think that Washington was, at present, the scene of considerable excitement, which was rapidly developing into a communistic feeling, requiring the presence of armed forces to prevent an outbreak. Some have even gone so far as to assert positively that the old fortifications, now little better than ruins, were clandestinely being repaired and put in order, that large quantities of powder and shot had been sent hither from Portsmouth and Port Royal, and that torpedoes were being placed in the "Eastern Branch" of the Potomac, while several monitors and other men-of-war were on their way from Hampton Roads "to protect the National Capital!" But the fact is, that Washington was never more quiet than at present, and even last night, when news came of the proceedings in South Carolina, it scarcely caused a ripple of excitement. True, that "still water runs deep," and that the feeling of uncertainty which now prevails throughout the country is shared by our citizens, to so many of whom the Government Departments furnish employment; but it is seldom that one hears even an excited debate on the subject which engrosses all minds, and if political conversation is indulged in, it is in a friendly and conciliatory manner and tone, which augurs well for the sound sense of the people!

In official circles, the same quiet reigns, and there is not, either at the War or Navy Departments, any evidence of warlike preparations. Those high in office seem to concede that the important questions which now for the first time, confront the American public, can and will be settled in a lawful and equitable manner, and that such a thing as war is simply impossible. It is thought significant that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Wm. M. Everts were both here at the same time, and that both had interviews with the President and with the Secretary of State, though not with each other; for it is well understood that Mr. Cushing sustains the administration in sending troops to South Carolina, while Mr. Everts is reported as taking an opposite view, and holding that federal armed interference is under the circumstances, not justifiable. Both are equally eminent as lawyers and statesmen, and both are Republicans, or they would scarcely have been consulted!

It is natural to suppose that the President will, in his forthcoming message, deal largely with the important question at issue, and it is more than probable that he will advise a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President and Vice President by the popular vote. At the cabinet meeting yesterday, all the members were present, except Secretary Robeson; but the session lasted only about an hour, and no important business was transacted. In the evening, Secretary Fish gave a dinner to the President, at which were present among other distinguished guests, Generals Sherman and Barnes Commissary General Beck with, and Senator Frelinghuysen.

On Monday next, Congress will assemble, and on the following day, Tuesday, December 5th, the counting of the electoral vote by the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint session, will probably commence. When it will end, it is more difficult to predict; but must come to a close before the 4th of March. How it will end, it is still more difficult to prognosticate, but in view of recent developments, it is probable that the vote of Louisiana, if returned for Hayes, will be thrown out by the House with the concurrence of the Senate. The opinion which I expressed in my last letter, is that the election of President and Vice President will, ultimately, devolve upon the House of Representatives, is shared by leading men of both parties, and this position will be strongly argued and maintained on the opening of Congress by Messrs. Randall, Hewitt, Cox, Saylor, and

Holman in the House, and by Messrs. Thurman, Eaton, Lamar, and Gordon in the Senate. It is currently reported here, but I can not state on what authority, that Senators Conkling and Sherman take the same view, and contend that, under the circumstances (neither candidate having the requisite number of legal votes) the House has the power to elect.

It was rumored here a day or two ago, and was extensively telegraphed, that General Butler had been retained by the Democrats to argue and defend the claim of Governor Tilden, but this rumor is absolutely without foundation. Nor do I see precisely how, or in what capacity, he could be of any service, as it is not at all probable that either the House or Senate will permit outside counsel for either party to appear. The General will, however, remain in Washington during the session, and is now having his house on Capitol Hill put in order, preparatory to moving into it for the season.

Meanwhile our city is rapidly filling up with Congressmen, Senators and the nondescript "changers on" who always follow in the wake of every congressional session, waiting, members-like for "something to turn up!" Newspaper Row, which has been so long deserted, is once more assuming its wonted aspect, and there is a notable influx of lady correspondents, who have come to attend the receptions and "do" the fashions. Anticipating lively times as soon as Congress meets, the applications for seats in the Reporter's Gallery of the House and Senate is far in excess of the supply, and the doorkeeper informed me to-day that there were about ten or twelve applicants for every available seat, fully one-half of the applicants being ladies. Having my pass securely in my pocket, I feel no anxiety; and as my number is one of the front seats, just over the Speaker's chair, I shall be able to see and hear all that passes, and will endeavor to portray it, or so much of it as is worth portraying, to your readers, without fear or favor!

To-morrow being "Thanksgiving Day," the Treasury and some other Departments will be closed at noon, to enable the clerks to buy their Thanksgiving turkey. As, even if they had the time to spare, they could not very well do this unless they had the "wherewith" also, they were all paid off; and there were more smiling faces to be seen in the public office to-day than there has been at any time since the election. Politics seldom interferes with a man's appetite or digestion, and let us hope that both Democrats and Republicans, over the length and breadth of the land, will to-morrow eat their turkey in peace! CARR.

The Meeting of Congress.

Congress assembled on Monday, the 4th inst. Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was chosen Speaker of the House, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Speaker Kerr, he having received a majority of ten over Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, in the Democratic caucus.

In the Senate, Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a resolution ordering an inquiry into the late elections in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, which was laid over after debate.

In the House a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a select committee for each of the above three States, to proceed South immediately.

On the 5th, in the Senate, the resolution of Senator Edmunds was adopted, after a lengthy debate, by a strict party vote, 38 to 22.

In the House the Speaker announced the appointment of the following committee under the resolution of the day previous:

- On Louisiana—Morrison (Dem. Ill.), Jenks (Dem. Penn.), McClannahan (Dem. Ohio), Lynde (Dem. Wis.), Blackburn (Dem. Ky.), Meade (Dem. N. Y.), House (Dem. Tenn.), Phelps (Dem. Conn.), New (Dem. Ind.), Ross (Dem. N. J.), Townsend (Rep. Penn.), Danford (Rep. O.), Hurlbut (Rep. Ill.), Crapo (Rep. Mass.), and Joyce (Rep. Vt.)

On Florida—Thompson (Dem. Mass.), DeBolt (Dem. Mo.), Walling (Dem. O.), Hopkins (Dem. Pa.), Garfield (Rep. O.), Dunnell (Rep. Minn.)

The message of the President was read. After calling attention to his utter lack of political experience when called to the executive chair, he proceeds to give a review of his administration, detailing the difficulties he has had to encounter, etc. He is silent in regard to the present critical condition of public affairs. He speaks of fiscal matters briefly, and predicts the easy resumption of specie payment in 1879. He states

his opinion that the cutting down of the diplomatic appropriations at the last session of Congress was unwise. The following extract from the message in regard to our relations with Mexico, will be interesting to the people of this State:

The commotions, which have been current in Mexico for some time past, and which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one republic on those of another. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased and their adjustment made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two republics.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission 1017 claims on the part of citizens of United States against Mexico were referred to the commission. Of these claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed and in 186 cases where awards were made in favor of her claimants against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,125,622.20. Within the same period 998 claims on the part of citizens of Mexico against the United States were referred to the commission; of these claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed and in 167 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$150,498.41. By the terms of the convention the amount of the awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provision for this proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens.

The other subjects treated of relate to the condition of the several departments, on foreign relations, naturalization and the rights of citizens abroad, the new State of Colorado, the Centennial Exhibition, a recommendation to change the method of electing the President, and to provide for the gradual disfranchisement of all who are unable to read and write, and closes with a tender reference to, and a defense of his pet scheme for the annexation of San Domingo, which will be remembered as one of the causes which led to the rise of the Liberals in 1872.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Withers called up the resolution submitted by him requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, under what authority and for what purpose troops of the United States occupied the city of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election.

Mr. Logan moved that it be referred to the Committee on State Affairs. A lengthy debate followed, during which Mr. Withers argued that it was not usual to refer such resolutions. At the request of Mr. Logan, he modified his resolution to read:

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby requested to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, why troops of the United States were stationed at the city of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, the day of the general election—under what authority and for what purpose.

A running debate followed, covering the whole field of Southern outrages. The resolution, as modified, was agreed to without division.

The only matter of interest in the House was the transmission by the President of a communication made to him by Senator Sherman and others, and testimony taken by them at New Orleans, Louisiana. The message itself made no suggestion or recommendation.

When the reading was finished, Mr. Wood (Dem. N. Y.) rose and expressed his surprise at such a message having been sent by the President. He regarded it as most extraordinary and unprecedented, but remarked that these were marvelous and extraordinary

any times. The President had had experience, which nearly eight years of service had given him, and that experience of itself should have given him a knowledge not only of the theory, but of the practice of the government and its officers, and yet the President had seen proper to send to the House this unauthorized communication from persons clothed with no official position in the premises. The President, by giving to it his official sanction, and by transmitting it to the House, made it one of the records of the government. He (Wood) could conceive of but one object which the President could have had in transmitting the document, and that was the incidental one of suggesting that the House was clothed with authority to institute a careful inquiry into the election of President, in advance of the regular presentation of the great subject. The President told the House by this procedure that the House is authorized to institute an inquiry as to the correctness and integrity of the certificates of election. The exception which he (Wood) took to it, was that the President should have transmitted, in such an unauthorized way, an unauthorized document of a mere partisan ex parte character, and his first impulse had been made to move that the communication be returned to the President. If he had followed the indignation which first rose to his heart, when the document was first presented to the House, he should have made such a proposition, but he should simply move that the message of the President, with the accompanying documents, be laid on the table. (Applause.)

Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) said that his side of the House desired to have some debate on the subject. The motion, however, was not debatable, and it was adopted; yeas 153, nays 90—a party vote.

The threatened war in the East is still agitating Europe.

The Centennial Main Building has been purchased by the International Exhibition Company for \$250,000.

The Illinois Legislature consists of 101 Republicans, 98 Democrats, and five Independents. This indicates that Gen. Logan will not be his own successor.

Tweed has arrived in New York city and is now in Ludlow street jail.

To AGENTS—We are revising our mail list. Should the ADVOCATE fail to come to any one he will please report, without delay, as we wish all bona fide agents to receive the paper. Owing to the changes in the postoffices annually, caused by changes in the appointments of the preachers, we are liable to overlook some, while others are continued at their old offices causing us no little perplexity. This can be remedied by each agent sending notice of the change giving the office from which the change is to be made and the office to which the paper is to be sent.

INSANITY. PRIVATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. CINCINNATI SANITARIUM. SUPERIOR accommodations for all classes. Separate departments for epileptics and nervous invalids. For terms of admission and circular address, W. S. CHIPLEY, M. D., Supt. College Hill, Ohio.

HOUSTON Cotton Press Co., Proposes to do a RECEIVING, FORWARDING and STORAGE BUSINESS. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited.

T. W. HOUSE, President. A. J. DURKEE, Secretary. N. A. SZABO, Supt.

All Cotton consigned to our care by the Houston and Texas Central Railway will be received free of drayage. Shipments to any foreign or domestic port via Houston direct, or any other line, according to instructions, will be forwarded free of charge, furnishing bills of lading to shippers and consignees. All we desire is to obtain the compressing, which is paid by the vessel. The business will be conducted on the principles of strict economy and honesty, with a view to facilitate the forwarding of the crops with the smallest possible expense. Shippers sending us consignments are requested to be explicit in their instructions, giving marks and weights of their cotton, and it will receive prompt attention. Consign to HOUSTON COTTON PRESS COMPANY. Planters desiring to sell their own cotton can forward their consignments to our care; will pay freight for, say ten days, free of charge; will insure the cotton if instructed to do so; all charges will be only for storage and public weighing, which is sixty cents, and whatever the insurance may be, say about eighty-five cents per bale; and, if ordered, will make sales for planters at the usual commission. Consign to HOUSTON COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

S. L. ALLEN, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Houston, Texas. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of COTTON, WOOL and HOPS. No drayage on consignments by rail.