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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1877.

(Communicated.) The Galveston Bible Society.

In your issue of the 27th ultimo you made some pertinent inquiries as to status of the Galveston Bible Society, and certain very obvious remarks upon the importance of the Association and the labors sustained by the intermission of its work.

It is a singular coincidence that, just as this article appeared in the ADVOCATE, the Rev. Mr. Rankin, general agent of the American Bible Society, arrived in this city, and entered at once upon a consultation with the Executive Committee of the Galveston Bible Society, in the interest of the great cause he represents.

A called meeting of the committee was promptly assembled at the study of the Rev. Dr. Howard, the President of the Society, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Rankin, and for taking measures practically to answer the interrogatories of the ADVOCATE. The meeting was a full and harmonious one, and listened with pleasure to the practical views expressed by Mr. Rankin, and resolved, before adjourning, to enter at once upon the work of reorganization, and a renewal of those labors that had been suspended for more than two years. During this meeting your inquiries were duly canvassed, and, while the fact of suspension of work was admitted, the reasons of that suspension were elicited. It seems that some three years ago a very thorough canvass of the city had been made by competent agents, and all destitute families, so far as known, had been supplied with Bibles. Since that time, owing to that fact, and the low state of the treasury, no positive effort had been made to carry on the work, though suggestions to that effect had been made more than once by our respected President.

The implied strictures of the ADVOCATE were admitted to have had good reason in them; but it is hoped that when the present explanation is published, the community will not severely blame a want of active benevolence which was the result of thorough discharge of duty till within a recent period, and since then, of a remission of zeal to which the community itself is accessory.

It would perhaps be assuming too far the Secretary's office to state in detail the measures adopted to re-ascend the Society, and to place it again in working order. It is enough to say that an early reorganization is contemplated, embracing such popular features as may bring the existence, importance and claims of the Society to the notice of the churches and the community at large.

The aid of the ADVOCATE in this effort—as a distinctively Bible journal—is invoked; and it is trusted that the sympathy and the substantial aid of all Christians will be readily and cordially extended to make the coming effort of re-establishment a successful one.

ONE OF THE EXECUTIVE COM. (Communicated.) SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

A notice, and in some sort a reply, to a lecture by Rev. J. M. Savage, delivered as it appears before an Infidel Club in Boston and published in the American Israelite, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29, 1876.

SECOND ARTICLE.

In our former article we said nothing about what might be properly termed the philosophy of the Sabbath law. And all that is proposed now is a bare suggestion that the Sabbath was not merely a memorial institution designed to commemorate the rest of God after the work of creation was done in six days, but that man was formed with a nature demanding just such a cessation from labor as is provided for in the institution of the Sabbath. So that this positive institution was set to guard and protect against trespass the illegible law written in the constitution of man. And it will be readily suggested to the mind of the devout that in the view of man's possible apostasy it was seen that his religious needs would require the rest provided for in the Sabbath. Does

not our Saviour's saying, "the Sabbath was made for man," reach to this significance? Hence I differ from the lecturer when he declares that the Jewish Sabbath demanded only cessation from labor. The fourth commandment, when it has specifically forbidden work of every kind, concludes by referring to Genesis 2 and 3, when the work of creation ceased, "and God blessed the [seventh] Sabbath day and hallowed it." Now although "sanctify" may mean to set apart, as for instance to set apart a seventh portion of time to rest from labor, yet to hallow and hallow evidently means more than this—as much more as the terms employed import more than merely to set apart for the use of rest. To hallow means to set apart for religious use; now add the divine blessing and exemption from labor to this, and we have the institution of the Sabbath. It is certainly true that before Moses we hear nothing of cessation from labor on the Sabbath; and there is no complaint uttered against the antediluvians because of their non-observance of the Sabbath (by the way, this is a parallel case to that mentioned in the lecture under review when the lecturer argues that there was no complaint made against the churches in apostolic times for neglecting the Sabbath, and draws the conclusion therefrom that there was no obligation to observe the Sabbath, otherwise the apostles would have rebuked them); but the same things may be said of theft, and yet we are not at liberty to suppose hence there was no obligation to rest on the seventh day and to abstain from theft; nor do we need to have it stated that the Sabbath law had been violated when we hear it said "there is none that doeth good, no not one," and "all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth." These sentences could never have been written if man had observed the Sabbath as required to do by his Maker.

It is no part of this article to defend a Boston idea of Sabbath observance styled by the writer "Puritan." There may be in many places ideas of Sabbath observance which do violence to the spirit of the law itself. Still we question the truthfulness of his definitions: he is too reckless. For instance, when speaking of Boston Christians, he says, "I dare assert * * * that except in some special cases there is not an orthodox minister or church-member in Boston, unless he is sick so that he cannot move easily, who ever thinks of obeying the fourth commandment, or ever does it. What is it they do? Why, they have invented a whole round of duties—church-going, Sunday-school, everything," etc. Here is seen his idea of labor, and of a violation of the law of the Sabbath; it is to go to church and to Sunday-school and the like. Just think of the folly of a man who would assert that Christians violate the fourth commandment by going to church, etc., when our Saviour constantly attended temple and synagogue services, and taught in the latter. [Did not the devout Jew teach the law on the Sabbath day? and in what does this differ from a Sabbath school? And he seems wholly to have forgotten Christ's explanations about the Sabbath, and particularly when he refers to the fact that the priests profaned the Sabbath [lay by their labors about the temple and were blameless? And why were they blameless? Because their labor was necessary to religion itself, and therefore a work of mercy.]

Anyone can see that the lecturer regarded religious services as joyless, sapless performances; and he was right, I have no doubt, according to his experience, as he puts them in contrast with joy and light, and "a glad some time," etc., etc. But all Christians, who are such, not in name merely, know that his utterances are a libel on Christian worship. We have no legal round of dead forms and ceremonies of intolerable weight and dullness. Love's work is light work, and joy springs perennially in the path of duty. And as to the Sabbath school, it is the most systematic and successful system of Sunday entertainments for the young ever invented. The Sabbath is a

sign. "Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep, for it is a sign between me and you, that you may know that I am the Lord that do sanctify thee." Exodus 31: 13. "Moreover I gave them my Sabbaths to be a sign between me and them." Ez. 20: 12. If it be of importance that a sign of so great a matter be much attended at any time, those who deny the like importance of attending to such at any other time should not be heard unless they will show cause, i. e., unless they are able to assign a reason why the like importance does not attach to the observance of such sign. This they cannot do. Thinking, observant men have concluded that there is no other one thing which causes such a decay of the pious recognition of our relations to God as the neglect of the observance of the Lord's Sabbaths. And here, kind reader, permit me this digression, even the calling of your attention to the importance of regular attendance on the public worship of God on the Sabbath, though there may be just grounds of complaint against some things which may be said and done on such occasions. Our Saviour did not desert the stated temple and synagogue worship in his time for all the abuses which had crept into the worship of his degenerate countrymen.

Again the Sabbath is a type of the rest of the saints in glory. That rest is forever future to the church militant, and the type never ceases until the antetype appears. While men pant for rest, being weary—while they continue to groan, being burdened, they have the sign, and in its use, even while they sojourn in the region and shadow of death, they lift their eyes to the sun-bright climes of rest and sweetly sing of the Sabbath which has no end, and of congregations which "ne'er break up."

If the editor will permit I will write one more article, and it shall be brief, in reference to the change from the last to the first day of the week. H. V. PHILPOTT.

(Communicated.) The Anaconda.

BY THEOPHILUS LUKE, M. D., LL. D.

In the Spring of 1862, as the readers of history will remember, the great Northern Anaconda wound his mighty coils about the Sunny South. A flourish of trumpets assured the world that his power was sufficient to crush a nation almost in a day. Sherman threatened the old North State with twenty thousand; Banks, Shields and Fremont hung, like black clouds slowly gathering, over the beautiful Shenandoah valley, with fifty thousand; and McDowell came down from Manassas, like a wolf upon the fold, with fifty thousand; McClellan thundered at the gates of Richmond with a hundred and fifty thousand. The scene west of the Alleghenies was even more terrifying. Cumberland Gap had been struck as with forked lightning, and Zollicoffer, the bravest of the brave, Leonidas-like, had perished in the breach while fighting twenty thousand. Grant, flushed with victory, was investing the little army at Corinth with seventy thousand, while Buel, like a whirlwind, was rolling on to his assistance with fifty thousand more. New Orleans fell a prey to Butler with thirty thousand, while along the western frontier seventy-five thousand were ready to move down and possess the blooming prairies of Texas. To meet more than a half million of men and a thousand cannon, there were only a hundred and sixty thousand men and three hundred cannon. The stoutest hearts quailed a little, and the downfall of the glorious Confederacy was momentarily expected. "Can the Anaconda be cut asunder or be forced to relax his terrible coil?" was on every tongue. Albert Sidney Johnson was the first to speak in answer. His sword went through the coil at Shiloh, and the serpent rolled heavily over, wallowing in his own blood. Stonewall Jackson spoke out next, and the serpent leaped high in the air. The immortal Lee, with glances of lightning and tones of thun-

der, tore him in pieces around Richmond, when he unwound himself, let go his prey and withdrew from the terrible contest. The country was saved that year from the dreadful Anaconda. Likewise the Anaconda of need and debt is folding himself with rigid tenacity around the best interests of Southern Methodism. He is coiled at the door of every church, parsonage, and work in the connection to the amount of several hundred thousand. He hisses in the halls of most of our schools and colleges. At Waxahachie, Waco, Chappell Hill and Georgetown, he rolls up many thousands. He haunts our ADVOCATES with his terrible presence, sealing them all for ten thousand each. His shiny trail blights many of our fairest mission fields. Among the Indians he reaches twenty thousand; among the Germans twenty-five thousand; among the Mexicans and along the border ten thousand. Like the fabled sea serpent he crosses the mighty ocean and swallows in China to the tune of twenty-five thousand. None of these coils give such distress as do those immense coils thrown around our Publishing House at Nashville. Here he demands two hundred and seventy-five thousand. Andromeda is bound to the rocks, and the huge jaws of the monster are thrown wide to receive his prey. What daring Perseus will come and slay the serpent and carry her back to happy scenes as in the days of yore? The golden fountain of knowledge is guarded by the fierce reptile, and its life-giving waters can never slake our thirst until he is slain. Where will a Cadmus be found to attack and slay him? Anybody can carry away the waters after the fountain is reached. Speak out, ye valiant soldiers of the cross! Speak loud during February—whet your swords and lay on, stopping not at flesh cuts. Break the serpent's back; let the heal of the whole church come down with all the weight of prophesy and bruise his head. Like Albert Sidney Johnson, aim a furious blow at Nashville. Let every man that can shoulder a collection "forward to Nashville." Let that be the battle-cry, "forward to Nashville!" Let it go up from Texas Methodism a tocsin of alarm more appalling to the Anaconda than even "the yell" of Hood's brigade was upon the field of battle. When the serpent is slain we will draw his teeth and sow them. From this armed men will spring up to defend us and to build us other citadels of strength. Then we will bury the serpent out of sight, and Dr. Redford shall be chief minister on the occasion. He shall read the seventy-seventh Psalm, and our Miriams shall strike their cymbals and sing and dance for joy. Away with the Anaconda. Let him live if he can in the wilds of Brazil and of India. But when he does come forth in the light of day, and under the blaze of a gospel civilization, to lay hold upon a Publishing House, that he may swallow it at one effort, it is the duty of the seven hundred thousand Methodists in the South to fall upon him and slay him at once. Mars Hill, Athens, Feb. 1, 1877.

(Communicated.) ROCKPORT, Jan. 29.—I am well pleased with your new arrangement. With an able associate editor in each conference, what is to hinder us from having one of the ablest and most interesting papers in the country? We certainly have the brain power; all that is needed is the money power to enable us to have a magnificent ADVOCATE. This desideratum, I hope, will soon be supplied, so as to enable the publishers to enlarge the paper, and otherwise improve its mechanical appearance. I have presented the claims of the paper in my quarterly conferences, and urged the preachers to do the same, which I think they are for the most part doing. A. F. COX.

(Communicated.) Don't spike the gun! Turn her this way. McLennan county voted a majority against prohibition. We need a broad-side. W. L. HARRIS.

RANDOM READINGS.

Some men treat their characters as they do their boots—they blacken them.

A sensitive correspondent speaks of our "printer's devil" as a "typographical spirit of evil."

A man who has failed after years of toil is as one who has drawn water into a bucket full of holes.

We do not believe in over-fastidiousness, but it is hardly necessary in order to avoid this charge to carry samples of real estate under one's finger-nails.

MANY St. Louisians, so says common report, are having blue glass placed in their windows, doors, etc. The theory is that blue light is beneficial to health.

A young lady just from the peculiar precincts of a Yankee boarding-school, desiring to use the idea comprehended in the elegant phrase, "he goes the whole hog," thus paraphrased it: "he locomotes the entire swine."

A CHICAGO man claims that Queen Victoria is in love with him. He was examined as to his sanity. Although a Chicagoian, he was pronounced insane, and a guardian appointed for his \$75,000.

Just after the war Brick Pomeroy had notoriety of a sort. He is now getting notoriety of another sort: "The champion long-editorials-writer." The leaders of his Chicago Democrat are from three to five columns long. Few men can write long editorials that will be read.

OUR Galveston city railroads have adopted half-fare tickets (two and one-half cents) for children. As car-tickets are current money in Galveston, this enables some of our church goers to approximate nearer a mile when the contribution box is passed.

"Oh, doctor," said a sick toper to his physician, "you have humbugged me long enough with pills and syrups; try, now, and strike the root of my disease." "It shall be done," said the doctor, and he knocked a decanter of whisky off the table, and then advised his patient to vote for prohibition.

THE debts of the principal Southern States are reported to be as follows: Virginia, \$29,510,000; West Virginia, \$15,670,000; North Carolina, \$37,710,000; South Carolina, \$6,000,000; Georgia, \$8,180,000; Florida, \$3,580,000; Alabama, \$6,620,000; Mississippi, \$2,003,000; Tennessee, \$23,940,000; Arkansas, \$17,570,000; Louisiana, \$15,600,000; Texas, \$1,000,000; Missouri, \$18,009,000.

THE Mormon marriage ceremony has the merit of brevity. This is the report of a wedding (?) where an "elder" married two wives: They knelt, and he, dipping the index finger of his right hand in water, touched their foreheads with it three times, saying: "In the name of God, I seal thee, Fanny, and thee, Lydia, to be my helpmeets on earth and spiritual wives to all eternity."

A PROBLEM.—Suppose a mother is 25 years old, and has a son one year old. She would be 25 times the oldest. When she gets to be 50 years old her son would be 25. She would then be as old again as her son. When she is 75 years old her son is 50. She then would be only a third older than her son. Providing they both live, and he gains on her age at this rate, how long will it take him to get to be as old as his mother? And now, gentlemen, if you can prove that the top of a wheel goes faster than the bottom, I think that you will have no trouble in answering this question!

MANY think, if only able they would be benefactors. To reach great results in goodness is often by a similar process to that pursued by most men who become rich. It is by small beginnings. First come the cents, then dollars, then the tens, hundreds, thousands. Because not in a position to accomplish much is no excuse for non-action. Accomplish the little you can, content to leave to God the assessment of the result.

A priest asked a simple 'ostler at confession: "Do you never grease the teeth of guests' horses

to prevent them eating hay?" "Never," replied the 'ostler. In a subsequent confession the 'ostler acknowledged his frequent commission of that fraud. "What!" said the priest, "I remember at your last confession you denied committing this fault." "Nor had I then," said the 'ostler, "for until you told me I did not know that greasing a horse's teeth would prevent him eating; but since you put it into my head I have frequently practiced the trick."

CARDINAL SIMONI, the new papal Secretary of State, is seventy, and is the son of a porter in the great Colonna household. He is a self-made man, enjoying a very high reputation among the Roman clergy, as being a very moral, fanatic Catholic. The necessary qualifications, to fill his new post, are stoutly denied him, and they are reported to be "energy, quickness of decision, political experience, diplomatic tact, cunningness and fluency of speech." Stepping into the slippers of a great man is a piece of slipperiness.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.—Many patriotic (?) editors and stay-at-home politicians want war. "Tilden or blood," says one. "Hayes or war," has said another. But what say the old soldiers? "They have not seen war who so prate," say the old soldiers; "they have no old wounds aching with the changes of the weather; they have never bivouacked on marshy ground, nor lain, raging with wounds or disease, in a filthy hospital; they have never wiped from their faces the brains of a comrade; they have never heard the shrieks in a burning city. They who recommend war have never been soldiers and did their duty."

NORTHERN politicians—or rather demagogues—granted suffrage to all, irrespective of color or previous condition, thus burdening the country with a large aggregation of ignorance and irresponsibility. As the colored people, however, are gradually reaching a plane of intelligence, and knowledge of self-interest—the natural result of being thrown for support upon their own resources—they are turning a deaf ear to their advisers, and exercising the rights of suffrage according to the dictates of their judgment. Hence there is a general demand "up north" for restricted suffrage. Educational and property qualifications are being advocated. It is a sad comment upon republican institutions when a majority party sacrifices the interests of a government for the aggrandizement of a fractional part.

The recent great collapse in mining stocks, in California, reached such a destructive figure that the shrinkage of values, in three weeks, is said to have been over ninety-seven millions of dollars.

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 "Agents."

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.

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.

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

THE ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication: WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeVillbiss, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. F. Easterling. NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Thomas Stanford, T. W. Hines, W. C. Young. EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—E. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams. TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1877.

Letters to the Children—No. 3.

Dear Little Cousins:

I have moved from Galveston to Rio Grande City, and find it impossible to get my mail or for the ADVOCATE to get my letters sufficiently regular for me to continue my letters in a manner that will be as interesting or improving to you as I had hoped to make them.

Here are the letters: read them for yourselves, and see that they are good:

DEAR COUSIN JOE—We received the TEXAS ADVOCATE of the 13th ultimo this morning containing your letter to the children. You perhaps thought no little girl in Western Texas would know who "Cousin Joe" was, but you were mistaken.

As I have presented two copies of "Heart Blossoms" and several other books to little girls, I am somewhat at a loss to know which little cousin wrote the above letter; nevertheless, I like her all the same. Here is another:

RUSE, CHEBOKEE CO., TEXAS, JAN. 15, 77.

COUSIN JOE—I read a letter from you to children asking them to write to you and answer your questions. I am a little boy, twelve years old; have been going to school for four or five years; I went to writing-school one session. I am a member of the Methodist Church, and our pastor lives at our house. His name is Rev. J. W. Johnson. I have a mother, but no father; he has been dead twelve years. Well, I must close, as it is after school-time. I will be very anxious to hear from you in the next paper.

I am glad, little cousin, to hear that you enlisted in the great warfare so young. Some of the most useful Christians we have, both men and women, are those who were converted and joined the Church very young.

Then seek the Lord betimes, and choose the path of heavenly truth; This earth affords no livelier sight Than a religious youth.

It is true that your earthly father is dead; but are you not mistaken about having no father? Examine our Lord's Gospel by St. Matthew and the writings of St. Paul, and then answer my question—any of you. I think boys should always get to school in time, if practicable. Here is the third one:

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, JAN. 15, 1877.

DEAR COUSIN JOE—I have just read your letter in the ADVOCATE of the 13th ultimo, and am so pleased with it that I take the liberty of answering. I am twelve years old, and am a student of Cornell Institute, at this place. My father is the principal of our school. He has three assistant teachers. I love them all very much. I really love to study under such teachers. My father is a member of the West Texas Conference, and is presiding elder of the San Marcos District.

I hope you will write another letter very soon. Now, if you will allow it, I will subscribe myself your cousin.

Certainly, Sterling, I will allow you to subscribe yourself my cousin; and, if you live and continue to cultivate love for your teachers and stick close to your books, Cornell Institute will some day be glad to have you call her alma mater. Now we will have the fourth:

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

TO COUSIN JOE—I have just read your first letter in the ADVOCATE. I admire your skill in overcoming the difficulty created by the north, and was pleased to learn that you gained the depot in time to take the train for Galveston. But I was hardly prepared to hear you say you "turned boy again and joined your little brother in snow-balling," etc., while in Mississippi. Did you see that a man lost his eye by snow-balling in Dallas a short time since? Now, what do you think of that? Did you not run a great risk, either of knocking out a brother's eye, or getting yours knocked out?

Yours, etc., JOHN THINKER.

No, Mr. John, I do not think there was any risk in my snow-

balling, for we used soft, nice balls, and threw at each other as though we were playing and not fighting. I must say in behalf of the writers of the above letters that they answered all my questions both correctly and elegantly. In fact, their answers were the best part of their letters; but the want of space forced me to omit them. The omission is indicated by stars. Now we come to what the shoemaker killed his wife with—the last:

KOSSE, TEXAS, JAN. 20, 1877.

COUSIN JOE—You ask, "What is a steamship, nor a steamboat; neither do I think it has sails; but I am sure it is a small boat that Cousin Joe would get very tired of if he had to handle the oars much. I believe they hang them by the sides of steamboats for fear of an accident, so, if such should occur, that they could come in play—just as the one you rode in when the steamboat came in contact with the schooner that you could not pass. I don't know much about yavels, nor barges, either; but I do know that I had rather ride on railroads than any of them. You want to know what the difference is between a barge and a schooner. Well, my idea is this: a schooner is a vessel that has sails, and a barge has not; a schooner can go from one port to another on water by the aid of the wind and a man at the helm, and a barge can not. A schooner is not so clumsy a-looking thing as a barge, and I think the only thing a barge is fit for is to be loaded down with cotton, then towed into port by some steamer or schooner. So you have my views on the subject. I don't know whether you went the nearest way to Verona or not, but judge that you did. Being from home so long, it looks reasonable that you should do so; for I know I should take the shortest route if I should be away from home as long as you were. I am but a little boy, so you must excuse any errors that I may have made. Your little friend, JOHNNIE LLOYD.

Well, Johnnie, your views and judgment are pretty correct. My reason for going via Mobile was that I could make the trip quicker that way, but the Jackson route is shorter. I have just returned from a visit to two Mexican cities—one about a hundred and twenty miles from Brownsville, and the other about the same distance from this city—and at some convenient future time I will tell you something of Mexico and Mexican children. Hereafter you may direct your letters to Cousin Joe, Rio Grande City, Starr Co., Texas. Yours, affectionately, COUSIN JOE.

(Communicated.)

Whisky and Religion.

While indorsing the justice of the censure dealt out against Methodist whisky-sellers, in an editorial of the ADVOCATE of January 13, allow me to demur to the assumption of the writer as to the consistency of this practice with the law of the Church regulating the obligations of membership.

He says: "According to a strict legal interpretation of the Discipline of our Church, selling whisky, by wholesale or retail, is consistent with church-membership. All the written law we have upon that subject is the expressed prohibition in the General Rules against drunkenness or drinking spirituous liquors, except in cases of necessity."

If this utterance be a fair exposition of the law, it is a matter worthy of consideration as to the guilt of the Church in thus, tacitly at least, approving the evil complained of; but if the decision be formed in conflict with law, even the positive tone in which it is here rendered can not enforce its authority. If, as assumed, the "expressed prohibition in the General Rules against drunkenness," etc., be the only law applicable to the liquor traffic, its abandonment or punishment has been entirely unprovided for, and the wise legislation and zealous labors of the fathers in building up the Church—so often commended instead of planning for its continued purity—has, on the contrary, by wanton neglect, encouraged wrong practices. A proper examination of the law of the Church reveals the fact that no such defect as is here imagined exists. If its provisions do not fully protect the Church as well from whisky-sellers as all other evil-doers, the reason will be found not in the absence of "written law," but in the fact that the standard of right—the Holy Scriptures—do not condemn them. Whatever this high authority denounces as wrong, is likewise under the ban of the Church.

This "written law" is contained in chapter VI, section 5, of the Discipline, and its denunciations of and provisions for dealing with all classes of misconduct are plainly specified, as follows: "When a member of the Church is under report of being guilty of some crime expressly forbidden by the Word of God, the preacher having charge shall appoint a committee of three discreet members, who shall investigate the report, and if they judge a trial to be necessary, they shall appoint one of their members to prepare a bill of charges and specifications, and also to prosecute the case. * * * But in case of neglect of duties of any kind, improper conduct, indulging sinful temper, or words, or disobedience to the orders and discipline of the

Church: first, let private reproof be given by a preacher or leader; and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault, and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On a second offense, the preacher or leader may take one or two faithful friends. On a third offense, let the case be brought before the Church or a select member, and if there be no sign of real humiliation, the offender must be cut off." These general principles include all grades of immoralities and evil conduct possible on the part of weak or wicked church-members, and provides for their proper discipline. If whisky-selling be a wrong, it is embraced in the above classification. If not of gravity sufficient to constitute "a crime," it falls into the lower grade of "improper conduct," and demands by the "written law" as prompt treatment as any conceivable case of immorality. Should the question arise as to what constitutes "improper conduct," it is not left to be determined by the General Rules, but by the Bible—the sufficient rule both of our faith and practice. If selling whisky, either by the dram or barrel, be in violation of the letter or spirit of its precepts, it must be an offense under the law, to be dealt with either as a "crime" or "improper conduct," etc. The law very properly discriminates between "crime" and "improper conduct," etc., and does not propose for the latter offense to arraign at once for trial; because, though wrong, the act may not involve direct immorality, and results, perhaps, more from weakness or ignorance than bad intention. If in this case the transgressor yields to "private admonition," and refrains from the evil, the end of the law is reached in the reclamation of the erring and the prevention of scandal to the Church; but should the accused prove refractory, and to his continuance in the evil add the further wrong of contumacy, the law imperatively demands his expulsion.

If the liquor traffic by a Methodist be an offense, it is one sufficiently provided for by "written law." If the guilty are not reformed, or promptly "cut off," the failure must be assigned to some other cause than inefficient law. In the light of this fact, it is not as the editor thinks "a strange oversight in the General Conference" that no special law has been enacted making whisky-selling an immorality. The present law, as an embodiment of perfection, covers the whole ground. Any additional legislation touching the morality of the liquor traffic would be but to invade the Divine prerogative, and to stultify ourselves with a work of supererogation.

OSCAR M. ADDISON. GRANBURY, FEB. 1, 1877. (Communicated.)

UVALDE, TEX., FEB. 5.—All is quiet on the frontier, so far as the Indians are concerned, but we look for them every "light moon." Our town and county is rapidly filling up with an intelligent population; ditching for purposes of irrigation is being rapidly and successfully pushed forward, and the day is not distant, I think, when this will be at least an average farming county. It is now one of the best stock counties in the State; is very healthy; the climate is pleasant. Our first quarterly meeting convened last Saturday, in this town, the presiding elder being present and presiding, when the usual routine of business was gone through with. We have a revival in progress, deep and wide-spread, in the community, and have an additional evidence not only that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation, but that we worship a God who will answer our prayers. I have received five into the Church in the last few days, and the work has only commenced. We look for great results before the close of the year. This is a noble people, if they were only religious. We have three schools here, all of them under the control of good teachers, but they are very poorly patronized, though there are children enough running wild here to make three fine schools. How strange it is that parents so grossly neglect both the temporal and eternal interests of their own children, and not unfrequently send them through the penitentiary down to perdition for the want of proper training, and often seem astonished, and are heart-broken, at the natural and inevitable result of their own criminal neglect.

I do not know how I will succeed in getting subscribers for the ADVOCATE; but if my success equals my desire for its general circulation, I will send you a good many before the year is out. J. F. DENTON. (Communicated.)

At the first quarterly conference of the Georgetown and Round Rock station, it was resolved by the whole conference that not more than \$600 could possibly be raised during the year for the support of the pastor, and that could not be collected monthly, nor till another crop is made. Fifteen dollars was the sum total brought to conference. I could not possibly live on such conditions; was compelled to take my son from school, and resign the charge, which was done with the consent of the presiding elder and all parties, yet with deep regret. The only time in a public life of fifty-five years that I have been compelled to give up a work for want of support.

On the night of the 22d of December both my horses were stolen. This leaves me on foot and out of work. As I now have no pastoral charge, I am at liberty to respond to any call for ministerial labor, on the condition that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." My post-office address is Austin city. Revs. J. K. Lane and Horace Bishop lost two horses each about the same time. O. FISHER. Feb. 2, 1877.

We hardly need call attention to the conspicuous advertisement of \$15 American Watches, by C. P. Barnes & Bro., Jewelers, of Louisville, Ky. We only do this to assure our readers that these gentlemen are entirely responsible, and what they offer will be found to be exactly as represented. There is one of the oldest houses in that city, having been established nearly twenty years, and sustains a reputation for honesty and fair dealing unsurpassed in the country.—Ad

M. W. Shaw & Bro. The elegant Jewelry 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. His 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, railroad 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 Italian 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.

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

N. H. RICKER, commission merchant for the sale of corn, oats, hay, bran, but ter, apples, onions and potatoes. Consignments respectfully solicited. No. 14 Strand, between 24th and 25th streets, Galveston, Texas.

Turnley & Bro. desire to inform consignors of State products to this market that they have leased and removed to the commodious three-story brick building on the Strand, corner of Bath Avenue.

Having their office and warehouses thus connected, they can promise shippers that their consignments will be promptly cared for on arrival, and not suffered to lie exposed on the wharves or at the railroad depot. Charges will be low. Consignments solicited, and a faithful discharge of all the obligations of a commission merchant is promised to consignors of State products.

W. E. DANIELLY, G. M. FRAZELL, Attorney at Law, Civil Engineer. W. E. DANIELLY & CO., Real Estate Agents & Brokers. P. O. Box 596, Galveston.

Will sell, buy, rent, render and pay taxes upon real estate upon commission. They will also negotiate loans and make investments upon such security, and otherwise represent principals. Correspondence solicited in regard to business in any part of the State. Refer to Moody & Jemison, Galveston; T. W. House, Houston; A. M. Hobby, Pres. C. O. Com. Galveston; Griffin & Duval, Galveston; Theo. Reed, Cashier of Nat. Bank, Galveston; R. S. Walker, Crockett, Judge, 3d District.

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

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.

MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, —AND— COTTON FACTORS. 120 Strand, Galveston, BANKERS, 125.....PEARL ST.....125 NEW YORK. P. O. Box 5283.

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 it received the GRAND PRIZE OF MERIT at Vienna in 1873. Send for Illustrated Price List. BLESSING & BRO., State Agents, 174.....Tremont Street.....174 GALVESTON, TEXAS. NEEDLES for all Machines by mail at 60 Cents per Dozen.

BURKE & CO., Galveston, Texas, General Commission Merchants —AND— INSURANCE AGENTS. Liberal cash advances made on consignments

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

Eight beautiful ever-blooming Monthly Rose, 8 pot-grown, sent safely by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$1. Special Price-List of Vegetables Seeds sent to market gardeners and dealers on application. Our Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds and Plants will be sent free to all who apply. Address, Benj. A. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SILVERWARE AS PREMIUMS. IMPORTANT NOTICE. A \$4 Set of Extra Plated SILVER SPOONS

Given away as a Special Premium to the subscribers of this paper. Silver Goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.

Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as a very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of Extra Plated Silver Spoons, warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for \$4 per set. And in addition, each spoon will be handsomely engraved with your monogram initial.

All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions:— Send your name and post-office address, together with your express office, to the Union Silver Plating Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the following Premium Coupon, and inclose with your order 75 cts, to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, free of any charge. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cts., and the Spoons will be delivered to you free. If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cts., to pay express and boxing. The coupon must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any one who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is \$4.00, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF UNION SILVER PLATING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is \$4.00 per set. Our lowest price to jobbers is \$36.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Coupon," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

UNION SILVER PLATING CO. Premium Silver Spoon Coupon. SILVERWARE. Warranted Extra SILVER PLATE.

To the Union Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O.: This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon. I inclose herewith 75 cts. to pay express, packing, boxing, and engraving charges.

On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, express or mailing charges prepaid in full, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. (Signed) UNION SILVER PLATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

As soon as the necessary stock can be manufactured, all who secure the above useful and valuable premiums, will be permitted to secure a full set of silver plated knives and forks, on the same liberal basis.

Do your own printing. No type setting, no trouble, no expense. We print all kinds of business cards, labels, circulars, etc. Send us your designs and we will print them for you at the lowest price. Address, G. W. Bell, 60 Cortland St., New York.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1877.

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. Thrall, West Texas Conference. W. G. Connor, D. D., N. W. Texas Conf. W. C. Haislip, North Texas Conf. R. T. Nabors, Texas Conference.

Subscription Rates. Per annum (in advance) \$2 50 Six months " 1 50 Three months " 1 00

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion \$1 00 Each consecutive insertion " 75 One inch one insertion " 2 00 Each consecutive insertion " 1 50

Advertisements 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, 50 Per Cent For nine months, 40 " 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 advertisements 33 1/3 per cent, added to regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—Reading matter quoted, and editorial notices, added 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; 1 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.

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

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

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeVillbiss, O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. P. Esterling.

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE.—Thomas Stanford, T. W. Hines, W. C. Young. EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—E. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

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.

ARTICLES returned publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers. Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; slight 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.

Read. Read. Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Clubs, and Sunday-Schools!

THE Texas Christian Advocate FOR 1877. Within the reach of all

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

It is a condition that preparation on Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded.

Any one sending us Five Subscribers, (\$1.25) will send THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE one year, free of charge.

Knowing that there is a sad deficiency in the libraries of most of our preachers and people, we offer the following Standard Publications as premiums, to induce them to greater efforts for the circulation of THE ADVOCATE.

For Three Subscribers, \$7 50. Manual of Discipline—by Bishop McTear. Commentary on Ritual—by Summers. First Heroes of the Cross—by Clark.

Fred Brenning, a story for boys. Miscellaneous—by Bishop Andrew. Preacher's Text Book or Biblical Digest. Or any work marked in catalogue at \$1 or less.

For Six Subscribers, \$15 00. Hymn and Tune Book, in cloth. Life and Times of Wm. McKendree. Wesley's Discourses, in cloth. Watson's Life of Wesley. Or any work marked in catalogue \$2 00

For Four Subscribers, \$10 00. Commentary on any of the Gospels—by Sumner. The Huguenots—by Samuel Smiles. Hymn and Tune Book, in boards. Whatley's Elements of Logic. Minutes of Annual Conferences, for 1866 to '69. Pastoral Theology. Diver's Mental or Moral Physiology. Pilgrims' Progress, (extra gilt). Whatley's Elements of Rhetoric. Or any work marked in catalogue \$1 75.

For Five Subscribers, \$12 50. "Ecce Ecclesia," an essay, showing the essential identity of the Church in all ages. Commentary on the Acts—by Summers. Or any work marked in catalogue \$1 75.

For Ten Subscribers, \$25 00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in muslin. Minutes from 1855 to 1866 inclusive, in muslin. Or any work marked in catalogue \$5 00.

For Twelve Subscribers, \$30 00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in sheep. Minutes from 1855 to 1866 inclusive, in sheep. Or any work marked in catalogue \$5 00.

For Fourteen Subscribers. Wesley's sermons, four volumes. Or any work marked in catalogue \$4 50.

For Fifteen Subscribers, \$37 50. Watson's Institutes. Watson's Church History. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. Or any work marked in catalogue \$5 00

For Eighteen Subscribers, \$45 00. Watson's sermons, two volumes. Rollin's Ancient History. Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Or any work marked in catalogue \$5 00.

For Twenty Subscribers, \$50 00. Dick's works, two volumes. Or any work marked in catalogue \$7 00.

Notice to Sunday-Schools. For 7 subscribers—Our Little People's Library. For 12 subscribers—The Globe Library; ten volumes, bound in muslin.

For 15 subscribers—The Day Spring Library; ten volumes; or, the Dairyman's Daughter Library; ten volumes.

For 16 subscribers—The Pilgrims' Library; six volumes, bound in muslin; or, the Village Library; ten volumes.

For 17 subscribers—The Hero's Library, ten volumes, bound in muslin; or, the Wonder Library; ten volumes.

For 23 subscribers—Free Brethren Library ten volumes, illustrated, bound in muslin.

For 27 subscribers—The John Kitto Series; six volumes, illustrated, bound in muslin.

For 39 subscribers—The Juvenile Library; six volumes, half bound, morocco backs, lettered and numbered.

Machine Premiums. One Hundred Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$55.00.

One Hundred and Ten Subscribers.—No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$60.00.

One Hundred and Thirty Subscribers.—No. 9 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$70.00.

One Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 7 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$80.00.

Two Hundred and Twenty Subscribers.—No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$115.00.

Two Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine, (extra finish). Price \$130.00.

Seventy-two Subscribers.—Clarke's Commentaries. Price \$24.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Austin cir, at Manor, fourth Saturday and Sunday in February.

Caldwell, at Caldwell, first Saturday and Sunday in March.

Birch Creek, at Birch Creek, second Saturday and Sunday in March.

Cedar Creek, at Cedar Creek, third Saturday and Sunday in March.

Live Oak, at Boggy, fourth Saturday and Sunday in March.

District Stewards will please meet at Elgin, first Saturday in February. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Perdinales mis, at Willow, March 3, 4 San Marcos sta, March 10, 11 Lockhart cir, at West Fork, March 17, 18.

Seguin sta, March 24, 25 San Marcos cir, at Bethel, April 7, 8 Gonzales cir, at Oak Forest, April 14, 15.

Mt. City, at Mt. City, April 21, 22 Thompsonville, at Thompsonville, April 28, 29.

Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

CHAPELL HILL DIST.—1st ROUND. Washington and Independence, at Independence, Feb. 24, 25 Bryan Station, March 3, 4 Bryan Circuit, at Wessen Chapel, March 10, 11.

The District Steward will please meet at Brenham the 10th February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. R. ALEXANDER.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Kickapoo cir, at Salem, Feb 24, 25 Coskrocke cir, at Alto, March 3, 4 Neches cir, March 10, 11 Athens cir, at Athens, March 17, 18 Trinity Mission, at Box's school house, March 24, 25 Crockett cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 1 Pennington cir, at Lovelady, April 7, 8 District Steward's meeting at Palestine Feb 3 JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Sugar Loaf cir, Feb 25 Taylor miss, March 18 Preachers, please give me your address and the places of your first quarterly meeting. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. San Augustine cir, March 3, 4 Carthage cir, March 10, 11 Melrose, March 17, 18 Douglas mis, March 24, 25 Lynn Flat cir, March 31, April 1 Mt. Enterprise cir, April 7, 8.

The preachers of the district will please advise me of the place of holding the quarterly meetings on their respective circuits. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Rockport cir, at Rockport, Feb. 10, 11 Oakville and Beeville, at Oakville, Feb 17, 18 Helena cir, at Escondido, Feb 24, 25 Rancho, at Birds school-house, March 3, 4 Corpus Christi sta, March 17, 18 Legarto cir, at Banquete, March 24, 25 St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, March 28, April 1 Goldair cir, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8. A. F. COX, P. E.

(Communicated.) BLACKLAND CIRCUIT, Feb. 5.—I reached my appointment ready to meet the congregation the fourth Sunday in November. This society consisting of a membership of forty-one members, I of course expected to find a goodly number of CHRISTIAN ADVOCATES taken.

I visited almost every family before I left the neighborhood, and as I traveled I inquired for your paper on my work, but did not find a single ADVOCATE. I have been pressing its claims everywhere I went, and have found but one subscriber, though a great many have promised to take it soon.

Our publishing house needs assistance; our agents are calling for help; our missionaries need means, but it is hard to get a man to understand these claims when you can't get him to take a religious paper. Will you send me a bundle for distribution? C. S. MCARVER.

(Communicated.) I AM in a new part of the North Texas Conference to me. Having spent a little over seven years in the bounds of Paris district, it would be unnatural for me not to feel that I had left home.

Our first acquaintances in Texas were made at Paris, and some of the strongest ties, socially, are there; in fact if we have any friends on this earth, some of them certainly live in the little city of Paris. I have seen, and in some degree enjoyed, the development of Methodism in the town and vicinity. Yes, sir, we have even selected a little lot of land there in which to be buried in, when this itinerant life shall have closed.

But what of all that! The Master says, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." He never selected any particular city, town or locality in which to settle himself to merchandize, farm, or live the gentleman. Neither did His disciples nor the apostles, St. Paul nor John Wesley. How indifferent about His burying place! and yet he was buried. The same may be said of His disciples. The great matter of life with them was to do the will of Him that called and sent them to preach.

"Be instant in season and out of season," is the exhortation. So in humble imitation of the blessed Master, and in obedience to the divine call, I can say by the grace of God, "here am I, send me." And I feel just as anxious, yes, more so, than I ever did, to preach "Christ crucified" to not only Paris district but to any part of the North Texas Conference as the Lord may give me health of body and strength of grace; and when I die, my friends can do as they like about my burial.

Greenville is a very pleasant town of 1000 or perhaps more inhabitants. A social and clever people, with some care for the Lord and His cause. Two church houses; the Baptist have a very comfortable house, and are prospering in both their membership and Sunday-school. The Methodist have a very neat and tastefully constructed house 10x60 feet, with arched ceiling, well seated, good stoves, and all new; we have a good Sunday-school, and a good congregation. The young men have their prayer meeting, and we have our general prayer meeting each in the week. We have no debts to embarrass or cripple the interests of the church; we have a membership of one hundred and fifteen, with some little church labor. I believe that we have as clean (morally) a record as almost any society I know of. I am no flatterer; the truth is what I wish to speak and write. By the help of the good Lord we hope to see many souls converted to God this year. There is now some appearance, some signs, that speak out very clearly of the presence of the blessed Lord. Greenville has never been the hard place—as

the preachers say sometimes of places—for me to try to preach. Why, my Brother, every preacher called to the work of the ministry by the spirit of God is able to realize the kind of spiritual atmosphere he is laboring in very soon if he will take heed to the signs and manifestations of the Holy Spirit; he need not be in the dark long. I think that I see more of God and of Christ Jesus and of the Holy Ghost now, by far, than I used to see. By affliction and disappointments, by crosses and losses, and, thank God, of blessings, too, my spiritual life has been put in better shape, I am sure. These bits of experience are thrown into these notes, hoping they may assist some of them that may have to "pass under the rod," or that may now be passing through "fiery trials," or through the "deep waters." Hold on to Christ, my Brother; go wherever, in the providence of God, your lot may be cast. It may cost you something earthy; it may be grievous now, but did you ever know the Lord to forsake His workmen as long as they worked according to His plan? No, never!

We have a kind of "Panhandle" to our station that is entitled to notice, which we shall do soon, nothing to prevent. Yours very truly, D. M. PROCTOR. Greenville, Feb. 6, 1877.

(Communicated.) Is the War Over? Some months ago there was a proposition in the ADVOCATE to keep up a war on wordy amusements as indulged in by the Church. A sharp fire was kept up for a considerable time, but of late the fire seems to have slackened down to a few random shots. As I have said nothing through the ADVOCATE for some time, I propose to fire another shot from the West.

It is plain to all discerning Christians, who have taken the pains to see, that the months of December and January are critical months for the Church to pass through. It is generally the case that the Church loses more of her vitality in these two months than in all the year beside. The cause is plain, and easily to be seen by all who are not blinded by the demon of wordy amusements. It is generally too cold and disagreeable to go to church in those months; consequently the ardor and zeal of the Church abates. The established custom of the world brings in the holidays in these months, and of these holidays Satan takes advantage and pushes forward his war on the Church. It is never too cold or disagreeable for this demon to move his forces. I have been led into these thoughts by taking a view of some portions of the Church at this time. The fallen, torn and bleeding lambs of the flock lie strewn all along this enchanted ground. If I am called an extremist and an enthusiast, I care not. In vindication of my enthusiasm, I will point to the fallen lambs of the Church who have been sacrificed to this demon of worldly amusements, especially in the dance. If the Church could be induced to become a unit in this war, this strong-hold of Satan might be demolished, and our children be kept at a safe distance from the guns of this terrible enemy. But while this demon has so many of our leading members in his power—some vindicating his cause, some too blind to see the harm, and others dosing out the sugar-coated pills under sweet and innocent names to those who can not bear the bitter of the uncovered poison—we may hardly expect success. One "wish-a-washy" preacher, or one compromising leading member, can do more to promote the cause of this monster than many Herodias—yes, he can pull down in one day a structure that has cost the Church the labor of a whole year. When will church members cease to work for this demon? O brethren, wake up and begin to search for the line of the Church! I tell you that line separates us from the world, especially in amusements. If an institution of amusement is managed and claimed by the world, let it alone. For Christ's sake, "love not the world, neither the things that are in the world; if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."

Since writing the above, I have received the ADVOCATE, and can say I am much pleased with the editorial, "Beware!" That tells us in live words that the war is not over. M. B. R.

(Communicated.) HELENA, Feb. 2.—We are having a nice, gentle shower of rain this morning that is much needed, and we hope will be continued until the earth is fully saturated. The cattle are dying in this and in parts of the adjoining counties from lack of water in grass sections. We have had little rain for a year or more; in consequence water for stock is scarce. WM. G. COCKE.

SUCCESS TEST OF MERIT! VEGETINE.

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Seventy-One Years of Age. EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870. MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with kidney complaint, weakness in the back and stomach. It was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it is the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used, and it has cured me. I believe it is good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SIEMAN.

Reliable Evidence. MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great benefit you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise. For I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me, and I do feel thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and colds, and I believe it is one of the best medicines that ever was. Mrs. L. GOBLE. Magazine & Walnut sts., Cambridge, Mass.

Appreciation. CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your Blood Purifier (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and I think that for Scrofula and Cancerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it can not be excelled and as a Blood Purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE. 91 Russell street.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1877.

THE ADVOCATE will appear in a complete new dress the first issue in April. Can not agents send us a large list of subscribers to commence on that date?

THE POPE is going to protest against the "Italian abuses of the Clergy" bill. This is natural, because under its provisions priests can not "disturb the peace of families or outrage the laws or institutions of the State."

THE STUDENTS of the Southwestern University have organized and in active operation a Young Men's Christian Association. Its operations look to tract distribution, regular devotional exercises, literary reading room, etc.

WHOEVER believes everything the newspapers say will find consolation, just at this juncture, in subscribing for two papers—one representing each of the political parties. By this means, you are assured that the country is saved whether Tilden or Hayes be elected. One difficulty presents itself, however: By the same means one could make up his mind that the country is irretrievably ruined. Had we not best look to a Higher Power in our country's extremity? We think so.

DID you ever reflect upon the per centum of writings of the present that will survive? Let us suppose that writings accumulate in the present proportion, how few of this day will be read in 1977. Unless short-hand reading is adopted, but few writings of the present will survive their authors a score of years. He is wise, then, who makes the best of the present without coveting a posthumous fame.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A.—The Second Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in Galveston, beginning March 1st, and will continue in session until the 4th. It will be held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Galveston, and representatives from the National Association.

On next Sunday (Feb. 18th) at 4 p. m. there will be a meeting held at the Presbyterian Church, Galveston, to prepare for the Convention. We trust there will be a large representation from all the churches. The meeting is of vital importance to the interests of Evangelical religion and sound morality. Matters of interest will be discussed and action be taken which will largely affect the religious interests of this field.

OCCUPATIONS.—The following synopsis shows the different occupations pursued by the business men of this city: Merchants—wholesale, 34; first class, 13; second class, 21; third class, 33; fourth class, 292; commission, (including cotton factors), 65; cotton brokers and buyers, 23; auctioneers, 3; banking and exchange, (exclusive of national banks), 6; stock brokers, 6; real estate agents, 7; ship chandlers, 3; photographers, 3; theatres, 2; pawn brokers, 2; barbers, 24; insurance, fire and marine, 58; insurance, life, 5; lightning rod agents, 2; livery stables, 4; physicians and dentists, 32; lawyers, 74; ten pin alleys, 2; billiard saloons, 4; wholesale liquor dealers, 16; liquor by quart, dealers, 71; bar-rooms, 121.—News.

Bar-rooms, 121! Think of that reader! Can it be computed how much misery and crime is entailed by one bar-room? What, then, must be the result of this vast array of mile-posts on the road to perdition? One hundred and twenty-one places where murder, theft, arson, seduction, and every crime is retailled. One hundred and twenty-one establishments in one community that wring anguish from mothers, place young wives face to face with gaunt hunger; that orphan and starve children; that manufacture gamblers and cut-throats! One hundred and twenty-one outposts for the Commander of the Legions of Darkness! Any calamity that overtakes such a people should not be a matter of surprise.

OUR REINFORCEMENTS.

When the ADVOCATE opened its crusade on the popular vices of the day, a few of the secular papers approved its course; many were indifferent, while some actually ridiculed its action and impugned its motives. In answer to the question often asked, "What we expected to accomplish?" we replied that "We would so converge attention upon the popular vices of the day that public sentiment would be aroused, and criminals and their crimes would take their true position in public estimation." The change which is rapidly passing over the tone of the secular press indicates the revolution already wrought in public opinion. The press should be one of the leaders of public sentiment, seeking to elevate and purify it; but, unfortunately, too often it accepts a subordinate position, and becomes the mere reflector of the public mind. Its changes of tone or policy are only tokens of revolution in that tribunal whose authority it promptly acknowledges. The altered tone of the press respecting many of the popular vices is one of the best evidences our State presents of the vast improvement in the moral sentiment of the people. Or perhaps we state the matter more accurately when we say that public sentiment, when it at last found expression in the stern denunciation of vices offensive to the peace and good order of society, now finds a faithful echo in many of those papers which but recently ridiculed all movements toward reform. We might recall many of the flings and innuendoes that reached the ADVOCATE through the columns of these journals; we might refer complacently to the fact that recently the ADVOCATE was engaged in a single-handed fight against these popular vices, but we most cheerfully permit all these personal suggestions to pass, while we congratulate the public that the leading secular journals are at last waking up to the presence of the evils which have so long been corrupting the morals of the old and young.

If we have never hesitated to arraign secular papers for their lack of fidelity in the presence of these evils, it has been because of our estimate of the noble mission of the press, and our conviction that its voice, if it found faithful utterance, would prove potential in the suppression of vices which have so long rested as a blight upon our land.

We hail the position they are assuming, not only as a token of the awakened popular sense respecting moral evils in society, but as the movement of powerful reinforcements who are taking their proper place in that conflict which is being waged between an ennobling morality and the most corrupting vices.

We have already referred to the fact that the Statesman had given very decided "aid and comfort" to the friends of "local option." In last Sunday's News we find a report of several "Galveston gambling dens," and the following reference to it in the editorial columns:

The extent to which gambling has been carried in the principal cities throughout the country, has been the occasion of so much popular complaint as to excite, in some places, the keenest vigilance of the authorities, who have succeeded, if not in completely suppressing the vice, in suppressing some of its worst forms. The News has deemed it proper to make inquiry into this matter, and from the statements found elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that in Galveston gambling of many sorts is carried on freely and almost openly. No difficulty, whatever, was experienced by the reporter in entering gambling resorts, and with the localities given and the games described, it is believed that the authorities will meet with but little trouble in suppressing the practice of gambling in this city, if they are disposed to do so.

In the last sentence we have the testimony of the News respecting the assertion so often repeated by the ADVOCATE, that gambling could

be suppressed if "the authorities" would perform their duty. The fact that this duty is not performed is sufficient evidence that "the authorities" are not "disposed to do so." What is the cause of this criminal indisposition? Whose hand draws a veil over their eyes when night after night the roulette table, the spotted card, the rattling dice, the faro bank are visible in rooms easy of access and "brilliantly illuminated with flaming jets of gas?" What hand seals their lips when with their oaths of office on their conscience they refuse to report the offense, and what power paralyzes their arms when these solemn obligations demand the arrest of the offender? Those words of the Galveston News are a terrible commentary on the condition of society. Read its testimony again. It reports that "gambling of many sorts is carried on freely and almost openly." No difficulty was found on the part of the reporter "in entering gambling resorts;" and having pointed out the localities of these dens, it believes "the authorities will meet with but little trouble in suppressing the practice of gambling in this city."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. Peixotto's Lecture.

On the evening of the 6th inst., the Hon. Benjamin F. Peixotto addressed a large and intelligent audience, at the Artillery Hall, on the Eastern question. From the fact that the lecturer had been until recently Consul of the United States in Roumania, his remarks were clothed with the sanction of knowledge at first hand, and the discussion of an important subject had the lights of personal observation and practical experience up to the current time thrown upon it. Many, we presume, were unprepared to find Mr. Peixotto an eulogist of the Turk, and were doubtless induced by the pressure of logically presented facts to re-arrange their notions as to the comparative worth of the contending parties in the Danubian principalities.

It was easy to see that the interior standpoint from which the speaker surveyed the complex field was his Hebrew faith and sympathy. The picture which he drew of the oppression and degradation of his race under the so-called Christian rule of the boyars and ecclesiastical bigots of Roumania and its sister provinces was woful enough, and, as he claimed, sufficient to enlist the sympathy of every American in favor of a down-trodden and deserving class, and to arouse his detestation of the senseless and cruel tyranny of their oppressors. But while we say so much, it is also plain that this bias in the lecturer's mind was tantamount to a pre-judgment of the question, and necessitated caution on the part of those who listened with a desire of acquiring correct information of the relative character of the people and the true condition of affairs. With this "grain of salt" thrown in we are compelled in candor to state that Mr. Peixotto's positions in favor of the Turk and against the barbarous Slavonian were well taken, and, to a certain point, successfully maintained. He contended that the Turk, generally abhorred by the average American, is a pure figment of the imagination. No such nondescript creature exists. The Bluebeards should be confined to the nursery, and the Al Raschids and Gaffirs to the times deceased. As compared with the ignorant, superstitious and cruel Slavonian, he claimed that the Moslem of the period is intelligent, honorable and humane. That while so far clinging to the faith of his fathers and demanding the union of church and state, that he is nevertheless liberal as to education and tolerant of all creeds not directly hostile to the government. The lecturer declared that in comparison to the rapacious Russian, the superstitious Roumanian, the priest-ridden Servian, the Turk is a model of sobriety, fidelity and humanity.

The ill-odor arising from the wretched state of the Turkish finances, and the repudiation of the interest on the national debt of 1874, was owing not to any want of capacity or integrity on the part of the Turks themselves, but to an unfortunate amiability—which may be termed a weakness—in entrusting the management of their fiscal affairs to Greek, Albanian and Armenian Christians who, as experts in all money speculations, cheated without stint their confiding employers. The reform party in Turkey has gained ground rapidly, under the leadership of Midhat Pasha, ever since the wave of popular revolution broke over the plains of Europe in 1848. This influence is also felt in the Principalities, but in a far less degree, and the condition of Christians other than Greek, Jews, and indeed all foreign residents, is precarious and even dangerous under the semi-feudal and inquisitorial regime of the Selave; while in Turkey proper the advanced opinions have prevailed so far as to encourage the erection of schools, and absolutely to protect the persons and property, not only of all outlying sects, but of every well-behaved foreigner. The attitude of Russia is believed by Mr. Peixotto to be one of unmitigated hypocrisy, greed and popular repression. Neither England nor Austria in his belief can afford to suffer her ill-concealed and rapacious schemes to be carried out; and he reiterated his conviction that in the event of an unconditional attack upon Turkey by the Czar, that he will have to cross swords with the Austrian and British empires. Even Bismarck and, after him, Victor Emanuel will never consent to the re-annexation of the Polish tragedy on the shores of the Bosphorus; and France, he thinks, will endorse, in such an event, the sagacious Yankee example of furnishing material aid for both parties—for a consideration! Midhat Pasha, he eulogized as a reformer, a statesman and a hero, worthy of being placed by the side of the great German chancellor. His disgrace is probably but temporary, and the wants of the hour pressing upon the affection of the people will soon necessitate his recall and reinstatement in office. Europe, said the lecturer, can not permit the spoliation of the Moslem empire by the Cossack, and however the issue may be delayed by the arts of diplomacy, the day must nevertheless come when the autocracy of Russia must meet in battle array the forces of united and progressive Europe, and be forced by the bitter experience of another Balaclava and Sebastopol to moderate her territorial rapacity and reform her semi-barbarous policy.

Whatever may be thought of the opinions of this eloquent expositor of modern progress, it must be confessed that the views so earnestly presented contain much food for sober thought, and are calculated upon their face to enlist the sympathy and to encourage the hopes of every true lover of liberty, both in Church and State.

Bro. Addison demurs to the "dagger-man's" position in the editorial, "Whisky and Religion." Controversy is respectfully declined.

In a sermon on "hard times" Henry Ward Beecher says:

The government began to issue paper money in unlimited quantities in place of coin. This issue of paper money may have been necessary at the time; it probably was a necessary evil, but it was an evil, for paper money that is not convertible into gold on presentation is a swindle and a lie.

That part of the secular press which thinks "the other way" quote the reverend gentleman as poor authority on political economy, and denigrate him the "biblical bullionist."

(Communicated.)

UVALDE, TEXAS.—We propose trying Local Option here ere long. The ADVOCATE would help us greatly on this issue, could we get it generally circulated.

J. F. DENTON.

METHODIST SOCIALISM.

The general principles of Christian socialism are true of Methodism. The latter is Christianity in Methodist formula. The general statement made was that cheerful giving, liberal giving, and sincere giving are distinct characteristics of a good man, and now it is asserted that they are the marks of a good Methodist. No man can give cheerfully to any object unless he approve it. No man gives liberally unless he gives all he is able to give. No man gives sincerely unless he gives as unto Christ. Liberty of choice as to object and amount must be included in cheerful benevolence. Ability to give must embrace habits of industry and economy. Idleness and extravagance will surely result in an empty purse. Giving unto Christ recognizes the love of man as man, the love of a Christian as a brother, and both for Jesus' sake. The duty of benevolent work has been pressed upon every Christian with earnestness and importunity. It was no unimportant care of the Church in apostolic times. We ought to do all we can for Christ, and hence never exceed our duty; but yet neither Christ nor his apostles would force a specific tax, because our gifts derive all their preciousness from their freedom.

The application of these things to Methodism is easy. It is true that in our fraternity there is no bond of close communion, nor of ecclesiastical succession, but a great cementing principle of fellowship springing from a common experience of converting grace. A thousand Methodists in love-feast tell emphatically the same experience. "Lord I am vile; conceived in sin," expresses what they felt in conviction. "Show pity Lord; oh! Lord, forgive," tells of their earnest seeking; and "How happy are they who their Saviour obey," repeats the joy they felt in conversion. All sing these songs sentimentally and in blessed harmony. In addition to this, we meet in class-meeting, in love-feast, as well as the prayer-meeting and public worship. We believe in the itinerant form of the ministry, and give our hands and hearts to its support. Then, too, our conferences, general, annual, quarterly and Church, bring us in frequent and close fraternal relation. The spirit of unity thus working from within binds all together in the most blessed brotherhood of sympathy and love. The fruit of all this is mutual help.

The first practical working of this form of christianity is that members know each other. The frequent meetings for mutual improvement bring each face to face in communion and prayer. This leads to social relations in business and in the family. Selfish exclusiveness in either of these relations is anomalous in Methodism. It is hard to conceive of a Methodist who feels himself above his brethren: too good, or too rich, or too highly educated to associate with them. There may be cases where a few prefer to trade with other people, and to employ other physicians, lawyers or mechanics, but these cases must be regarded as exceptional. Where this state of things becomes general, no more certain proof can be made of a decline of genuine Methodism. Without the general rule of the discipline on this point, the principle of love developed in our communion would lead us to prefer the society of our own brethren to others who do not think and feel as we do. So, also, in trade. We love to see our brethren prosper in business, and hence give them all the help we can; not that we would withdraw from others, but we prefer our own.

In the next place, the operation of this principle is seen in the active benevolence to those who need assistance—the widow, the fatherless, and the unfortunate. It is enough for us to know that our brother is in want, that the widow or orphan of a brother is

destitute. The minister need make no appeal for them; he may simply state the fact, and our help is at hand. It is not true that other secret orders in society exceed the Church in their attention to this class of society. They have their system and we have ours. So we go beyond these individual cases of want, and extend our help to the enterprises of the Church. Is a Methodist college or university to be established; is a Methodist Advocate to be sustained, each one feels that he is personally interested in its success or failure. Even the publishing house can't go down without bringing the individual member a little lower than he stood before. It is our college, our Advocate and our publishing house, and must be sustained.

In the last place, the practical working of this principle is seen in the support of the institutions of the church: the ministry, the missionary and Sunday-school cause. No man is forced to join our church. He can examine our institutions before he enters, and if he endorses them he can then enter and publicly covenant to support them. This is his voluntary act, and his support of these institutions is, therefore, voluntary. If at any time he is satisfied that he was deceived or mistaken, he can withdraw; but as long as he remains he asserts his willingness to support, thus maintaining fully his Christian liberty. Missionary Boards and Finance Boards acting on this public expression of willingness to support these institutions make assessments for conferences, stations, churches and individual members. They have no right to say that any specific amount shall be collected; assessment with us means no such arbitrary ruling. If it did, the means of the membership would be absolutely at the control of the church officers. But it simply means a certain amount is needed for missions or the ministry, and each member is called upon to contribute a certain proportionate part of that amount. Nor does the assessment limit the member to the amount assessed. The church authority cannot force him to come up to the amount, nor restrain him from going over it. The widow in the gospel gave a mite—it was her all; the good Samaritan gave what was needed in the case of distress; and St. Paul's rule, a good financial one, was to give all in our ability. This he makes duty, and then states the fact that some in Macedonia went beyond their ability as a matter of privilege. By recognizing these principles, even with our system of assessments, all the offerings of the church will be from a willing mind; not a tax, but a pleasure and worship; not a burden, but a hymn of praise and thanksgiving. Then all would feel, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." c.

APPEAL OF THE BOOK AGENT.—We trust each preacher will read the appeal of the Book Agent in another column. The honor and the best interests of the Church are at stake. When difficulties meet a church enterprise it is easy to find fault. This is not the time for criticism. Let each one think of the church, and act. Dr. Redford is making noble efforts to carry the enterprise through this crisis. He deserves the aid of his brethren. Let each preacher feel a personal obligation to take up the collection, and the relief will be supplied.

BEDFORD, TEXAS, Feb. 12, 1877.
Messrs. Shaw & Haylock:
Enclosed with this you will find Bro. Billington's advertisement of his ink. I wish to state that I have tried his ink, and find it be all that it is recommended to be. And further, am personally acquainted with him, and know him to be a Christian gentleman, and cheerfully state that persons unknown to him, can deal with him safely, relying upon his integrity and veracity.

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS.

(Communicated.)

WAXAHACHIE, Feb. 3, 1877.—Please give notice in your paper that my postoffice is Waxahachie—not Red Oak.—W. D. ROBINSON.

Christian Advocate

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THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The attention of the nation is fixed with the deepest interest on the progress of counting the electoral vote. It progressed until the returns from Florida, and these being returns both for Hayes and Tilden, they were referred to the Commission. After argument by the counsel the following was adopted by the Commission by a party vote:

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the House and Senate by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. Years 8, says 7. This foreshadowed the final decision, which we give in full:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1877.

To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress:

Under the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, A. D. 1877, the Electoral Commission, mentioned in said act, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, and the objections thereto, submitted to it under the said act, now report that it has duly considered the testimony pursuant to said act, and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of Frederic C. Humphreys, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the Commission aforesaid, and marked No. 1 by said Commission, and here-with returned for the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States; and that the same are lawful to be counted as therein certified, namely: four votes for R. B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President.

The Commission also has decided and hereby decides and reports that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by said State of Florida. The ground of this decision is stated briefly, as required by the act, as follows:

That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence, aliunde, the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors. All counter proof to show that they had, and all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or the Executive of Florida, subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose.

As to the objection made as to the eligibility of Mr. Humphreys, the commission is of opinion that, without reference to the question as to the effect of the vote of an ineligible person, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day the electors were appointed.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide and report, that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds stated, that neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said State of Florida, marked Nos. 2 and 3, by the commission, and herewith submitted, are the certificate of the vote of Florida, and ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, the day and year first above written. Sam'l. F. Miller, Joseph Bradley, O. P. Morton, James A. Garland, W. Strong, George F. Edmunds, F. Frelinghuysen, Geo. F. Hoar, Commissioners.

When the decision of the Commission was presented to the two Houses the following objections were read:

1. The decision determines that the vote cast by C. H. Pearce, F. C. Humphreys, W. C. Holden and T. W. Long, as electors of President and Vice President of the United States in and for and on behalf the State of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the said State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Young, R. E. Hilton and Robt. Bullock, is the true and lawful vote of Florida.

2. For that said Commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that C. H. Pearce, F. C. Humphreys, W. C. Holden and T. W. Long were not appointed electors in the manner provided by the Legislature of the State of Florida, but were designated as electors by the returning officers of said State, corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law and with the intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Young, R. C. Hilton and Robt. Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the State of Florida in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

3. For that the decision aforesaid is founded upon the resolution and order of said commission previously made, as follows: "Ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors."

4. For that said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two houses of Congress by the committees of each house concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by the persons, whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of electors.

5. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns, Governor, as also that of the Board of State Canvassers, was secured or given in pursuance of fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the State of Florida out of its rightful choice of electors, and to substitute those who had not been chosen or appointed electors by said State in the manner provided by the Legislature thereof.

6. For that the said commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State of Florida to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board, or Board of Canvassers, rendered through fraud, without jurisdiction; and rejected and refused to consider that Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long were not entitled to cast the electoral vote of the State of Florida, which said decision was rendered by a court of said State, lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and whose jurisdiction over the said Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long had attached before any act was done by them as electors.

7. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to show that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its government, legislative, judicial and executive, had decided as fraudulent all the certificates of Stearns, Governor, as well as that of the State canvassers, upon which the said canvassers had acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false one substituted in their stead; and

8. For that the count of the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long, for President and Vice-President, would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Signed: Senators Jones, Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury, McDonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, Jenks, Finley, Saylor, Morrison, Hewitt, and Springer.

The Senate, by a strict party vote, adopted the following which was offered by Mr. Sherman:

Resolved, That the decision of the Commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the 14th the House by a party vote with the exception of Purman, a Republican from Florida, adopted the resolution, declaring the Tilden electors to have been elected in Florida. Mr. Purman, in a strong speech, said though a Republican he was satisfied his State had voted for Tilden, and he should vote accordingly.

As both houses had not concurred in rejecting the decision of the Commission giving Florida to Hayes, the President of the Senate accordingly announced that the Hayes electors should be counted, which was done, and the count proceeded.

Much speculation has been indulged in respecting the hearing of the action of the Commission in the case of Humphreys, the Hayes elector from Florida. The objection was based on the fact that he held a commission, but resigned before the electors were appointed. It is shown by telegrams furnished by the Postmaster General that Watts, of Oregon, the elector to whom objections are made because he also held a commission, that his resignation as postmaster was dated and also its acceptance after his appointment.

If the Commission is governed in the Oregon case by its ruling in the Florida case, it is claimed that this will exclude Watts as Hayes elector from Oregon. After counting Florida for Hayes the count proceeded until Louisiana was reached, and as two sets of electors were presented, with certificates signed one by Kellogg and the other by McEnery, after objections to each were heard, they were referred to the Commission,

and at this writing the argument and investigation of that body is now proceeding. The fact that the Commission is hearing argument from the counsel on each side respecting the admissibility of admitting evidence, is evidence that they are not governed by their precedent in the Florida case, where they excluded it. Should the Commission decide to hear the evidence, and should it be governed in its decision by that evidence, the Democrats have but little doubt but the State must be given to Tilden, as it is claimed that the evidence shows that the vote for the Tilden electors, fairly counted, was a large one, and that the members of the canvassing board were guilty of the grossest corruption in offering to sell the vote to both parties. A witness by name of Maddox testifying that he was authorized by Wells to secure the State to Hayes for a million of dollars, and if he failed to contract with them, to make terms with the Democrats.

We give a synopsis of the objections offered by both sides, when the case of Louisiana came before the two Houses: Senator McDonald, of Indiana, rose and submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificate. The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes electors had not been duly elected, but that their election had been certified by W. P. Kellogg, who claimed to be but in fact was not Governor of Louisiana; and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana confer no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile votes, since they were constituted of but four of the persons required by law, and since those four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said Board, which the four had refused to fill; because the four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that a true compilation of the votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected; because said Board had offered, for money, to sell the vote of Louisiana; and because A. B. Leveice and O. H. Brewster, the Republican electors, had held offices of trust under the government of the United States, at the time of their appointment as electors.

The objection is signed by Senators McDonald, of Indiana; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Boggy, of Missouri; and members Jenks, of Pennsylvania; Gibson, of Louisiana; Tucker, of Virginia; Lewis, of Louisiana; Ellis, of Louisiana; Morrison, of Illinois. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because, first, the government of Louisiana was not republican in form; second, no canvass was made on which the certificates of election were issued; third, any alleged canvass of the votes was an act of usurpation, fraudulent and void; fourth, some of the electors were ineligible by the law of Louisiana, and were disqualified from being electors as holding State offices; Kellogg being acting de facto Governor; Jefferson, Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Pointe Coupee; Marks, District Attorney, and Burch, a member of the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, an Administrator of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Treasurer of the School Board of East Baton Rouge; fifth, because Jefferson was especially disqualified by Section 13 of the act of the Legislature of July 24, 1874, which provides that no supervisor of registration shall be eligible to any office at that election, and because Jefferson was at the last election Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Pointe Coupee.

This is signed by Senators Saulsbury, McDonald and Tiller, and by Representatives Jenks, Tucker, Gibson, Field, Levy and Egbert. Mr. Ward, of New York, submitted further objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that electors were not elected as provided by the Legislature.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, submitted an objection to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates, on the ground that there was evidence that these electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed; while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also, on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg, during 1876, and several years prior thereto, was Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by all the departments of the government of the United States.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1877.

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It seems that it made a signal failure in its last effort to use its money in this way. When Congress after a sham election declared Lerdo president he received from the society in Mexico city \$500,000, and about that time published some intolerant laws...

tion all over the Mexican republic. After the recent revolution stopped the mail lines, different papers ordered their religious literature sent by United States mail lines to the ports nearest their postoffice, that they might not miss a single copy...

When I volunteered to come to this field I expected nothing but privation, toil and hardships, and had made up my mind to be satisfied if, after I had been diligent, the Lord blessed me with what, in more religious parts, would be considered tolerable success...

I found Americans—full grown men—who had never heard the gospel preached, from the simple fact that there had never been a sermon preached near them.

It is impossible for me to give utterance to my feelings of responsibility and anxiety for the success of this all-important work. Will the readers of the ADVOCATE aid us by their prayers? More anon. Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH NORWOOD. Brownsville, Feb. 2, 1877.

JEFFERSON, TEXAS, Feb. 6.—I notice in the ADVOCATE of the 3d of February the obituary of my father. There is a mistake in the spelling of the name, the latter part being omitted. Will you please make the correction? If it remains as it is our friends will not know who is meant.

W. W. HORSNER.

Obituaries.

Tribute of Respect. JONES.—At the first Quarterly Conference of the Atlanta Circuit, Jefferson District, North Texas Annual Conference, the following memorial and resolutions were adopted:

Again we are reminded of the brevity of life. Again reminded that the last enemy of man is death, and the heart grows sad when we behold desolation wrought in our circle in the demise of the Rev. John E. Jones, who departed this life on the 15th of Dec. last, of pneumonia. Though Rev. J. E. Jones belonged to Lindin Circuit, yet he was of us, and among us, so intimately and socially that we, the Quarterly Conference of the Atlanta Circuit, would do ourselves the honor and pleasure of recognizing him as a worthy leader in our Zion, a practical Christian and worthy example to our community.

Resolved 1st, By this quarterly conference we bow unanimously to this inscrutable dispensation of Providence. Resolved 2d, That one page of our quarterly conference journal be dedicated to this brief memento in honor of our beloved brother.

PORTER.—Died in Houston, Dec. 13, 1876, Miss Louisa Porter, daughter of Margaret E. Baird and Sam B. Porter. Deceased was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, 1846. When we place our loved ones or friends in the grave and pronounce their eulogy or write their epitaph, we often love their virtues and ignore their faults, by covering with a mantle of silence their demerits in a spirit of charity for relatives and friends who stay behind.

at school the model student, companion, and friend, speaking gently to the erring, encouragingly to the timid and doubting, drying up the tears of the orphan, enhancing the joys of the poor, shedding sunshine and scattering flowers along the rugged way of the unfortunate, speaking rudely to none. She glided along unknown to fame, loving and being loved, but known to God. Around the couch of the suffering she was a ministering angel; in meekness and in patience, anticipating even the whims and fancies of the afflicted and unfortunate. Seldom in a lifetime do we meet with a character over whose grave may justly be inscribed, "excelsior." Yet like the flowers, though rare, that bloom in beauty, and from whose leaves the passing breeze exhale only fragrance and sweetness, so all who came near her in her labor of love seemed to catch an inspiration from her example.

Ross.—Sister Emily Ross, wife of Bro. Wesley Ross, of Cold Springs, was born in Elbert county, Georgia, Feb. 2, 1814. Her parents moved to Mississippi in 1818, and settled in Lowndes county. She joined the M. E. Church in 1828; was married to her now aged and sorrowing husband Jan. 29, 1835. Her sorrows not as those who have no hope, for the beloved wife whose society was a blessing to her life, a consolation to her friends, and a pillar of support to her Christian family.

REYNOLDS.—Died, Oliver L. Reynolds, at his home 14 miles north of Decatur, Wise county, Texas, Jan. 9, 1877, aged 31 years, 1 month and 29 days. He joined the Baptist Church in 1854, and the M. E. Church, South, in 1871. He was a consistent, every-day Christian. Those who knew him longest and most intimately, speak of him as a good husband, an affectionate father and a worthy citizen.

BAKER.—Sister Rebecca A. Baker was born June 7, 1835; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church South, at the early age of 13 years, and was united in marriage to her now much bereaved husband Aug. 15, 1852; departed this life in full triumph of the Christian's faith Oct. 2, 1876. Sister Baker was raised by pious parents; she was trained right; she was a dutiful daughter and affectionate sister, a loving wife, a tender, sympathetic mother, and a devoted Christian; and when the hour had arrived for her departure she called her husband, and children, and friends, one at a time, and gave them her parting blessing, and then requested them all to meet her in heaven.

CAROTHERS.—Little Dollie, infant daughter of Samuel and Lula C. Carothers, died at Kimball, Bosque county, Texas, Feb. 2, 1877, aged 17 days. She faded like a gentle flower. We knew that she must die, and we knew that she had done her home and pointed to the sky.

Southwestern University, BOARDING FOR STUDENTS. In response to many requests, and the increasing demand for Boarding Accommodations, the undersigned has managed to take students to board. \$15 per scholastic month covers all items.

DR. J. BALL & CO., No. 25 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

30 MIXED cards, with name, 10 cents. Address Dr. Chase & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

BAKER.—Thomas A. Baker, son of J. L. S. and R. A. Baker, was born July 9, 1875, and departed this life Dec. 19, 1876, aged 17 months and 10 days. In this the mother had preceded her sweet Thomas but a few weeks only to look back to this lower world cheered with sorrow and affliction, that she might welcome her cherub boy to a mansion where there are to be no more sorrows nor more sufferings, where all tears are wiped away from all eyes. O! glorious thought; yes, happy are the dead that die in the Lord—part have crossed over the river and they now rest under the shade of the trees, and part are crossing now. We deeply sympathize with and pray for the bereft family, and would commend them to the promises of God and say, be faithful unto death and you shall meet your loved ones again where parting will be no more.

Special Notice to our Readers. SPECIAL CALL. AGENTS WANTED. To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS, Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to agents by any house.

W. H. HOTCHKISS & CO., LAND COLLECTING AND GENERAL AGENTS. AUSTIN, TEXAS. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to us.

S. B. BALES, Livery, Sale and Feed Stable, West side of Plaza, SAN MARCOS. Good Hacks, Buggies and Teams, with or without drivers.

THE SINGER, WITH HER CROWNING VICTORY. THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES after a thorough examination of the various machines on exhibition, awarded

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The very HIGHEST PREMIUM that could be conferred upon any exhibitor, and consists of TWO MEDALS OF HONOR! TWO DIPLOMAS OF MERIT!

AGENTS WANTED. To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your country. Any person can act as our Agent.

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877..... 1877 District Conference HIGH SCHOOL, Sulphur Springs, Texas. M.A. JOHN M. RICHARDSON, President. Devoted to the co-Education of the Sexes. Course thorough and practical.

TUITION, \$20 TO \$50 PER ANNUM. BOARD \$10 TO \$1200 PER MONTH. Healthy location and moral community. Good Building and Furniture. Teachers' Requisites of every kind will be Furnished.

J. H. BASS, Secretary, Board of Directors. W. H. HOTCHKISS, TOM MURRAH, W. H. HOTCHKISS, W. H. HOTCHKISS & CO., LAND COLLECTING AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP. Unrivalled for the toilet and the bath. No artificial and deceptive odor. Government and Deterioration Inspectors. After years of successful experience, the manufacturer of B. T. Soap has perfected a new and pure vegetable oil used in its manufacture.

SEEDS. Our Combined CATALOGUE for 1877. EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN. Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plates. SENT FREE. To our customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either Gardening for Profit, & Practical Floriculture, or Gardening for Pleasure.

Peter Henderson & Co., Seedsmen, Market Gardeners and Florists, 35 Corlandt St., New York.

HEADACHE. Dr. C. W. Penick's Cerebrum and Chiasmus Pills are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free.

SWAIN'S PANACEA. THE ONLY REMEDY ADVERTISED IN ANY PAPER. Prepared only at SWAIN'S LABORATORY, South 7th St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Pamphlets sent to any address, gratis.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK. THE ROMISH CHURCH. Its results in Europe, and its Design upon Institutions of America. BY REV. J. B. HELWING, Pres't. of Whittier College, Springfield, O. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HON. WM. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, Member of Congress.

SENECA FALLS BELL FOUNDRY. For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engine, etc.

Flower & Vegetable Garden. It is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of the illustrations, and six Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 50 cents in paper covers; 81 in elegant cloth. Printed in English and German.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1877.

To the Preachers and Members of the M. E. Church, South, in Texas.

DEAR BRETHREN: The address of our Bishops setting forth the imperilled condition of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, and the means by which it may be saved, has been before the Church for several weeks.

The plan proposed embraces a public collection to be taken in all our congregations during the month of February. The importance of these collections cannot be overestimated. They are a necessity, and cannot, with safety to the Publishing House or honor to the Church, be omitted in any congregation or by any preacher.

There is not a member of the church in the entire connection of Southern Methodism who, if able to do so, would not contribute something rather than see this noble institution, planted amid the prayers and tears of the church, and now sending its benedictions abroad, blotted from existence. There are thousands, too, who are not members of the church, but are its fast friends, who wait upon our ministry, who will regard it a privilege to lend a helping hand in this dark and trying hour.

Encouraging letters are coming to us by every mail assuring us of sincere sympathy and active co-operation. From the centre to the circumference of our widespread connection the Church seems fully aroused to the importance of immediate action. Whatever is done anywhere must be done at once—our necessities admit of no delay.

In this labor of love I trust the Church in Texas will occupy a prominent place. We do most earnestly request every preacher to bring this subject before each congregation in his charge immediately, and thus give to all the members and friends of the church an opportunity to contribute something towards saving her Publishing House.

Several preachers have written to me asking what amount will be necessary for them to raise. The assessment of missions, including domestic and foreign, will perhaps be as safe a basis as any other on which to take their collection. By private subscription, together with the public collection, this amount may be readily realized in any of our charges.

During the period I have had charge of the Publishing House, I have done what I could to promote its interest. When it has prospered I have told you, and now it is trembling in the balance, I have not withheld the information. Men and brethren, help, and all will be saved. Your Brother in Christ, A. H. REDFORD, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1877. Agent.

N. B. Will each preacher, in sending his collection, be careful to specify his circuit, station, or mission, the district in which he travels, and Conference, as all amounts will be reported to both the annual and general Conference, in this form. A. H. R.

(Continued.)

From Weatherford to Graham and Back.

Well, Mr. Editor, feeling that I am perhaps out of gunshot of the "police," or it may be that I am getting in a measure used to it, I really don't know which it is, perhaps 'tis both, I have concluded to furnish your readers with a few things I saw on the route. From Weatherford to Graham, the county site of Young county, is sixty-five miles. I was due there on Friday night, January 26. Early Thursday morning I was ready to start; "Tom" being quite indisposed I waited until afternoon; he appearing better, I started for Black Springs, Palo Pinto county, thirty miles distant, where I had an appointment for that night. A little before sunset I was in front of the gate at Rev. Adam Sheeks in Black Springs. Horses unharassed, watered and fed, I stepped in to the house just before the sun hid his face behind the western hills. "Rod" had been faithful in circulating the appointment, and by six and a half o'clock quite a crowd of people came in for preaching. I trust the services were profitable. A good night's rest, up before daylight, horses fed, a letter written to a dear friend, prayer and breakfast over by good daylight. I was soon to be on the road toward the far sunset land again, but I felt the importance of talking the ADVOCATE a little. I set to work on Brother Sheek; after a considerable dialogue he agreed to take it, when a bystander remarked, "that man would make a good life insurance agent;" just then Bro.

Smith, the steward, came in, and I got his name and money for the ADVOCATE, they being the only subscribers for it at that place. I think your weekly sermons will be felt there. I have but little hope of any pastoral charge where the ADVOCATE can't get admittance.

From Weatherford to Black Springs I found the country about equally divided between timber and prairie, mountain and valley, all of it being a good tillable country, except on the high mountains, which afford beautiful residence situations. Loving's Valley is one vast prairie of rich sandy soil.

About nine o'clock I started for Graham again, a distance of thirty-five miles, expecting to reach Mr. Tom Adkerson's by noon, which I believe they called fifteen miles. The road led me across that beautiful Keechi country, a prettier than which I never saw, and I expect it affords some as rich land as you ever saw; it is interspersed with timber and prairie, and has some fine farms and well-to-do people. I was told that the fine raw lands could be bought at from one to three dollars per acre; timber, water and prairie plenty. What an opening here for a beautiful, rich farm in a healthy country, for a small sum of money. At eleven o'clock I was in the family of Mr. Adkerson, where I found hearty welcome from a nice family; both he and his wife were raised in the vicinity where they now live, in Jack county, or emigrated there when but children. He is a large stock owner, and has a fine farm in that rich, red valley land. I was sorry he was from home; gone to the city. Neither of them are members of the church, but she was raised a Methodist, and knows exactly how to make a weary itinerant feel at home. Dinner being over, horses hitched up again, a promise to make that one of my stopping places in passings, and off for Graham again. One o'clock, and twenty miles to drive. I started up the valley, leaving a high range of mountains to the right of me. Every one had told me to keep the plainest road and I could not miss the route. A way westward I saw the roads fork; I could not tell for my life which was the plain; they appeared to diverge so as to go on both sides of a high range of mountains which in length are for miles and miles, and are built of huge, massive rock, piled one upon another, which appeared to be reaching for the beautiful blue sky above their proud heads. The sight is really grand. I took the left hand, which led down that vast valley of rich, beautiful prairie land, dotted all over with what Bishop McTyeire was pleased to call "Texas sentinels;" those beautiful trees whose boughs were fanned by an occasional breeze, made the surroundings sublimely grand. Several miles of this and I came to Rock Creek, appropriately named. I then climbed the mountain top, and when on this lofty peak I paused; I thought of the many, many weary long miles between that and the dearest earthly ties. On again I went until I confronted an enemy again, and what do you suppose this was? Some one will say 'twas the "police" again; others say 'twas a skunk. Well, really, 'tis hard to tell which it was; but I shall hereafter call this Polecat Mountain, and feel that no one is slandered. Just before sunset I reached that beautiful Hesperian city in embryo called Graham. Just before reaching it I crossed the great Western line of telegraph. Graham is a beautiful new village, with a select population, blessed with health, intelligence, enterprise, good morals, and many of them with means. 'Tis the most quiet, orderly city I have seen in the West. Here I met a great many of my old and well-tried friends from "down the country." It was indeed a pleasant meeting, a delightful stay.

We worshipped in the courthouse, and every one appeared interested in the quarterly meeting. Nearly every denomination common to the country is represented there.

We took steps to build a house of worship there, which we expect to have done by midsummer. I trust the committee will go immediately to work at it. The chairman of that committee is from your city, Mr. Geo. Jewell, and I am quite sure he will not allow anything to deter him except the attention necessary to give that only baby. The people of Graham know just how to make one sunshiny.

Our District Conference will be held at Graham in July. I want to get a bishop, the editor of the ADVOCATE, and a few agents, to attend it if possible. We propose a district camp-meeting; don't

forget it; we intend to work and pray for a grand thing. Leaving Graham I returned to Black Springs and preached on Monday night to a large crowd, and I think with good results; reaching home Tuesday to dinner, when I found "Tom" had been quite sick but was convalescing.

People wanting good homes for small sums of money in a healthy country with pure air, good water and convenience of timber and prairie, would do well to look at this up country.

I propose in a future notice to sketch several counties not mentioned in this. This county is fast settling up with apparently an enterprising, thrifty class of people. Away out West I find thousands of people in tents, building and opening up farms. What a work for the pastor to do! O how we need the help of the ADVOCATE in this great harvest of souls and church-building interests! I find every church is sending her best talents to plant the standard of the cross out here. Preachers may get one hundred and sixty acres of land for their families out here for a trifle, and in two or three years they would have valuable homes and good circuits to sustain them. More anon. T. W. HINES. Weatherford, Texas, Feb. 7, 1877.

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STATE Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. AT BRYAN.

THESE AND OTHER TERMS OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BEGIN ON THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1877

The buildings are new and elegant; the furniture and fixtures are of the most improved description; the library is supplied with the latest styles of books, issued in the United States service; the Steward's Hall is well equipped and conducted; and the Faculty is composed of gentlemen, generally of experience. The charges are lower than those of any other similar school, while the advantages are superior to none. January 1st is a favorable time for entering, as students are charged for board and tuition from date of entrance. The college is now well organized, and in successful operation. For full particulars address the college. All communications answered promptly.

THOS. S. GATHRIGHT, President.

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The only complete richly illustrated, low price work, 750 pages only \$2.50. Treats of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, and the most interesting features. The best chance of 100 years to coin money fast, as everybody wants this work. 1,000 agents appointed first four weeks, \$4000 wanted. For full particulars address quickly, HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, 738 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Be not deceived by cheaply printed copies. It is not to be obtained by any other means. Agents are wanted. All the Preachers of Texas or other States are requested to act as agents, to receive orders in their bounds, and forward money, with names of purchasers, with addresses, plainly written. Fifteen per cent. will be allowed, and can be retained. For further details and testimonials, send for circulars. Address: REV. V. H. SHELTON, M. D., COOK'S POINT, Burleson County, Texas.

DR. V. H. SHELTON'S IVORY WHEAT. The Most Prolific in America! YIELD THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS CORN!

Or the common kinds of wheat. Free from rust or smut; and makes well either in drought, or wet seasons. This is an import from Africa; and has been grown in the United States with unparalleled success for four years. And is a sure crop in the most extreme South, and also in the usual wheat-growing regions. I will sell for \$1.00, postage pre-paid, enough to plant five acres; for \$1.20, enough to plant two acres; for \$1.50, enough to plant four acres. The money must accompany orders to secure attention, and can be sent in Registered Letters or Postal Money Order, payable at Bryan, Texas. Circulars with full instructions for culture, etc., will accompany all orders.

Agents are wanted. All the Preachers of Texas or other States are requested to act as agents, to receive orders in their bounds, and forward money, with names of purchasers, with addresses, plainly written. Fifteen per cent. will be allowed, and can be retained. For further details and testimonials, send for circulars. Address: REV. V. H. SHELTON, M. D., COOK'S POINT, Burleson County, Texas.

Soule University, CHAPPELL HILL, Texas. The Twenty-first Collegiate Year of this Institution opened September 4, 1876. The First Term Closes December 31, 1876.

The Second Term Opens January 1, 1877. AND CLOSES July 15, 1877. Fiscal Session, Forty Weeks.

Tuition per session in Primary Department, \$12.00. Tuition per session in Preparatory Department, including Latin, Greek and Algebra, \$18.00. Tuition in Collegiate Department, \$24.00. Tuition in French, Spanish and German, \$20.00. Board, fuel, room and washing, \$15.00 per month, from \$15.00 to \$17.50. Chappell Hill, being on the Houston and Texas Central Railway (West Branch), is easy of access from all portions of the State. The location is beautiful and healthy. The community is noted for its high intelligence, culture and religious character, surrounding the pupil with a healthy, social and moral atmosphere. The Institution in its Faculty, Buildings and all of the appliances for educational purposes, is unsurpassed by any in the State. It proposes to furnish to all young men who pass its curriculum of study, a thorough English, classical and literary education, and when desired, special attention will be given to instruction in the modern languages. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. JOHN C. MILLER, President.

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

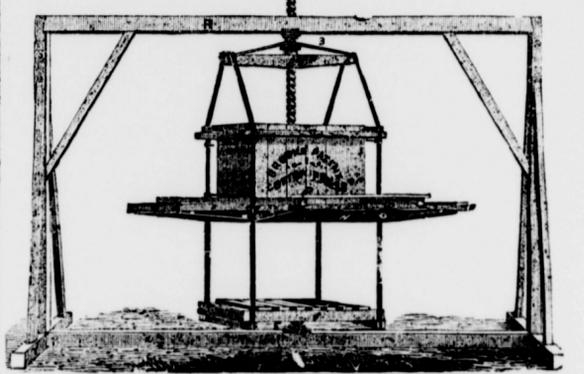
This is the only line in Texas that has a uniform gauge, and that makes uninterrupted connection in St. Louis with all the Great Trunk Lines North, East and West. PASSENGERS HAVE CHOICE OF ROUTES Via St. Louis, Hannibal, Chicago, Fort Scott and Kansas City. Pullman Palace Drawing Room and SLEEPING CARS. 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. TICKETS FOR SALE VIA THIS LINE AT UNION TICKET OFFICE, No. 161 Tremont Street, GALVESTON. J. H. MILLER, Agent. F. L. MANGUM, Southern Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas. GEN. J. B. ROBERTSON, Eastern Passenger Agent, 113 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. J. DURAND, General Superintendent, Houston. J. WALDO, General Ticket Agent, Houston. MENEELY & COMPANY, BELL FOUNDERS; West Troy, N. Y. Fifty years established. CUTNER BELLS and CHIMES; ACADEMY FACTORY BELLS, etc. Improved Patent Mountings. Catalogue mailed on application. No agencies. 11-11/25 cc



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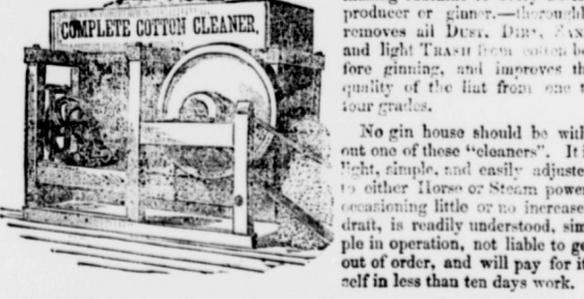
BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



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COLEMAN'S Corn and Wheat Mills, "MAID OF THE SOUTH" made in the South. Gullett's Improved Light-Draft Gin and Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder. Deering Horse Engine or Gin-House Running-Gear, Simmons' Belt-Geared Cotton Press. JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas. H. SCHERFFELUS, Agent for Gullett's celebrated Cotton Gin, at Houston, Texas.

C. C. C. The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or grower. Thoroughly removes all Dust, Dirt, and light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.



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

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SOLID SILVER AMERICAN \$15 WATCHES. The extraordinary favor with which our \$15 Watch has been received by the public, has encouraged us to greatly improve its quality, without advancing the price. Having exclusive control of this Watch, it can not be obtained from any other source. We send a NEW and Improved Silver Hunting American Lever Watch, fully warranted as to quality and as a correct timekeeper, by mail, to any address. AT OUR RISK, on receipt of fifteen dollars for the Watch and fifty cents for postage; or by express, with bill to collect on delivery. Money may be sent safely by registered letter, post-office money order, or by express. Our New Illustrated Price List of Gold and Silver Watches and Chains for Ladies, Gentlemen, or Boys sent, free of postage, to any address. C. P. BARNES & BRO., Jewelers, 224 Main Street, bet. 6th and 7th, Louisville, Ky. A KEY THAT FITS ANY WATCH. PRICE \$50. (By Mail.)

CHANGE OF TIME. G., H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876. Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2:20 P. M., Trains Leave Houston 6 A. M., 10:15 A. M., and 8:50 P. M., ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Houston at 10 A. M. Leaves Galveston 2:20 P. M. For G., H. & S. A. and Houston & Texas Central Railway take the 6 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. Trains. For International & Great Northern Railroad, take the 11 A. M. Train. M. M. HOXIE, Manager. C. C. MURRAY, Gen. Pass. Agent. J. H. CROWLE, Master Transportation.

NEW DEPARTURE. Traveling and local Peddling, Salary \$25 a month. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. S. A. GRANT & CO., manufacturers of ENVELOPES and PAPER, 2, 4, 6 and 8 Home St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

McCartney Hedge Rose Seed. One Paper \$1; three papers \$2; ten papers or more, 50 cts. each, and one to getter up of club. JOHN S. MENEFEE, TEXAS, Jackson county, Texas.

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling Stationery Package in the world. It contains 18 sheets of paper, 18 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen and a piece of valuable jewelry. Complete sample package, with elegant gold-plated sleeve buttons and ladies' fashionable fancy set, pen and drops, postpaid, 25 cents. 5 packages with assorted jewelry for \$1. Solid Gold Patent Lever Watch to all agents. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

\$10 to \$400 Invested in Wall Street often leads to wealth. A 72 page book explaining everything, and a copy of the Wall Street Review, sent free. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

\$15 SHOT GUN! A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, on so sale with flask, pouch and wood cutter, for \$15. Call on C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying bill. Send stamp for circular to F. POWELL & SON, 225 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 26-26.

THE LANE & BODLEY CO. JOHN & WATER STS., Cincinnati, O. —Manufacturers of— Plantation Machinery, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, SUGAR MILLS, ETC. Send for Illustrated catalogue.

WOMERS Astoria is the result of twenty years' experiments by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts. It is a vegetable preparation, as effective as Castor Oil, but perfectly pleasant to the taste. It can be taken by the youngest infants, and neither causes nor tries. Dr. A. J. Green, of Royston, Indiana, says of it: "I have tried the Castoria and can speak highly of its merits. It is pleasant and harmless, and is wonder fully efficacious as an aperient and laxative. It is the very thing." The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the stomach, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is efficacious in cholera, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 25 cents in large bottles. J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

Dry ROGERS' In Powder. CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. During the past twenty-five years it has received universal satisfaction as a pleasant aperient. It is the best medicine for Headache, and for Teething Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 25 cents in large bottles. J. B. ROSE & CO., New York.

TO VIRGINIA.—Pleasant and profitable homes in the best farming districts of Virginia, upon the upper James River Valley. All things considered, these are the cheapest farming lands in the U. S. For further information address (with stamp), W. A. PARSONS, R. E. Agent, Goodland, C. H., Va., for pamphlet containing full particulars.

TROY BELLS. THE JONES & CO., OLD ESTABLISHED TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Troy, N. Y., continue to manufacture those superior Bells which have made Troy celebrated throughout the world. All Bells warranted SATISFACTORY. Particular attention given to Church Bells, Bimes, and Bells. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. July 15 cov-367 The Dingee & Conard Co's. BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 17, 1917.

MACHINERY WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

LEE IRON WORKS. C. B. LEE & CO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.

The above firm are manufacturers of steam engines, saw mills, boilers, mill and gin gearing, shafting, pulleys, brass and iron pumps. Particular attention given to orders for iron fronts and castings for buildings. All kinds of job work solicited.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?—As this is the season of the year for painting in the South it is important to know what kind of paint to use. The Averill Paint is mixed ready for use, and to this account is very convenient. It has also a wide celebrity for beauty and durability.

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Deacon John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Mo., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in the arranging for the manufacture of what was called Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Anglo would have been restored long ago.

Ragged stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long.

MARRIED. STONE—CHAPPELL.—By Rev. J. H. Stone, on Jan. 24, 1877, at the residence of Mrs. H. Chappell, Mr. W. T. Stone and Mrs. S. S. Chappell.

KENNEY—MATTHEWS.—By Rev. J. H. Stone, Feb. 6, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. Martin M. Kenney and Miss Annie A. Matthews.

HUTCHINSON—MCLEARY.—By Rev. H. S. Thrall, in San Antonio, Feb. 7, 1877, Mr. Thomas L. Hutchinson, Esq. of Comanche, and Miss Mattie E. McLeary, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel L. McLeary of Colorado county.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. The Electoral Commission at Work—Anxiety to gain Admittance—Pen-Pictures of the Members of the Commission—The scene in the Chamber of the Supreme Court—Opening Arguments and style of Arguing, Etc.

If, as Jean Paul once upon a time made bold to assert, "patience is the test of virtue," then virtue is tested to its utmost just now in that narrow lobby which affords the only entrance (for the public) to the Chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States.

under which this body is known. Thanks to that good fortune which never deserts your correspondent, I had been able to secure one of the coveted pieces of pink pasteboard, bearing the autograph of Justice Clifford, President of the Commission, which entitles the holder to admission; and so, after many a thump, and knock, and squeezing through narrow doorways, I at last got in, just as Mr. Charles O'Connor rose to deliver his (now famous) argument in the Florida case.

It is these men who will decide the question who was fairly elected President, and upon them all eyes are turned. To them have within the past few days been addressed arguments such as have never been surpassed for

coGENCY, lucidity and terseness in the history of the world, for no mere human effort could go beyond the clear statement of facts by Mr. O'Connor, whose every word is to the purpose and adds a stone to the magnificent structure of his argument; or the sharp and pointed reasoning of Mr. Everts, who leaves no stone unturned and fairly dazzles the uninitiated with legal phrases and big words.

Who can wonder that people are anxious to gain admission to this galaxy of intellects, and that the doors are besieged for hours before the Commission meets? This is the first, and let us hope the last time, an exigency has arisen calling for such a tribunal; and long after the circumstances which called it into existence have passed into history, the Electoral Commission of 1877 will be remembered as a court unsurpassed for its legal talent, ability and justice.

Count Luigi Mastai, a brother of the Pope, died at Rome on Jan. 8. Bishop Haven, according to private advices, has arrived at Monrovia, Africa.

It is said that a \$40,000 debt encumbers the Episcopal Foreign Mission work.

Messrs. Whittle, Sankey and Goodwin are preparing a life of the late Mr. Bliss.

The average age of Baptist ministers who died during 1876 was 60—a very high average.

The Chicago churches have gathered in 1792 members as the fruit of the revival meetings.

In 1870 there were not ten Protestant Christians in Japan; in May, 1876, there were ten churches, with a membership of 800.

Phillips Brooks' new church, Trinity, of Boston, is the finest Episcopal church in New England. It cost \$750,000.

There are 396 Protestant churches and missions in New York city, with a total of about 80,000 communicants.

The white whale in the New York aquarium died suddenly and unexpectedly a few days since.

There are now fifty thousand regular attendants at the Evangelical churches in Italy. Previous to 1848 there was not one.

The new building for the First Reformed Episcopal Church in New York city is nearly completed. It will cost \$100,000.

Dr. Smith's great series of dictionaries upon biblical and religious subjects is soon to be enriched by a "Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects and Doctrines."

It has been calculated that for every pound sterling England expends in missions, she receives ten in trade, and the same ratio will hold in the United States.

There are now forty thousand children attending Sunday-school in the Fiji Islands, where only forty years ago the inhabitants feasted on human flesh.

It is announced that one-half of the proposed endowment fund of \$500,000 for the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has been raised.

The Sunday-School Times says Frank Beard, the artist, has in preparation a work on Blackboard-boarding, comprising hints on its principles and methods.

Dr. Tourjee, the noted Methodist Doctor of Music, truthfully says that when music is taught in the public schools the ribald songs disappear from the streets.

Rev. J. O. Orman proposes to be one of five hundred persons to give \$500 each to relieve the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville from its indebtedness.

The Richmond Christian Advocate states that the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church in Virginia has as many white members as the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal churches combined.

The sale of Bibles in Chicago the past three months has been about three times what it was a year ago. There has also been a marked increase in the call for concordances and Bible dictionaries.

The young ladies of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, have, during the past year, supported three of

the missionary teachers who are doing work for temperance and Christ in Japan.

Quite an unusual event has taken place in the diocese of Central New York, it being nothing less than the reception of an entire congregation of Roman Catholics into the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Sankey, the evangelist, has a son, Harry, who, though only about twelve years old, is engaged in evangelical work in Chicago among boys—work said to be "very successful."

The Baptist Missionary Union, which carries on foreign missions, reports that its receipts for the first nine months of its fiscal year are \$48,717 against \$66,053 for the same period last year.

The American missionaries in Constantinople publish a weekly newspaper which, according to the Christian Union, the Armenians ridicule by calling it "the Lord's semi-official organ."

Bishop Andrews is to preside at the annual meeting of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Churches in Italy, to be held in Rome, commencing March 7.

When Father Boehm died, at the ripe age of 100 years, Dr. Lovick Pierce, of Georgia, became the oldest Methodist minister in the United States. He is now ninety-two, and filled a preaching appointment for his son, Bishop Pierce, the other day.

There are 1062 Jesuits in the United States and Canada. Besides the University of St. Louis, which is in their hands, they have seventeen establishments for education, mostly for superior instruction.

The New York Bible Society distributed, by gift and sale, during January, 3835 Bibles and Testaments, among 3150 families, two hundred and fourteen vessels, and 2592 emigrants at Castle Garden.

The Western Yearly Meeting of Friends reports one hundred and forty-one ministers, with fourteen quarterly meetings and 12-175 members. Of the ministers, more than one-third are women, four use tobacco, and thirty-three are worth "\$5000 or more."

Hon. S. Wells Williams, Secretary of Legation in China, stated in a meeting at Utica, N. Y., during the Week of Prayer, that all the nations of the East were now open for missionary effort, the last being Corea.

The Sacrament of Baptism was recently administered by a "lay evangelist" in a church called Presbyterian, in Kentucky, in the presence of competent Presbyterian witnesses, clerical and lay.

The largest society for carrying on missionary work among the Jews is that of London, which has an income of over \$150,000 a year. It employs 118 laborers in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Yale College chapel has received the two memorial windows needed to make it complete—those to Jonathan Edwards and Bishop Berkeley. The "College Hymnal" is now used in the chapel services, congregational singing being introduced.

Notwithstanding the very large amount of travel last year, we are assured by railroad officers that the year was an unprofitable one for railroads. This was the case in Massachusetts, where the decrease in the dividends of all the railroads combined amounted to nearly \$1,000,000.

The grand move of the church in Central Africa is one of special interest to the Christian world. Three missionary societies have arranged to establish missions there, and large sums have been given, mostly by private individuals, in aid of this important enterprise.

Rev. Phoebe Hanaford has been removed from the pastorate of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City, the members having voted in favor of employing a male minister. But Phoebe will start a church of her own, and take a number of the old church with her.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis Bible Society was recently held at Union M. E. Church. The annual address, an eloquent exposition of the aims of the society and the necessity of a free Bible for the perpetuation of our political institutions, was made by Rev. Ross C. Houghton.

The principles of Emmanuel Swedenborg do not make much impression upon the American people. There are reported in the United States 181 ministers, of whom only 74 are pastors of churches. There were no ordinations last year, seven licentiates of 1875 are missing, and two of the ten associations have died out.

There are twenty-four Presbyterian churches in the Indian Territory, with seven ministers, only one of whom is a white man, one a colored man, and the remainder are Indians. Five of these seven are in the Choctaw and Chickasaw

country, and one in the Creek and one in the Cherokee country. The missionaries at Ningpo, China, says the Congregationalist, are getting much discouraged by the increasing appetite of the Chinese for intoxicating beverages. And what is the worst feature of the case, they have fallen into this evil habit from the example and influence of Christian nations.

Rev. Dr. D. D. Whedon, the accomplished editor of the Methodist Quarterly, with Mrs. Whedon and others, was on the train of cars on the Midland Railroad wrecked near Richmond, Va., some days ago. The doctor and wife narrowly escaped with some cuts and bruises, and both are rapidly recovering. They were en route to Leesburgh, Florida, to spend the winter.

Buddhism claims 340,000,000 adherents; Mohammedanism, 201,000,000; Brahmanism, 175,000,000; Confucianism, 80,000,000; Sintoism, 14,000,000; Judaism, 7,000,000. Christianity claims 389,000,000, which are divided as follows: Roman Catholics, 201,000,000; Protestant Churches, 106,000,000; Eastern Churches, 81,000,000.

A minister from Boston, speaking at one of the Moody and Sankey meetings at Chicago, pictured the field to which the revivalists are about to go—Boston—by stating that one-third of all the infidelity in the United States is in New England, one-third of all that is in New England is in Massachusetts, and one third of that of Massachusetts is in Boston.

The first book that was ever printed in Palestine has just made its appearance. It has been well known that one of the Rothschilds and Sir Moses Montefiore have had a number of schools, a hospital, and other philanthropic institutions for the Jews of Palestine, built on Mount Zion at Jerusalem. They have recently added a printing office, from the presses of which a work treating of the Holy Land has been issued.

The College of Cardinals, when full, consists of seventy members. There are at present fourteen vacancies. There are three orders of cardinals—bishops, priests and deacons. The six cardinal bishops are those whose dioceses are the six "suburban sees"; there are fifty cardinal priests whose titles are taken from the churches in Rome, of which they are appointed superiors; and fourteen cardinal deacons, who are appointed to churches called "deaconries."

A convention of Christian workers has been recently held in San Francisco to discuss the best methods of reaching the Chinese in that State. The topic considered was the following: "Can our churches be enlisted in the work?" An adjournment was had until February, when the questions, "How to conduct the Chinese school?" and "Can the Chinese converts be made useful among their countrymen?" will be considered.

Commercial. WEEKLY REVIEW. OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Friday Evening, Feb. 16, 1877.

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER. Commercial Bank. Sterling, 60 days 508 5/8

NEW YORK. Closing gold rate in N. Y. 105 1/2. Closing gold rate in N. O. 105 1/2. Com'l sterling in N. Y. 48 1/2. Com'l sterling in N. O. 50 1/2.

GOLD.—Closed in New York this evening at 105 1/2. The rates here closed at 106 buying, and 107 selling.

SILVER.—Rates at the close are nominal. EXCHANGE.—Rates nominal. Closing quotations of the Galveston Market.

Low Ordinary 9 1/2. Ordinary 10 1/2. Good Ordinary 11 1/2. Low Middling 11 1/2. Middling 12 1/2. Good Middling 12 1/2.

THE GENERAL MARKET. Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.

Bacon.—Market dull and unchanged. We quote clear sides 11c; clear rib, 10c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; shoulders, 8c.

Butter.—Stock ample and prices unchanged for all grades; We quote Goslen, 33c; western, 23c; Kansas, 23c.

3 25 in round lots; jobbing from store, \$3 10c 25. Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 1 1/2c; fancy 1 1/2c; rock 2 1/2c; cream 1 1/2c; gum-drops 2 1/2c; maple sugar 2 1/2c.

Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 8750 bags. Quotations are firm, prices lower for all grades. Fair 20c; Good 20 1/2c; Prime 21 1/2c; Choice 21 1/2c; Dealers are selling from store at about 1c advance.

Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 5 1/2c; cream and ginger 9 1/2c. Castings.—Hollow ware etc, 5 1/2c sad irons 5 1/2c.

Coffee Mills.—Per dozen; Parke's No. 50, 5; No. 60, 6; No. 7, 7 50, with 10 per cent discount.

Can Goods.—Per dozen cans; Peachee 2 lb \$1 00; 2 lb 60; strawberries, 2 lb \$8 1/2; 2 lb 20; pine apple, 2 lb, \$2 00; 2 lb 20; damsons, 19c; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 40; 1 lb full weight, 5c; 2 lb light weight, \$1 25; 1 lb light weight, 7c; 2 lb light weight, \$1 25; 1 lb light weight, 7c; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 60; 1 lb 75.

Chains.—Trace, per pair, 6c, 10, 3; 60; 6c, 10, 2, 70c; 6c, 10, 1, 85c; O. 1c; 2c, per pound.

Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16c; arctic 3c; camphor 23c; sulphuric in carbon 3c; C. P. 40c; Aloes Cap. 20c; alcohol 82c; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3 p. 8c; ammonia, spirits arom. 45c; arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, 8c; blue vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure 1c 00; chloroform \$1 00; Copperas 3c; Calomel, English, 8c 00; American, 90c; stock 70c; Cinnamon bark 35c; 60c; cream tartar, pure, 45c; greenery 25c; Chloral hydrate 25c; 25c; morphine, sulph. 85 00; logwood extract 20c; gum assa-tifolia 25c; gum camphor 3c; gum arabic, barrel \$10; 13 00; dates, 9c; 10c; almonds, soft, 15c; 20c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 1c; 20c; almonds 16c; pecans 6c; Brazil nuts 10c 11c.

Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 00; 2 1/2; figs, per lb, 15c; prunes \$2 00; currants, Zante, per pound 7 1/2c; apricots dried, No. 1, 45c; 20c; dates, 9c; 10c; almonds, soft, 15c; 20c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 1c; 20c; almonds 16c; pecans 6c; Brazil nuts 10c 11c.

Fruit, Fresh.—Lemons \$4 to 85 per box; apples, supply fair, Western \$2 25; 3c; Northern, none in market. Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$3 50; \$4 00; Havana, none in the market.

Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$7 00; 13 00; half-barrels, No. 1, \$6 50; No. 2, \$5 50; kifs, No. 1, \$1 50; 1 60; No. 2, \$1 25; 1 30; herrings, Dutch, \$1 75; 2 00; per keg dried, No. 1, 45c; 20c; 2, 50c; 55c per box; codfish; quarter boxes, \$1 75; 2; half-boxes \$3 25; 3 50; 100 lb boxes, 6c per pound.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases Pickles, per gallon, \$5 00; 5 25; half-gallon \$3 40; 3 50; quarts \$2 40; 2 50; pints, \$1 25; 1 30.

Hams.—Dull; prices lower. Choice sugar cured, 14c; 14 1/2; 2d quality, 12c; 13c.

Hay.—Good supply; and active, Prime Western, at \$2 25; choice 25c; 27c in round lots. Jobbing at \$27c; 30c; Northern, \$21c.

Lumber.—The demand is tight, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality \$20; dressed weatherboards \$25; 25; culling \$20; 25; flooring \$25; 30; cypress lumber by the cargo \$25; 30; ash \$40; shingles \$4 25 by small lots \$3 50 by the cargo.

Peanut.—Quiet, but steady at 6c per pound.

Moss.—Scarce and in demand at 2 1/2c per lb.