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PERSONAL.

Bishops Harris, Wiley and Foster, of the Church, North, are visiting conferences in the Southern States.....Rev. E. L. Janes, twin brother of Bishop Janes, died the 10th inst., in great peace.....Rev. W. H. Milburn will supply Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago, until spring, when Dr. Tiffany will likely take charge.....The Richmond Advocate states that Bishop Doggett has returned from his conference tour in good health.....Rev. E. P. Hammond is doing good work in California. Revivals attend his labors at every point.....Rev. Alejo Hernandez, of the Southern Methodist mission in Mexico, has been laid on the sick bed by an attack of paralyzing rheumatism. In a letter to Bishop Keener, the Rev. Mr. Grayhill, a Presbyterian missionary in Matamoros, says: "We deeply regret the loss of so valuable a man in the cause of the gospel in Mexico. He still preaches Christ to those who visit him, and I hope that his sojourn here may be greatly blessed to this people. I am sorry that the Protestant Mexicans here are too poor to contribute anything to his temporal comfort, and that his relations, being Romanists, are neither willing nor able, as he tells me.".....Dr. Edward Eggleston, the Sunday-school worker and first-class story teller, is in Minnesota on a lecturing tour.....Bishop Kavanaugh was suffering so much during a recent visit to Memphis from rheumatism that he was unable to preach.....Right Hon. W. E. Foster is looked upon as the probable successor of Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party in England

A YOUNG Japanese grew up in the city of Tokio without any knowledge of christianity, but with a deep conviction that the Pagan system around him could not meet the moral and spiritual wants of his nature. A friend loaned him a little book entitled "Story of the Bible." The light was dim, but it pointed him toward the worship of a Divine Creator. An account of America and its institutions by Dr. Bridgeman awakened a desire to visit this land. His father opposed, but he escaped, reached Boston, where he was kindly received by the owner of the vessel, and who aided him in securing a course of study. He was ordained at Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, last September and is now at work in connection with the Japan mission. Thus God provides workmen as he opens the field in which they can labor. The kind friend who aided him perhaps never made so good an investment in all his financial history.

The Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

THE will of the late D'Arcy Paul, of Petersburg, Va., leaves a fine store on Sycamore street to the Methodist Asylum, and \$5,000 to the Washington street Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

THE Treasurer of the Board of Missions, Dr. Redford, has been asked if money raised for foreign missions should be sent directly to him at Nashville. The answer is in the affirmative. We urge all our brethren to make collections at once, as the treasury is sending out its hollow tones in a manner most distressing. We need money to carry on our work in China, Mexico and among the Indians—and must have it without delay.

WE find the following in the Western Methodist of the 23d inst. May the revival flame cover our entire connection: The Rev. John H. Witt, Dresden district, Memphis Conference, writes, Jan. 11: "The work in this district is generally in good condition, the preachers setting in to work in earnest for a revival and for all the interests of the church."

THE Rev. W. R. Foster, presiding elder of the Mississippi district, White River Conference, writes, Jan. 15: "On the 3d day of December we commenced a protracted meeting in Osceola, which lasted three weeks, resulted in the conversion of fifty-two souls and thirty-eight accessions to our church and four to the Baptist church. Others, we think, will join our church yet."

WE find the following in the Nashville Advocate: "Bishop Marvin left St. Louis on Friday night, in time, as was thought, to reach Nashville on Saturday; but a driving-wheel of the locomotive broke, and he did not reach Louisville in time for the connection. But it is an ill wind that blows no good; so the Bishop preached in Chestnut street Church on Sunday morning, and in Broadway at night. He reports the prospects in Louisville as quite encouraging. Several joined the church in the morning. The Bishop reached Nashville in time to attend the prayer-meeting on Monday afternoon and to preach at night.

THE Episcopal Methodist says: "On Jan. 3, at Staunton, Va., ten students of the Wesleyan Female Institute joined our church. Dr. Roszel preached an able missionary sermon on the occasion."

NORTHERN METHODISM.

CENTENARY Methodist Church, Chicago, is crowded, and the suggestion is made that thirteen hundred members are too many for any one man to look after and care for.

Mrs. SARAH A. COLLINS was recently licensed to preach by the Algona District Conference, Northwestern Iowa. The vote was almost unanimous after a brisk discussion. The question was submitted to the conference, after a ruling by Presiding Elder Bennett Mitchell, that inasmuch as there is no law against such license, the latter would be perfectly legal if voted.

THIRTY years ago, Parson Hedstrom was the only Swedish Methodist missionary in the United States. Now there are 10,000 Scandinavian members of the M. E. Church in Europe and America.

EPISCOPAL.

Mr. W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington, has given \$77,000 toward the building of the new Episcopal Ascension Church of that city.

REV. T. A. JAGGAR, rector of the church of the Holy Trinity of this city, was, last week, elected Bishop of the new diocese in Ohio.

DR. LITTLEJOHN, the Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, within the past two years has admitted twelve ladies to the order of deaconesses. It is expected that the widows or unmarried ladies joining this order will devote at least three years, if not the remainder of their lives, to the work.

THE consecration of Rev. F. W. Adams, bishop elect of New Mexico and Arizona, took place on Sunday, at St. Paul's church, New Orleans. The consecration ceremonies were performed by Bishop Green, of Mississippi, assisted by Bishops Beck, of Georgia, and Wilmer, of Louisiana.

THE Rev. Dr. Thomas U. Dudley, recently elected Assistant

Bishop of Kentucky, will be consecrated in Baltimore on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

TWO thousand and sixty-seven English rectors, vicars, curates and deans have signed an address to their archbishops and bishops, praying that no authoritative sanction may be given to the use of the eastward position or of a distinctive eucharistic dress by the clergy when officiating at the administration of the Lord's Supper.

A NEW departure in the history of Episcopalianism was marked on Sunday, October 11, in Chicago, by an exchange of pulpits between Bishop Cheney and Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, of the Presbyterian church.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

THE Second Reformed Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, of which Rev. Dr. W. R. Nicholson has become rector, has bought a lot at the corner of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets, and will erect a house as soon as the weather will allow.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, reports its last dollar expended—a consequent declination of all the further calls for more missionary work and grants of books. It awaits more funds from the churches.

STEPS are being taken to unite the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Northern Presbyterian Synods in California.

SINCE the war, the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, Knoxville, Tenn., has built a mission church, and paid off a debt of \$2,500, besides giving liberally to missions and other worthy objects. The Sunday-school connected with the church contributes about eight hundred dollars annually for various purposes.

CONGREGATIONAL.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADEN, late of the Independent, has accepted a call to the North Congregational church, at Springfield, Mass., with a salary of \$3,500.

BAPTIST.

THE Rhode Island minutes show 59 Baptist churches, 42 pastors, 10,080 members and 487 baptisms.

THERE are in Vermont 110 Baptist churches, three new ones having been constituted during the year; 72 ministers, including three newly ordained; and 8,615 members.

THE Rev. Dr. Miller, of New York, recently stated that it would require nearly \$500,000 to pay off the debts of the Baptist churches in that city and vicinity.

THE new Governor of the State of Missouri and his wife are estimable members of the Baptist church, and carry their religious principles and practices into public life. At the inaugural reception last week, which was a grand affair, all wine and spirituous liquors were banished, nor was there any dancing. And there was quite as much enjoyment and of as high a grade as one usually finds at such entertainments.

THE repairs of the Broadway Baptist Church, which cost \$20,000, are finished. The Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, has removed to Louisville, and commenced his services in the church. It is hoped that his labors will be as greatly blessed here as in his former pastorates.

THE Baptists of Ohio now number 600 churches, 390 ordained ministers and a membership of about 43,000. They also have one well-endowed college.

THE Baptist Church Edifice Fund has increased nearly \$37,000 by interest received from churches to whom money has been loaned.

LUTHERAN.

CHICAGO has about forty German Protestant churches; among them are fourteen of the Lutheran confession. It is estimated that one hundred and twenty new churches have been built the past year—adding at least half a million dollars to the property of the denomination.

CATHOLIC.

MR. GLADSTONE has written an article on the speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in the Quarterly Review. He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increased subserviency of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that

the mass of the British nation now repudiate the pretensions of Papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has for many generations.

THE expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from Mexico closes forty-three charitable establishments, and sends out of the country 410 sisters.

PROFESSOR PETER HATALA, of the University of Pest, and an ordained priest, has formally published his renunciation of the Catholic church. He is well known for his scientific attainments. Dr. Bissing, formerly editor of the Bad. Beobachter, the principal ultramontane organ of Baden, has joined himself to the liberals, for the reason that he regards the peace of the church and of the country as of greater importance than the dogmatic pretensions of infallibility.

OFFICIAL statistics of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston show that there are in that episcopal jurisdiction, 175 priests, 100 churches, 15 churches in process of erection, 34 chapels and stations, and a denominational population of 311,000. There are 63 clerical students. These figures show an increase during the year of 18 priests, 19 churches, 3 churches building, 8 chapels and stations, and 10,000 Roman Catholic population.

ON the first Sunday that Hyacinthe opened service in the hall in Geneva over 500 persons were present. He calls his church the "Christian Catholic Church."

AN old Catholic priest of Switzerland says sixty-seven Roman Catholic priests have been convicted of immorality in France and Switzerland during the last two years. The old priest has taken to himself a wife.

IF any one doubts that the spirit which animated the Inquisition still remains, let him read the following from the Western Watchman, a Catholic paper:

"A depot for the distribution of Protestant tracts has been opened directly in front of the palace of the Cardinal Vicar in Rome. These preachers are very forgetful. The fate of the martyred tract-distributor in Mexico, appeals to their sense of decency in vain."

ACCORDING to the Catholic World, there are at least 350,000 girls in the schools presided over by nuns of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and that at least 60,000 of these are poor children, educated free of charge.

THE receipts of the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith for 1873 amounted to \$1,104,835. Of this sum the missions in Europe received \$194,174, in Asia \$444,508, in Africa \$127,649, in America \$178,134, in Oceania \$109,098. The expenses of the management in France and elsewhere were very small, amounting to only \$8,296.

OLD CATHOLIC.

THE Old Catholic Theological Faculty of the University of Berne has selected Prof. Friedrich as its dean.

THE Old Catholic Faculty of the University of Berne was recently inaugurated with much eclat.

A LETTER from Bonn in the Journal de Geneve expresses the opinion that the Old Catholic movement has definitely passed the formative period. The reform now counts 200,000 communicants, representing 200 parishes; and for these there are as yet only 60 to 80 priests. This correspondent says that the issue most often found between the German Government and the Ultramontane bishops arises from the refusal of the bishops to notify the Government of the names of parish priests appointed by them to vacancies. In Austria, in Switzerland, and in France the bishops readily comply with this condition. It is only in Germany that they refuse. At the beginning it seemed as if Munich would be the headquarters of the Old Catholics, but Bonn has now clearly established its claim to this distinction. The Old Catholics of Bonn meet in the Protestant Church, the use of which has been readily granted them. The congregations are always extremely good.

JEWISH.

THE Hebrew children of San Francisco attend the city schools, though they also attend parochial schools to learn Hebrew, and Jewish

doctrines. There are five institutions in the world devoted exclusively to the education of candidates for the office of rabbi; two in Germany, two in France, and one in Italy, but none in the United States.

STATISTICS declare a marked difference between Jews and Christians as a longevity. In 100 Christians 50 die before the age of 57, and with Jews the same proportion reaches beyond 67.

A CHRISTIAN woman in New Orleans has voluntarily turned Jewess, and been received by the Hebrews with impressive ceremony. The conversion of a woman to Judaism has seldom, if ever, been known before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. JOHN B. TREVOR, of New York city, who is President of the Board of Trustees of Rochester University, has given that institution \$10,000, in addition to his former donations of \$34,000.

AND now it is said that the Archbishop of Canterbury was baptized by a Presbyterian minister in Edinburgh. This comes from the primate's brother, and out of the family Bible. But this doesn't seem to be quite the regular thing, after all." So says an exchange.

THERE is in the island of Skye, off the coast of Scotland, a minister of a parish church whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather filled the same pulpit before him, and who is fitting his son to be his successor. He is at the same time Chairman of the School and Parochial Boards, road contractor for the district, a noted breeder of setters and an extensive sheep farmer.

ACCORDING to the last United States census, the number of religious organizations in the State of New York is 5625; value of church property, \$66,055,755; churches, 5472.

AT the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, there was celebrated on New Year's Sabbath a service which is familiar to Dr. Storrs' people, but will be novel to most other churches. The children of the church, seven years after their baptism, and brought to the altar by their parents and after a short prayer and address by the pastor, are presented with a copy of the Bible and a bouquet of flowers. It is a beautiful ceremony.

MANY members of the Greek Church in the Lebanon region, Syria, have declared themselves Protestants, and called for religious teachers.

A NEW English Church, the first ever built in Belgium by the British and American residents there, was opened lately. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, capable of seating six hundred persons.

A NATIONAL Association of German Young Men's Christian Associations has been organized. The German Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, under the leadership of Rev. F. Schluembach, pastor of the German M. E. Church in that city, inaugurated the movement.

THE London Council of the Evangelical Alliance is still making efforts to improve the condition of Christian converts in the Turkish army. It has decided to send a deputation, headed by Lord Alfred Churchill, to Constantinople to present an address to the Sultan. It was resolved to request the Earl of Derby to instruct the British Ambassador to obtain an audience for the deputation. The Council has refused to purchase the release of one of the three Ansairiyeh Christians illegally forced to do military service.

ON Sunday, October 25, the first English church erected within the walls of the city of Rome was opened for public worship. The building stands in the Piazza St. Sylvester, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Nursey to a congregation which numbered about 180.

MISSIONARY.

MR. VAN METER reports as the result of his October labors in Rome that in the Vatican mission 114 new names have been registered, and in the Frascati mission the total enrollment, including day, night and Sunday-schools, foots up 498. Among other encouraging facts, he states that he has been

greatly favored in securing as director of the schools Professor Cocorda, one of the ministers in Rome.

THE Scandinavian Seaman's Mission, of New Orleans, have purchased a chapel for \$5,000. It is designed to be used also as a seaman's home and reading room.

THE Methodists in Sweden have now determined to organize their own congregations outside of the State church, yet acknowledged by the State. The Baptists, as yet, remain in the established church. A German paper states that in Sweden the Methodists have seventy congregations and 2,989 converts. The M. E. Church in the United States has devoted \$38,400 to their mission in Sweden, and for the whole of Scandinavia \$61,210.

FOR many years more men than women were received into the Syrian mission churches. Now this has changed; more women than men are coming forward to profess Christ. This fact marks the progress of the gospel in breaking down the exclusiveness and isolation of Oriental homes.

REV. O. GIBSON, of the Chinese mission, San Francisco, baptized three women a few Sabbaths ago. The work among the Chinese was never in a more prosperous condition than now.

THE Rev. T. Morgan, of Hourah, India, was expected at the end of the year to revisit England. He is one of the ten Baptist missionaries who went to the East in 1839-40, in response to the appeal of the late Rev. W. H. Pearce. Of this number only two others are now living, one of whom is Dr. John Wenger, well-known for his translation of the Bible into Sanskrit.

THERE are fifty missionary associations in the United States, whose annual expenditures reach the large sum of \$6,000,000. Of this amount the Methodist Church contributes \$700,000, the Presbyterian, \$400,000 and the Episcopal and Congregational Churches about \$300,000 apiece.

THE son of the first member taken into the Bethel ship, New York, in 1845, was ordained for mission work among the Swedes in San Francisco at the late California Conference.

SIR BARTLE FRERE's favorable account of South Central Africa has aroused the Wesleyans of England to the consideration of a mission there. Sir Bartle describes it as a healthy, fertile region, containing 6,000,000 inhabitants, who are willing to have intercourse with the whites. It is the country of Makololo, Livingstone's favorite tribe. The proposed mission is made easier by the fact that the Sielwana, language, used by the Wesleyan missionaries in the Bechuana district, is the basis of all the dialects spoken up to the equator.

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association was held recently at Cleveland, Ohio. From the report of the treasurer the total receipts for the year were \$70,584.20, and expenditures \$62,627.65.

MR. MARTIN, of the United Presbyterian mission, has recently baptized twenty-seven converts in the Sealkote district, India.

DR. SCHAUFFLER, the veteran missionary of the American Board and translator of the Scriptures into various languages, has retired from the Western Turkey Mission and has gone to reside with his missionary son at Brunn, Moravia.

THE Canadian Methodists have a mission in Japan, one of them having a school in the interior, 100 miles from Yokohama, under the express agreement of teaching Christianity in connection with his educational and medical labors.

It is much easier to cast our care on the Lord than to leave it in His hands. Truth is not a spasmodic act, but a persistent effort. We live by faith. The act must be prolonged with life. It is not merely the faithfulness of to-day, but faithfulness unto death, that will make us safe. Israel needed the power of God by day and night, from the hour of their deliverance in Egypt till they crossed over the Jordan. They needed it afterwards.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75

The Family Circle.

BE HAPPY AS WE CAN.

This life is not all sunshine, Nor is it yet all showers; But storms and calms alternate, As thorns among the flowers; And while we seek the roses, The thorns fall off we scan; Still let us, though they would us, Be happy as we can.

This life has heavy crosses, As well as joys to share, And griefs and disappointments, Which you and I must bear; Yet, if Misfortune's lava Entombs Hope's dearest plan, Let us, with what is left us, Be happy as we can.

The sum of our enjoyment Is made of little things, As off the broadest rivers Are formed from smallest springs; By tracing small waters The rivers reach their span; So we increase our pleasures, Enjoying what we can.

There may be burning deserts Through which our feet may go, But there are given oases Where pleasant palm-trees grow; And if we may not follow The path our hearts would plan, Let us make all around us As happy as we can.

Persistence we may not climb with Ambition to its goal, Still let us answer "present," When Duty calls the roll; And, whatever our appointment, Be nothing less than man; And, cheerful in submission, Be happy as we can.

Stop and Weigh.

One morning an enraged countryman came into Mr. M.'s store with very angry looks. He left a team in the street, and had a good stick in his hand.

"Mr. M.," said the angry countryman, "I bought a paper of nutmegs here in your store, and when I got home they were more than half walnuts, and that's the young villain that I bought 'em of," pointing to John.

"John," said Mr. M., "did you sell this man walnuts for nutmegs?" No, sir," was the ready reply.

"You lie! you little villain," said the countryman, still more enraged at his assurance.

"Now look here," said John. "If you had taken the trouble to weigh the nutmegs you would have found that I put in the walnuts good."

"Oh! you gave them to me, did you?" "Yes, sir. I threw in a handful for the children to crack," said John, laughing at the same time.

"Well, now, if that ain't a young scamp," said the countryman, his features relaxing into a grin as he saw through the matter.

Much hard talk and bad blood would be saved if people would stop to "weigh things" before they blame others.

"Think twice before you speak once," is an excellent motto.

Japanese Waxworks.

A description of Asakusa would be incomplete without allusion to the waxworks. They are the work of an artist who was deeply impressed with the attributes of the gentle Goddess of Mercy and who sought to thus perpetuate the memory of some remarkable incident in her career. The groups are thirty-two in number and each one is a complete story in itself. The work of the artist has been wrought with wonderful fidelity to nature. There is none of that stiff, staring impassivity about his work that generally marks the best efforts of the kind. Some of the figures, as they appear in the dim light, are so wonderfully life-like that one is half inclined to believe the spectacle a bit of masquerading; and in all of them the end of art is attained, for art is altogether hidden from view. I especially recall the figure of a woman who is represented as worshipping the image of Kuanon. Old and bowed with pain, she is hopping through the street, when the car of a goddess appears. The aged woman drops her crutch and raises her palsied hands toward the glorious image of mercy with a look of piteous pleading upon her shrunken face and her lips seemingly half moving in agonizing entreaty. Each group has its moral, impressing the beholder with the beauty and sure reward of kindness and sympathy, even toward the lowest animal. In all Kuanon plays a prominent part. Here a kind-hearted woman, having purchased a turtle from one who is about to slay it and having set it free, is rewarded as the grateful animal bears her drowning child to her arms. In contrast with this is the punishment of a man who has cruelly and unnecessarily killed a crab. Kuanon appears to him, and at her command his limbs are transformed into a reptile's tail, while, as he stands transfixed with horror, a thousand crabs sally forth, and, crawling over his helpless body, would him to death. The

look of agony upon the man's face as he raises his arms in futile endeavors to drive off the slimy, slow-moving creatures is literally horrible. Another group combines the grotesque with the ludicrous in an amusing degree. A laborer has been digging upon forbidden ground, when suddenly a wood demon appears and with distended jaws and gleaming teeth "goes for" Rusticus in a way the latter evidently despises. The look of consternation upon the poor fellow's face at the appearance of this very unexpected and somewhat unwelcome surprise party is laughable indeed. The demon himself is a perfect prototype of the "Gentleman in Black" as the old books pictured him—with horns, tail and hoofs galore.—The Cleveland Herald.

The Old Sailor.

A pious man was on his way to church where divine worship was about to be celebrated for the special benefit of seamen. Just opposite the church, at the door of a public house, sat an old sailor with a stern and resolute air. With folded arms, and a pipe in his mouth, he was looking with indifference, if not contempt, on those of his comrades who were on their way to public service.

"My friend," said the stranger, approaching him, "are you not coming with us to church?" "No," replied he, rudely. His very demeanor might have conveyed the reply to the stranger; who added, mildly:

"You appear to have seen hard days. Have you still a mother?" The sailor raised his head, and fixed his eyes on the stranger without uttering a word.

"Well, friend, if your good mother were here, what counsel do you think she would give you?" The sailor instantly arose, and brushing away a tear, which he vainly endeavored to hide, said, in a stifled voice:

"I will go." Such recollections have caused a tide of deep feeling to rush into the soul of many a weather-beaten sailor and soldier. Separated from native home by rolling oceans, many such men have shared the refined sentiment of the celebrated Hooker:

"I would be good, were it only to please my pious mother and be a comfort to her in her old age and widowhood."

Seeing Mother.

A lady was riding one day in her carriage among the mountains, when they came upon an old woman, with a funny little hood on her head and a staff in her hand, walking on all alone. She was neat and clean, and her skin was soft and delicate, but her back was bent and she was barefoot.

The lady saw she was shoeless, and stopped the carriage. "Here is some money," said the lady in a tender tone.

"What for?" said the woman, looking up pleasantly.

"To buy shoes for your poor feet. Do you not want a pair of shoes?" The woman laughed a little low laugh, which seemed to come from a heart filled with simple, happy thoughts.

"Don't you want a pair of shoes?" asked the lady, a little hurt.

"I s'pose I do," said the woman, "but I didn't think of anybody's given 'em to me."

"Take this bill, please, and buy you a pair," said the lady.

"God bless and reward you!" answered the woman, heartily.

The carriage drove on, and the lady sank back on the seat with tears in her eyes. "Oh!" said she, "I thought I saw my own mother in that dear old lady. She had just such a sweet face and pleasant voice. You don't know how I felt when I thought of my mother, old and feeble, walking with bare feet over this rough, rocky road."

If we all saw fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, in the poor, the cold and the hungry, what a world this would soon be!—Child's World.

WHAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE?—Poor little Katie! What a sad time she is always having! It seems to me that her brow is wrinkled and her eyes red with crying, half the time.

It is very different with Susie. Her face, manners and words, almost always show that she is happy.

What makes the difference? I asked myself when I first knew them. But it did not take me long to find out. I very soon saw that the difference was in their dispositions. Katie is selfish and discontented. She always wants to do something that she cannot do, or go where she cannot go, or have something that she cannot have. And she seems to think that everybody must do just as she wishes.

But Susie is contented wherever she is, and with whatever she has,

and she is always trying to please others instead of expecting others to please her all the time.

Everybody loves Susie, while nobody well, I suppose Katie's mother loves her, although I sometimes wonder how even she can love so troublesome and unlovely a child.

I hope Katie will learn the secret of Susie's happiness and imitate her example; then everybody will love her, too.—Exchange.

A Life for a Free Passage.

The German authorities at Hamburg have recently been engaged in the trial of two firemen of the German steamship Lessing of the New York and Hamburg Eagle steamship line, whose brutal treatment of an unfortunate man who thought to work his passage back to Germany, resulted in his death. The victim was Herman Donars, a stone-cutter, who had resided for some time in New York. He entered the engine room on the day the vessel started, and, after working there for two days asked permission to go on deck. Two paid firemen named Burmeister and Wendt prevented him, and commenced to beat and abuse him. They struck him several blows on the head and back with heavy iron shovels, knocking him down and kicking him. They then poured pail after pail of water over him, and when by a forced effort he contrived to rise and move across the coal-room, shouting "murder," they knocked him down again, and cried, "kill the New York dog." He raised himself a second time and one of the brutes rushed at him with a hot iron bar, which he was obliged to grasp in order to save himself. His hands were dreadfully burned, and he immediately sank on the steam-chest near the boiler, where his persecutors left him insensible, though the place was so hot one could not lay his hand on it. A long rope was subsequently fastened to his body, and when he had been lifted through the hatches, against which his head had knocked several times, the surgeon of the vessel, Dr. Fiedelmeyer, carelessly examined the body and pronounced Donars dead. He informed the captain—A. S. Toosbug—that Donars had died from fracture of the skull and apoplexy. Orders were given by the captain that nothing should be said about Donars' death, and with his knowledge and contrary to the rules of the ship, the body was lowered into the sea at four o'clock the following morning. Arrived at Hamburg, a sailor talked over the occurrence, and the authorities arrested Wendt and Burmeister and brought them to trial. In consequence of the determination of the jury, who, to every one's surprise, did not convict them of murder, Wendt was sent to prison for only three years and Burmeister for a year and a half. The captain was censured, and the doctor disappeared. He has been dismissed from the company's service.—N. Y. Times.

A Thief's Victory.

A good many years ago one of the most notorious thieves in the United States had a confidential conversation with a gentleman who is now one of our most efficient detectives, and expressed a desire to reform. "Why do you wish so much to live on the square?" asked the gentleman. "Because," replied the thief, "I have a wife and children to whom I am very much attached; they have no idea of the mode in which I make my living; the children are growing up, and are beginning to wonder why I leave home so often and what I do; and if I am ever to reform, now is the time." The gentleman warmly approved the idea, and to further it loaned the man several hundred dollars with which to begin an honest business. The reformed man at once broke off all his old associations, lived a perfectly honest life, would have no dishonest persons call on him, devoted himself for years closely to business, raised his family respectably, did a great many acts of unostentatious charity, and died not long since, esteemed by all who knew him. His children are doing well and are highly respectable. The money advanced was long since repaid.—Baltimore American.

ONE may live as a conqueror, or a king, or a magistrate; but he must die a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality, to intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator.—Webster.

GOOD advice: Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket—especially for you papers. Have the courage to own that you are poor and thus disarm poverty of its sting. Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

The Sunday-School.

The Teacher's Presence.

Chemists tell us of the action of presence; that is, that some substances will produce changes in others by their mere presence. For instance, oxygen and hydrogen gases may be mingled without any combination taking place, although there is strong affinity between them; but if platinum, in a state of fine division, be introduced into the mixture, an explosion takes place, sometimes with an explosion; while the platinum itself does not enter into the union, but seems to act by its presence only.

There is an action of this kind by the Sabbath-school teacher upon his class that should not be overlooked. I can remember distinctly the impressions produced upon my mind, when a child, by the presence of my various Sabbath-school teachers, although I do not remember a single word of what some of them taught me. I felt a something back of propriety of deportment, back of tones of voice, back of the words spoken; something in each case that exerted its power upon the whole class, simply because that person was present.

Some teachers put all their scholars into a receptive condition as soon as they appear. The scholars speak freely and act naturally, and open towards such teachers as flowers open towards the sun. Others throw reserve and constraint over the minds and feelings of their scholars, who shrink and close as do the leaves of the sensitive plant when the rough wind has brushed across them. "Are you going to be there? If so, I'll come," said a rough boy to a teacher who had vainly tried to persuade him to come to the Sabbath-school the next day by promising a "pleasant room," "sweet songs," and the other attractions of a new mission school. "My teacher always makes me mad," was the impassioned utterance of a spirited girl, as she came away from Sabbath-school. When questioned, it did not appear that she had been disturbed by what the teacher had said, but by an indescribable action of simple presence upon her sensitive nature, rasping and irritating. Now that teacher was not aware that his morbid self-conscious or fidgety condition was acting like an acid, to produce the opposite effect to that which he designed; that he was giving a wrong idea of religion to his class; that he was hardening the feelings of his scholars, and begetting a distaste for it and an aversion to goodness; but so it was. That teacher had, as the farmer said of his minister, "a mighty taking way of making everybody dislike him."—National Sabbath-school Teacher.

Fruits of Sunday-School Work.

A Sunday-school in an eastern church which gives to the support of a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Minnesota, lately received from him these facts: "Nothing in our work gives so much satisfaction as to see precious fruits gathered in the name of the Master. A tall, fine-looking young merchant recently said to me, 'I owe you very much. Twelve years ago we came from Norway. Not long after, you visited us and invited my brother and me to join a Sunday-school you were about starting, if for no higher purpose than to learn English. In a short time we could read and speak it well. After a time I found my brother kneeling at his bedside, and I knelt with him. This was the turning-point in our lives, when we began to live a new life in Christ. Soon our father died, leaving to us the care of mother and the homestead. Everything prospered in our hands. Two years ago my brother died an exemplary Christian. A year ago I began mercantile business, and being able to speak both Danish and English, I have had good success. My mother and sister are with me. As I look back, I feel that my impulses toward a higher life were given when, an uncouth, rude country-boy, I was led into a Sunday-school in what was then a frontier settlement!'"

RUSSIA is manifesting much interest and great longing for Sunday-schools, but at present their laws prohibit religious lay teaching.

In Yokohama, Japan, the Sunday-school taught by a female missionary goes on well. Some have been converted, and professed faith in Christ. The Chinese are asking for a Sunday-school paper.

If we look at India, Africa, and indeed the entire mission field, we find that the Sunday-school is now an acknowledged adjunct to the missionary's work. The Christian church is becoming alive to the command of its Master, when he said, "Feed my lambs."—Weekly Review.

To see ourselves as others see us would be to see only in part; the remainder—often the larger and worse—may be seen by ourselves; an entire and correct view is had only by God.

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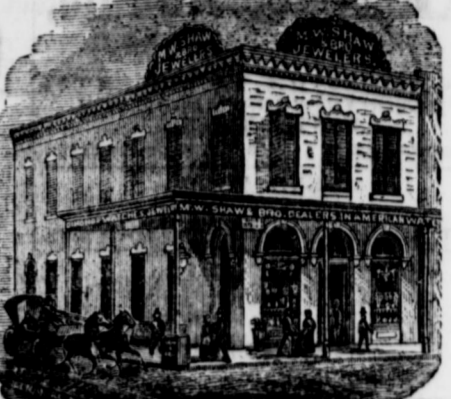
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75

Correspondence.

Design of Christian Baptism.

Faith of the Campbellite Church.

BY REV. WM. PRICE.

(Continued from last week.)

I will close the testimony of Mr. Campbell with one more quotation. He says: "The change which is consummated by immersion is sometimes called in sacred style, 'being quickened,' or 'made alive,' 'passing from death to life,' 'being born again,' 'having risen with Christ,' 'turning to the Lord,' 'being enlightened,' 'conversion,' 'repentance unto life.'"

It is very common for the disciples of Mr. Campbell to become offended when orthodox Christians allege that immersion is their great Diana in which they trust for life and salvation. Why should they take offense? Is not the fore-mentioned statement sufficient to establish all that we assume? Just notice the legitimate consequences which are consummated "by immersion (?)." The penitent is "quickened," is "made alive," passes "from death unto life," is "born again," "risen with Christ," "turns to the Lord," is "enlightened," "conversion" and "repentance unto life."

I now propose to verify the second feature of my proposition, viz: That the successors of Mr. A. Campbell also teach that the "new birth," "regeneration" or "conversion," is nothing more nor less than IMMERSION IN WATER.

Occasionally we find elders in the Campbellite Church who embraced religion out of the water, contrary to their written creed, hence they have in their experience a consciousness of their erroneous system; therefore they cannot believe the doctrine of their great leader. This class of men know something about God's method of saving sinners experimentally, and this being the case, I cannot regard them Campbellites in every particular. They have too much Bible sense in their conversations, exhortations and sermons to believe that immersion is regeneration. There are but few of this number, and were I to judge I would say that they are cramped amid the waters and that they are in the wrong pen. Those who are converted by the Spirit of God give evidence to what they know to be false by remaining members of the so-called Christian Church. The momentous responsibilities of their mission in the world devolve on them. In the judgment of God they must stand or fall. "Every man's work shall be tried of what sort it is." "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." I cannot give the faith of the pious part of the Campbellite Church for the good reason that it is not published. I must, therefore, rely upon their written creed, regardless of their creedless opinions.

Mr. Pritchett, in debate with Elder John S. Sweeney, made the following quotation from the Millennial Harbinger, extra No. 1, page 55. Mr. Carnell says: "If we speak scripturally we must use these terms: immersion, regeneration and conversion as all descriptive of the same thing."

This allegation has the right keynote; it is purely Campbellitic. Mr. Carnell makes "immersion, regeneration and conversion" synonymous terms—all signifying one and "the same thing." If these terms are all descriptive of the "same thing," and that thing is immersion, every intelligent person may conclude that there is no personal regeneration by the Holy Spirit at all. In fact, personal regeneration by immersion in water at the hands of a Campbellite elder is all that Mr. Campbell and Carnell can consistently contend for on their assumed principles.

Elder Robert Graham, in his sermon on regeneration, says: "We cannot see how any unprejudiced mind can avoid the conclusion that to be born again is to hear, believe and obey the gospel; that the gospel is the good news concerning the death, burial and resurrection of the Lord Jesus; that these prove Him to be the Christ, the Son of God; that this is the great central truth—the germ of spiritual life—which, received into a good and honest heart, by faith becomes the incorruptible seed of which we are begotten of God; and that when we

are baptized into Christ according to the gospel, and come forth out of the water, we are born of water and the Spirit. I confess that if this be not to be born again then is the whole thing a myth and Christ's teaching to Nicodemus incomprehensible."—Living Pulpit, pp. 217-218.

Elder Graham's logic harmonizes with the Campbellite idea of regeneration. To be born again, a man must "hear, believe and obey the gospel." If hearing and believing are constituent elements of the "new birth," I now ask just at this point, what will become of such a one thus begotten by the "incorruptible seed" if he die without "obedience?" Will hearing and believing save him? No well posted Campbellite will say that he can be saved without immersion. But what does Mr. Graham mean by "obedience?" It is well known that he and all others of his faith and order simply mean immersion by this term, hence it is evident to every unprejudiced mind that hearing and believing are only prerequisites to the baptismal process of regeneration. On the hypothesis of Campbellites, when a man hears and believes the gospel he is "begotten of God," but cannot be born of God until he is plunged in the water, and this plunging is denominated by them the "NEW BIRTH."

On their principles of interpretation, the "new birth," regeneration or conversion is IMMERSION. One clause in the above quotation deserves special attention. Elder G. says: "When we are baptized into Christ according to the gospel, and come forth out of the water, we are born of water and the Spirit." Mark the process of regeneration as Mr. G. understands it. "By faith," the word or gospel "becomes the incorruptible seed of which we are begotten of God;" after this the subject thus begotten must be "baptized into Christ," and then and not till then, the subject baptized is "born of water and the Spirit." Any one who will examine this Campbellite process of conversion impartially will see at once that water baptism (more properly speaking, immersion) effects all the spiritual birth that the soul can possibly realize. This may be denied; if so, I ask do Campbellites teach that a man must be born of water in the first place and then be born by the direct agency of the Holy Spirit? It is a fact which should be specially noted, that Campbellites universally deny the direct personal agency of the Holy Spirit in conversion; therefore, judging from what is written, I unhesitatingly assume that the true import of Mr. G.'s teaching is this: The gospel is the word, and the Spirit is in the word, hence in preaching the word the sinner hears it, believes it and then obeys it in the act of being dipped, and when the subject is dipped the word and Spirit are in the heart of the subject who sinks into the water, and when the subject rises out of the water the Spirit and the word also rises, and then, on Campbellite principles, any one may say with Elder Graham, that the immersed subject is "born of water and the Spirit." This is what I call the analysis of baptismal regeneration as held by Mr. Campbell and his disciples. On this feature, if I am not correct, I challenge successful contradiction. I will give the last feature of Elder Graham's statement a brief notice, which is this: "I confess that if this be not to be born again then is the whole thing a myth and Christ's teaching to Nicodemus incomprehensible." If I understand regeneration from a Bible standpoint, I must say in all candor that Elder Graham's views of the new birth are as mythical to Bible Christians as the new birth was to Nicodemus. The only difference is this: Nicodemus did not understand how a man could be "born again" by the Spirit, but every intelligent Christian may understand the Campbellite theory of conversion in the water. All who understand their teaching, and the same backed by Holy Ghost religion, know that their conversion—"the whole thing"—is a "myth."

(To be continued.)

East Texas Conference.

REPORT ON EDUCATION.—NO. 1. To the Bishop and Members of the East Texas Conference.

Your committee have examined with care the several papers referred to them by the conference in relation to the Texas University, and report:

That they find a very gratifying advance upon the reports submitted at our last session. The endowment and buildings, reported last year at a valuation of \$150,000, have been increased by a donation from several gentlemen of 3,000 acres of land having a cash value of \$12,000. This gratifying financial condition has been accomplished without an agent or a public collection.

The literary status of the institu-

tion is on equally advanced ground. The institution is now on a strictly collegiate basis.

The matriculates are advanced youth and young men, the average age being seventeen years and eight months—a position never before attained in this State by any of our literary institutions. A gratifying fact is that the patronage is about equally divided among the patronizing conferences—the extreme points as well as the central portions of the State.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the East Texas Conference heard with lively pleasure the flattering report from the curators and trustees of the condition and prospects of the Texas University.

Resolved, 2d, That the conference concurs in the election of Messrs. W. E. McCullough, W. H. Stone, J. D. Giddings and C. W. Lee as members of the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, 3d, That the conference approves with emphasis the efforts of the curators and trustees to perpetuate the literary degrees of the alumni of Rutherford, Wesleyan and McKenzie Colleges under the charter of the Texas University.

Resolved, 4th, That the conference recognizes the importance of early and adequate provision for the education of young men preparing for the ministry, and the sons of deceased and living ministers as well. That it hereby expresses its sense of obligation to the faculty for their generous offer to devote one-tenth of their toil to the accomplishment of this noble work. That we concur in the appointment of an agent to secure an endowment for same, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to give said agent a hearty welcome when he visits our parsonage.

Respectfully submitted, R. S. FINLEY, Chairman.

REPORT NO. 2.

Your committee would express deep humiliation at the dearth of educational facilities within the bounds of the East Texas Conference. As a church, we have no school in the conference. If our children, or the children of our people, are educated at schools under the care and supervision of our church, they must be sent abroad, beyond the conservative influence of the parents and at a cost which amounts in effect to a prohibition when applied to a very large majority of our people. The deleterious effects of this prevailing dearth of church schools are painfully and increasingly visible. Many of the children of our people who are educated in denominational schools not our own, are enticed away from the church of their parents; or, if it be in schools where the bible and the restraining and elevating influences of our holy religion are not recognized as an element of discipline and moral culture, then and in that case the effects are even worse, as the cultivation of the intellect to the utter neglect of the moral nature in one growing up and approximating to maturity, has been seriously questioned by many wise and good men. Many a noble boy, who has been the object of prayerful solicitude by doing parents, has had the seeds of a pernicious skepticism sown deeply in his depraved nature while passing through the course of an academic or collegiate training, which have sprung up as with a hot-house growth and yielded a crop of sorrow, disaster and ruin. And when it is remembered that but few of the youth of this country are being educated in christian schools, and a much smaller number still in Methodist schools, it may be said that it is a matter of deep solicitude and earnest inquiry on the part of the conference. But few of the rising young men of this State are aspiring to the christian ministry. Why is this? Your committee would suggest that the great evil herein complained of may be the key to this unwelcome mystery. A well-adjusted system of schools on an ascending scale, from the log academy to the university, and sufficiently diversified in points of locations, would, it is believed, do more to build up and strengthen the church in Texas by infusing an enlightened piety, the grace of a robust stability, and filling every pulpit with an able, consecrated ministry, than any other agency within our reach. Any attempt at a substitute for religious education will be a failure. The foundation of permanent success is never well laid that does not contemplate and provide for the intellectual and moral training of the young in such way as that the latter shall keep pace with the former, rather act as the advance guard to it. The grave question, what is to be done? or, rather, what can be done at this session of the conference to supply this urgent, growing demand, has engaged the minds and hearts of your committee, and they can recommend nothing that seems

better in their eyes than the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, 1st, That we are painfully alive to the growing wants of our church, which demand that speedy provisions be made for the education of our children, and the children of our people, in schools of our own—the distinctive feature of which shall be Methodist.

Resolved, 2d, That for the present we recommend and advise that district academies be erected at the most eligible points—at least one in each presiding elders' district, if practicable—and that the district conferences be charged to take such steps as they may in their wisdom advise to carry this resolution into effect at an early period. And that the presiding elders, preachers in charge, local preachers and laymen be and they are hereby instructed and urged to use all their influence and to tax without stint their time, strength and resources to achieve this enterprise.

Resolved, 3d, That until we have schools under the fostering care of our church, we recommend as having the highest claims upon the patronage of our people the following schools, which are under the presidency of eminent Methodist ministers: The Masonic Female Institute in this city, under the presidency of the Rev. C. B. Stewart, whose fame as an accomplished educator is recognized both in Louisiana and Texas. The Alexander Institute, under the supervision of the Rev. Isaac Alexander, where both sexes are trained under the same roof. This school is favorably located on the International Railroad, thirty-five miles west of this city and within the county of Rock. Its deservedly popular president is an able minister, a profound scholar and experienced educator. The Rev. Mr. Green's school, at Longview, is highly spoken of and, doubtless, merits patronage. He is a Methodist minister and is said to be a skillful educator. The Palestine High School, at Palestine, is a growing, prosperous institute, under the presidency of Professor Bailey, an active member of our church, with the Rev. J. T. Kenedy as Professor of Mathematics. The Masonic Male and Female Institute, located in the town of Rusk, Cherokee county, under the presidency of Prof. Boone, is also worthy of patronage. Its accomplished president is well known to the chairman of this committee as a christian gentleman, a liberal-minded Baptist, a scholar and a good disciplinarian. Also that the Beaumont District High School, presided over by Rev. E. M. Sweet and located at Peach Tree, in Jasper county, is highly recommended and worthy the patronage of this conference.

Your committee further recommend that no pains should be spared to induce our people, who send their sons and daughters abroad to be educated, to patronize those institutions which are immediately under the care and supervision of our own church. All of which is respectfully submitted. R. S. FINLEY, Chairman. MARSHALL, TEXAS.

Omibus.

We owe the greatest gratitude to those who tell us the truth.

We are always looking into the future, but we see only the past.

The courage of self-control exhibits itself in many ways, but in none more clearly than in honest living.

God is not harsh, as we are to those who have injured us. We withdraw our hand and close our purse; but He is kind to the unthankful and the evil.

The teaching of Paul may be generalized into the maxim: "Avoid an innocent practice when a Christian brother, weak in judgment and in will, will follow your example to the injury of his conscience." Or, in an inferential and still more generalized form, the maxim results: "Avoid what is innocent when it will be the occasion of another's sin."

To say nothing of the divine nobility grace imparts to a soul which is stamped anew with the likeness and image of God, how sacred and venerable does even this body appear in the eye of piety! No longer a form of animated dust; no longer the subject of passions shared in common with the brutes; no longer the drudge and slave of Mammon, the once "vile body" rises into a temple of the Holy Ghost. Vile in one sense it may be; yet what, although it may be covered with sores? what, although it be clothed in rags? what, although in unseemly decrepitude, it wants its fair proportions? that poor, pale, sickly, shattered form is the casket of a precious jewel. This mean and crumbling tabernacle lodges a guest nobler than palaces may boast of; angels hover around its walls; the Spirit of God dwells within it.—Dr. Gulliver.

D. C. STONE & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WALLIS, LANDES & CO., Wholesale Grocers, And Dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Woodenware, Etc., Etc., 100, 105 and 110 Strand, GALVESTON.

Planters' Hotel, Corner Market and Twenty-Sixth Streets, GALVESTON.

SOUTHWORTH & SIGEMUNT, PROPRIETORS, The House is newly furnished. [Jan 16-3m]

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Campbell & Clough, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL AND HIDES, General Commission Merchants, [Jan 16-3m] STRAND, GALVESTON.

GRINNAN & DUVAL, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Over Texas Banking and Insurance Co., [Jan 16-3m] Strand, Galveston.

Hearne & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

MENARD & STOWE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, 33 STRAND, GALVESTON.

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J. C. SMITH & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, STRAND, COR. CENTRE ST., GALVESTON.

H. REED & CO., CISTERN BUILDERS, All Cisterns made of the best Seasoned Heart Cypress. All work guaranteed. P. O. Box, 1121, Galveston. [Nov 4-6m]

HOWARD & IGLEHART, COTTON FACTORS, No. 118 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS [Aug 5-6m]

BRAMAN, PURVIANCE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, No. 64 STRAND, GALVESTON TEXAS [Aug 5-6m]

SAMUEL E. MOORE, CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASSWARE Wholesale and Retail, No. 55 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS. [Nov 4-6m]

ATLANTA PAPER MILLS, JAMES ORMOND, PROPRIETOR, For Specimen of NEWSPAPER, see this issue of this paper. [July 5-6m]

LAWYER'S BRIEFS—Printed for One Dollar a page at the Advocate office.

AGENTS WANTED for the GREAT CENTRAL GAZETTE, of the UNITED STATES, showing the grand results of our 100 Years. [Jan 16-3m]

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SOUTHERN Methodist Publishing House. Prices of our Periodicals: The Christian Advocate: One subscriber one year, \$2.00; One subscriber six months, \$1.40; One subscriber three months, \$1.00; One subscriber one month, \$0.30; To preachers, local and traveling, 1.25; Sunday-school Visitor, weekly, single copy, one year, \$1.75; Sunday-school Visitor, weekly, ten copies to one address, one year, \$5.40; Sunday-school Visitor, semi-monthly, single copy, one year, \$4.00; Sunday-school Visitor, semi-monthly, ten copies to one address, one year, \$12.00; Sunday-school Visitor, monthly, single copy, one year, \$2.00; Our Little People, single copy 1 year, \$1.00; Our Little People, 10 copies to one address one year, \$10.00; Sunday-school Magazine, single copy 1 year, \$1.00; Sunday-school Magazine, 5 copies to one address 1 year, \$5.00; Lesson Papers, single copy 1 year, \$1.00; Our Missionary, single copy, one year, \$1.00; Our Missionary, ten copies to 1 address 1 year, \$10.00. A. H. REDFORD, AGENT, Nashville, Tennessee.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. A mild, efficient and gentle Purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By its timely use, much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all impurities, and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For Dyspepsia they are a specific. For Sick Headache and Bilious Colic they are a sure cure. For Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not feel very well, a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 15 Murray Street, N. Y.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. Is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 a box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is fearful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attacks as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds," they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which are applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutts' Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable lung medicine ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, 15 Murray Street, New York. [Aug 17-20d]

Southern Hotel. ST. LOUIS, MO. -1874- Fronting on Walnut, Fourth and Fifth Streets. LAVELLE, WARNER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

During the past summer this Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled, re-painted, re-furnished, re-carpeted and re-furnished from top to bottom, and is first class in all respects. The "SOUTHERN" is located near the center of business, the Theaters and all places of amusement. Its tables are supplied with the best markets afford, and there is in the Hotel building the nearest RESTAURANT in the city, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

There have been added twenty-five Bath Rooms and closets, also fourteen large sample rooms on the Office Floor, especially suited to traveling men who have goods to show. The Proprietors are determined that the "SOUTHERN HOTEL" shall be among the best Hotels of the country, and hope to greet their old friends, as well as many new ones, promising every attention that will add to their comfort and make them feel at home. There is an improved Elevator leading from the first floor. Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand, and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. [Dec 19-1y]

S. BURNSTOCK & SONS, WOOL, FURS, HIDES, &c., 100, 102, 104 S. Second St., Cor. of Walnut SAINT LOUIS.

S. BURNSTOCK, St. Louis. CHAS. BURNSTOCK, St. Louis. H. BURNSTOCK, New York. DAVID LOWERY, New York. [Dec 19-3m]

JOB PRINTING. SHAW, BARTLETTE & CO., PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS (Third Story, Ufford Building.)

COR. TREMONT AND MECHANICS STS. New Type. New 8801 Jcs.

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Christian Advocate

ISAAC G. JOHN, EDITOR.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75.

LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY
PAPER IN TEXAS!

SEND FOR
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

K. O. M.

We acknowledge the card of invitation, duly presented with all the appropriate ceremonies by the hand of Israfel, Prime Minister of Rex Momus, to be present at the Opera House February 9, 1875, to witness the reception of said dignitary on the occasion of his annual visit to his subjects in the Island City. The card is one of the most elegant affairs of the kind ever circulated in this portion of the kingdom of Momus. It was inclosed in a three-cornered envelope which bears no token of its highly-finished contents. The imprint of a Parisian artist indicates that it was fashioned in that locality. It is circular in form, bearing in its centre and around the circle engravings of mythological divinities which, possibly, are designed to indicate that these mythical characters will receive a representation. From many tokens the occasion will be a grand one, and whether or not money is wisely spent in such displays, it is evident that the coming affair has been gotten up regardless of expense, and will attract to the Island City a larger crowd than has ever witnessed such a pageant in Galveston or any other city in the State.

THE Pope shows no disposition to withdraw from the position he has taken respecting his authority in civil affairs. He was recently urged to recommend that the Catholic bishops in Brazil, who are imprisoned on account of the difficulties between them and the government, should resign their dioceses in order that a reconciliation may be effected, but he positively refused. So church and state in that country continue in conflict with each other. The pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone, in which he pointed out the incompatibility of the claims of the Pope and the loyalty of the citizens to his government, has startled that nation and called forth futile efforts on the part of Archbishop Manning and others to explain the claims of the church as being consonant with the obligations of the citizen. Bismarck and the Emperor of Germany are inflexible antagonists to the claim of Papal supremacy, while the King of Italy and his counselors, sure that they have the sympathy of the people, are stolidly indifferent to the protest of the Pope against what he regards as an usurpation of a power that justly belongs to the Pontifical throne. This loss of secular power must effect a decided change in the Papal Policy. Her alliances with kings, and the control she thus secured over the education of the children in Catholic countries, has been one chief source of her strength. The schools passing from the control of the priests will become a powerful agency for the development of liberal ideas, and though the reaction of the mind freed from priestly domination, as was the case with France before the revolution, will tend to the increase of rationalism and infidelity, yet the Bible will be opened, and evangelical christianity having direct access to the multitude, will eventually secure its destined harvest. In the meantime, Rome must change her policy. No longer secure of the support of the secular arm; no longer able to control the education of the masses, she must rely on the purity and power of the gospel, and thus share with the rest of the world the benefits of a religious revolution her own obstinacy is surely working out among the nations where she once thought her power secure.

THEN AND NOW.

Not quite so much as one year has passed since there began in this city a religious revival. It was a revival which, to use a common phrase, "astonished the natives." Some of the ministers of our city, faithful and zealous in their calling, were becoming much discouraged, fearing that their preaching was in vain. We remember a prayer-meeting talk of one who has recently left us—and who will, wherever he may go, have our prayers—in which he said he had encountered many storms in the voyage of life; he had seen blighted many of his brightest hopes, and shed bitter tears upon the graves of loved ones; but he counted all "but dross" when compared to the agony and deep grief which he experienced over the condition of the church of his charge and the general predominance of sin in this city. But suddenly the Lord came into His temple, and His power was made manifest everywhere. The Holy Ghost seemed to come down and sat upon the church as with "cloven tongues of fire." Everywhere an "eager, anxious through pressed the busy streets along" to hear something of this "Jesus of Nazareth" who was passing by. Churches hither to seldom, if ever, filled were now overflowing; street-corners became pulpits, and the passing multitude an attentive congregation and willing hearers. The drunkards, the outcasts, and all classes came to hear the joyful tidings of salvation. Back-sliders were reclaimed—

"E'en children felt the potent spell," and strong men wept tears of joy for the salvation they had found. It was a season of refreshing of grace, and live coals of love divine burned upon every family altar. The Bread of Life showered upon us like rain upon the mown grass. Such, aye, and more, was it THEN; but how is it

NOW?

'Tis true our churches are respectably filled and our prayer-meetings blessings from on high to sustain many in the march of life and in the hope of a glorious future. Some—we judge not, but the tree is known by its fruits—may have fallen by the way side, and though they rejoice that the lines have fallen unto them in such pleasant places, yet are often seen in places where they do not feel that "it was good" for them to have been there, and where they do not, can not, and will not always be happy to speak a word for Jesus. Some we heard of last spring, and oftentimes since—for they love to tell the old, old story—were converted when but children, and were always glad when it was said unto them, "let us go up into the house of the Lord," are equally, or seemingly, as glad when it is said: "You are respectfully invited to attend a ball," or join in a "dollar's worth" towards a "rousing benefit." Some have been so delighted with the prayer-meetings that it was actually strange to them that everyone did not rejoice with exceeding great joy at the privilege offered to speak a word for the Master. They went early, and would stay late, THEN; but now an early adjournment is advisable, especially if the stewards have to meet and transact their business in time to attend a ball; for the presence not only of church members (Methodists), but sometimes of a STEWARD, is necessary to give tone and countenance to the occasion. Then there were some who became so fully sanctified that they do not now need the sacred influence of prayer-meetings; they are good enough. Verily, such faith has not been found; no, not on the night of agony in the Garden of Gethsemane.

We have, in a spirit of brotherly love, enumerated some things that were witnessed and some that are transpiring now. We have done it not for censure nor for any boast of self-righteousness, but our heart's desire and prayer to

God is that all of us may be saved, and with the hope that we, as a church, may be that which God called us—"the salt of the earth." We speak not of dancing or theatre-going save to Methodists. Our church law forbids it, and we promised in a most solemn vow to be subject to the rules and discipline of the church. There can be no compromise between religion and sin—Christ and the devil. If not a Christian, then, by judgment as immutable and as unerring as the justice of God, sinner thou art. The gulf is fixed as broad and as deep as that which separated Dives from Lazarus in Abraham's bosom. Then, before it is too late—before "Jesus of Nazareth has passed by"—let us resolve not only to work and to speak, but to live for God, and by united efforts—united prayers and an abiding faith in Him who spake and it was done—lift on high the gospel banner and make it a beacon-light to guide our fellow-mortals from the time shores of life into a blissful eternity!

SONGS FROM THE SOUTH, by Ellen E. Hebron; Engene R. Smith, Baltimore, 1875.

This neat little book of poems consists of two parts. The first is "Cornelia," a romance of the war, in which, in tender and poetic strains, the gifted authoress expresses feelings that find an echo in many hearts. The second part consists of miscellaneous pieces, and are worthy of the mind and heart that gave them birth. The author of these poems lives near Vicksburg, Mississippi, and though the rhythmic flow of her sentences is not as smooth as that of Sir Walter Scott, yet it is evident that both drank from the same fountain of inspiration.

DON CARLOS has been accepted as a faithful servant of the church, and yet Alfonso has received the blessing of the Pope. Will the Pope's blessings decide the matter? If so, will he revoke one in favor of the other? If so, will not there be a mistake out, even if the Pope is infallible?

OUT of the twenty million inhabitants of Italy it is estimated that seventeen million are unable to read or write. Not a very favorable commentary on the former dominant faith of that land. The Vatican has not proved a blessing to Rome.

The Tilton-Beecher trial continued. Moulton several days on the witness stand. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and two sons, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sherman attend regularly. A storm on the 20th destroyed a number of bridges on the Central Pacific Railroad. Several snow sheds have caused loss of 20 lives. Gen. M. C. Butler's residence in Edgefield county, S. C., burned on the 20th. The incendiary confessed that a negro militia captain named Tennant hired him to do the deed. Tennant refused to be arrested and fired on the posse who returned fire, wounding two negroes mortally. Tennant fled. Dr. McLie, who visited the wounded negroes, was fired on twice on his return. Five persons were suffocated or killed on jumping from windows at a fire in a grocery in Brooklyn, the 20th inst. A number of ex-Confederate soldiers met in Atlanta, the 29th, to provide for widows and orphans of deceased Confederate soldiers and prepare a history of Georgia troops. Gen. J. E. Johnson elected president. A snow slide in the mountains of Nevada killed twenty-eight Chinese wood cutters. W. A. Weeks (colored), Assistant Secretary of State, was killed in New Orleans, the 23d, by George Paris, the colored tax assessor, in an altercation about a woman. This will be regarded by the *Inter-Ocean* as another evidence of the lawlessness of the Southern whites. St. Patrick's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, Vicar General James Hughes, pastor, with sacred emblems and imported music was destroyed by fire the morning of the 25th. Loss \$150,000. Insurance, \$75,000. The New Orleans *Bulletin* was sold, the 21st, to H. G. Vinton for \$10,000.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEW YORK boasts of a church sexton worth a million of dollars. SEVENTY THOUSAND copies of the new Presbyterian Hymnal have been sold.

THE *Christian Standard* claims that there have been 70,000 additions to the Disciples the past year.

MOODY and Sankey have commenced their labors at Sheffield, England, with usual tokens of success.

THE pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., last November immersed two persons in the river Jordan.

It is reported that Archbishop Manning's prospects for the cardinal hat are waning. His English policy does not meet favor in Rome.

THE French Baptist Church and the American Baptist Missionary Union have just completed a chapel in Paris, costing \$20,000.

SEVEN new churches in Boston have cost, it is said, over two millions of dollars. One—the new Trinity church—cost \$800,000. The gospel is being turned into a luxury.

It is said that Archbishop Manning is endeavoring to dispense with all music in his church—except the pure gregorian chants. When he banishes music he loses a power.

A NUMBER of the parishes of the Episcopal Church in Illinois are without pastors. The Methodist economy requires a pastor for every charge, and an appointment for every pastor.

A BIBLE-CLASS in the Second Baptist Church in Chicago subscribed one thousand dollars toward endowing a professorship in the Theological Seminary. Young men for action.

THE largest Methodist Church conference in India is that of Rohicuno, which reports 563 members and 426 probationers. In all that land Southern Methodism has no representative.

REV. EX-PRESIDENT CASWELL, of the Baptist Church in Chicago, in a letter warns his brethren that there is danger of disintegration if close communion is persistently enforced.

THE woman's crusade is yielding fruit. Though more New Year's visits were made, there was less wine drunk than usual. Many families withheld wine from the refreshment table on that day.

THE Church Missionary Society from Nazareth is preparing to establish a mission at Akka, a port on the Palestine coast, known as ancient Ptolemais. The gospel is going out from its ancient centres.

A MISSIONARY laboring for the Baptist Home Mission in the grasshopper region pledged his salary to buy food for the hungry around him, and went on short rations himself. "I was hungry and ye fed me."

THE *Lutheran Observer* says that sixteen thousand seven hundred Catholics in the old province of Prussia have become Protestants the past year. While Catholicism is active abroad, it is dying out in its old centres.

ONLY twenty members of the Seventh-day Baptists in England observe the seventh day, and the body is fast declining. If the gospel is confined to this connection, its prospects for universal spread are not encouraging.

THE Chief of Police of Newark, New Jersey, says the enforcement of the law suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday has been followed by a decrease of crime. It would be well if other cities would try the experiment.

THERE are now twenty-six synagogues in New York. Thirty-two years ago there were but four. The right of conscience has attracted this long persecuted people to our shores. They add to our wealth. May not the hour be approaching when the kindness of Christian love will lift the veil from their eyes?

PASSING EVENTS.

Two millions of dollars were invested last year in new buildings in Louisville, Ky. Cattle-raising is decreasing, and the vineyard interests of California are advancing. The British Government has sanctioned a scientific survey of the Asiatic coast from Siam to Beloochistan. The paupers of San Francisco cost the city 143 cents per day. Cheap paupers. About 630,000 pounds of mule and donkey flesh have been consumed in Paris during three months of last year. Of forty-two millions of passengers carried over the railroads of Massachusetts during the last twelve months, only one person has been killed and seven wounded. They run fast, too. A solid ledge at Danbury, N. H. We learn from Dr. Carter Blake that the lakes in the northeast of Iceland are surrounded by mountains of pure sulphur. In the departments of Calvados and Auvergne, France, about 240,000 women are engaged in the manufacture of lace. A farm in California, containing 20,000 acres, has been rented for an annual rental of \$40,000. The new State capitol in Albany, N. Y., has cost \$6,000,000 on one story alone, and the commissioners want \$2,000,000 to finish it and \$3,000,000 for finishing and decorations. Republican simplicity is becoming more magnificent than royal splendor. A new military survey shows that Russia extends over 400,227 geographical square miles, or one-sixth of the inhabited globe. The Japanese Government is debating the wisdom of establishing a representative assembly. When a fire breaks out in Constantinople a half dozen men run with a good-sized garden-pump on their shoulders to put it out. A society for the suppression of obscene literature has been formed in Boston. The breakage of a new dam at Heydenville, Mass., is attributed to faulty work, resulting from the criminal stinginess of the proprietors. Though defeated, his friends say that Gen. Butler "takes things easy." That's just what people said about him when he was in command in New Orleans. It is said that at Chicago the prices of staples have reached anti-war prices. As a proof of people's forgetfulness, it is stated that tons of postal cards reach the dead letter office, the message being written and no address placed on the other side. An advertisement for a lady copyist in Chicago, the other day, brought 250 applications. Many wept when their hope of that slender support was cut off. A Cincinnati paper tells of certain roughs at Wilmington, Ohio, who took the keys from the superintendent of the workhouse and locked him up. Wonder if the *Inter-Ocean* is aware there are roughs in the North. Sir Charles Lyell, the English Geologist, is recovering from injuries caused by falling down stairs. Another attempt to abduct a child occurred in Philadelphia December 29. The scamps were pursued so closely that they dropped the child, after carrying it two miles. Tom Thumb is said to be worth \$300,000. Encouraging to little people. A Miss Moore, of Cincinnati, while skating backward, followed by an escort, passed into an opening in the ice which had been cut that day, and was drowned. In the Pennsylvania coal mines wages were reduced 25 per cent. on New Year's day. Not a happy new year to the poor of that climate. The city of New York owes \$180,000,000, and levies a tax of \$9,000,000 to pay the interest. A Boston milkman keeps a can in his cart containing something stronger than water. By mistake he filled it up with milk, and his customers did not like the milk-punch it made because it was so weak. Much suffering is reported in Northern papers owing to the intense cold and scarcity of work. Immigration, in 1874, through New York ports up 146,637, against 216,818 in 1873. Five thousand colored people of South Carolina petition Congress to make up their loss occasioned by the failure of the Freedmen's Bank. They thought the bank was guaranteed by the government. Some of their dear friends did it—not the Southern people. The city of Milan proposes to erect a bronze statue of Napoleon III. The apple crop of Connecticut is valued at \$2,000,000. In the coming United States Senate there will be one colored man—Bruce, of Mississippi. A hundred volcanoes in California have been resting a long time, but may wake up any time of day. The fire losses of New England last year amounted to \$10,714,935.

NEWS ITEMS.

TEXAS.—Bonner's flouring mill, two miles from Austin, was burned the night of the 20th; loss, \$17,000; insurance on two-thirds. Two mounted inspectors of customs had a desperate fight with four cattle thieves, headed by Pancho Lopez. The thieves ran; the leader supposed to be wounded. Calvert had another fire on the 24th; loss, \$6000. A German shoemaker was poisoned at Brenham on the 24th with strychnine administered in whiskey by two negroes. He died in fifteen minutes after taking it, but was able to make a dying statement. One of the negroes was arrested, and has made a clear confession. On the 24th, a fire in Marshall destroyed property to the amount of \$19,000. Over one hundred stolen hides were traced from Brownsville into Matamoros. The loser followed, but the authorities threw so many difficulties in his way that he was not permitted to examine the brands. An immigration society has been organized in Limestone county—J. B. Tyus, President. A man—name unknown—was run over near the Union Depot, Houston, by the Galveston train. His arm was amputated. Riley White (colored) was hung at Corsicana for the murder of a colored man named Tom Thompson. Four thousand people witnessed the execution.

WASHINGTON.—On the 10th, the President sent a message to Congress urging recommendations of the Secretary of War to strengthen sea-coast defences and increase the guns on fortifications. The Republican Central Committee has adopted resolutions to sustain the action of the President in the Louisiana affair, setting forth that, even if what was done was illegal, it was done without his knowledge. The Cabinet, with the exception of Fish, are unanimous that the Virginia affair should be pushed with Spain. Vessels of the Gulf Squadron have been ordered to Key West. A resolution was offered in the House by O'Brian, of Maryland, but objected to by Lynch, of Mississippi, asking the President for information respecting the use of military at Vicksburg. The Senate passed the fortification appropriation bill. The Committee on Civil Service reported adversely on bills to reduce the salary of the President. Pinelback's new credentials, instead of seating him, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senate Committee on Railroads has agreed to report against the Northern Pacific and all other subsidies except Tom Scott's Southern Pacific. The President recommends an appropriation to repair cravasses in Mississippi. Flannagan, of Texas, presented a memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of Houston, Texas, asking that place to be declared a port of entry for commerce. A bill was introduced in the House asking appropriations for the improvement of Galveston harbor. A bill authorizing another bridge at St. Louis passed. A motion by Butler to take up the civil rights bill was lost on two-thirds vote.

POLITICAL.—Daves is elected Senator from Massachusetts; McDonald from Indiana; Wallace from Pennsylvania; Kernon from New York; Bayard from Delaware. Christianity succeeds Chandler in the Senate from Michigan. Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, succeeds Stockton as Senator. Advice from Omaha say Paddock has been elected Senator. Gen. Francis M. Cockrell succeeds Carl Shurz as Senator from Missouri. Barnside is Senator from Rhode Island. Andrew Johnson goes to the Senate from Tennessee. The people at Vicksburg will recognize no one but Flannagan as sheriff until forced to do so by the military, and declare against any compromise looking to the reinstatement of Crosby. The Congressional Committee reached New Orleans the 21st. Counsel for either side submitted points of their cases, which conflict as to matter of fact. It is possible that justice may be done at last.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The ship Thorsby, for Bombay, is supposed to be lost, with 29 on board. A dispatch from Montevideo says: The Uruguayan Government has fallen. The rebels are in power. Varda is Provisional President. The resignation of Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party surprises his supporters. W. E. Foster, Marquis of Hastington, and Sir William Harcourt are mentioned as his successors. Indications favor Foster's election.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75

W. I. BARKER, General Agent

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

Amendment of the Senate of bill prohibiting sale of liquor within two miles of certain towns concurred in by the House. Bill amending charter of town of Victoria; passed. A bill prohibiting sale of liquor within two miles of Buena Vista and Honey Grove; passed. A bill making it a finable offence to use boisterous and indecent language in private houses or places; passed. A bill incorporating Austin College and its removal to some other point in the State; passed. A special message from the Governor presenting resolutions of Pennsylvania Legislature respecting Louisiana military interference, asking Legislature to strike hands with Pennsylvania, and sister States, in a protest against military interference and usurpation in State affairs. Resolutions of Hobby were taken up and amended, declaring the action of certain military officers unwarrantable and unconstitutional in expelling members of the Louisiana Legislature and also the sheriff of a county in Mississippi. The action of the President was denounced as inexcusable and unprecedented. The resolutions passed the Senate unanimously and were ordered sent to the President and Governor. A bill by Joseph, amending charter of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, providing that the road shall commence at Galveston, run northwesterly in the most direct and practicable route so as to intersect the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio road on the dividing ridge between the Brazos and San Bernard, thence to towns of Cameron, Belton, up Leon river, through Coryell, Hamilton and Comanche counties to Eastland county, forming a junction with the Texas Pacific; thence through border counties, Young Territory; thence in a Northwesterly direction over the most practical route to the Canadian river at some point between Pan Handle and the one hundred and second degree of longitude; thence up valley to State line; thence to Santa Fe, intersecting the Denver and Rio Grande Railway; with authority to construct a branch road to Lagrange and Bastrop. In the House, a bill incorporating Waxahachie tap road; passed. Bill regulating fees of district clerks, justices and other officers; passed in Committee of the Whole. Bill regulating Walker and Grimes county lines; passed. A bill was passed requiring the indebtedness of counties to be published the 31st of July and 31st of December. In the Senate, a bill passed providing for the appointment of sheriffs for unexpired term by district judges. Joint resolution from the House taken up by Senate, providing counsel to defend suit against certain officers of the House growing out of resistance to the installation of present government by Davis government; passed; and \$1,500 appropriated to pay lawyers' fees. Bill requesting members of Congress to use their influence in securing erection of United States court house and postoffice. Resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate Mexican border troubles and appropriating \$5,000 for expenses; passed. Russell, Ireland, Dwyer, Ellis and Friend appointed Senate Committee. House bill authorizing Waxahachie to aid in constructing tap road; passed. Bill authorizing Galveston county to appropriate road and bridge tax for 1871, 1872 and 1873 to pay bonded debt; passed. Joint resolution, calling a constitutional convention amended by inserting 90 instead of 120 delegates, also making it the duty of presiding judges of Senatorial districts to make returns; passed. In the Senate, bill to amend charter of Gulf City and Santa Fe Road was further amended to make it touch Chappel Hill, Brenham or Burton; amendment passed. Bill for constitutional convention was amended, providing that the election of the people shall vote for or against holding the convention, also amendment giving each Senatorial district three delegates, making 90. Joint resolution calling convention with amendment passed. Vote: 23 yeas to 3 nays. As it reads, election will be held first Monday in August; convention to meet in September. A bill passed to organize Tom Green county. Senate passed bill incorporating the Lake City Rail-

road. House adopted a bill authorizing compilation and publication of abstracts of land titles and the appointment of three sworn clerks to make the compilation. The joint resolution respecting Louisiana affairs taken up by the House amended so that the Texas Legislature unite with the Virginia Legislature in calling a convention of Governors on subject of Federal interference. Joint resolution passed. In the Senate, a bill to incorporate university at Georgetown taken up, amended by changing name from Texas to Southwestern University. Also a bill incorporating Corsicana and Palestine Railroad.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleedings within ten weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to go about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. WM. H. SPENCER. P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

THE TRUTHFUL TEST.

It requires no learned experts or scientific experiments to establish the fact that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the purest, but positively the strongest. If any housewife will make sweeter, lighter, and more digestible bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., with two teaspoonfuls of Dr. Price's Powder to one quart of flour than can be made with three teaspoonfuls of other kinds, is it not an incontestable proof of its purity and greater strength? Give them a fair trial, and also Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts. If they please you, recommend them to your neighbor, if not, return them and have your money refunded, and denounce the article as vile impositions. We have no fear of you doing this if you get Dr. Price's, and to be certain of this, buy them only in unbroken cans, as Dr. Price's Powder is sold by the manufacturers in no other way.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME HAS NOW BEEN before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY is an epitome of newspaper history. It is also regarded as an official register of circulations. This feature requires the closest scrutiny to prevent it from leading to abuses. The plan adopted by the publishers of the Directory, to secure correct and trustworthy reports, is rigid in its requirements and adhered to with impartiality. Successful publishers, who have something to gain by a comparison, are generally prompt, not only to send reports in conformity, but give Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co. such information as enables them to weed out unsubstantiated statements of pretenders in journalism. The popularity of the book, and the general confidence in its accuracy and good faith are attested by the immense body of advertisements it receives.

About Bitters.—At certain periods of life a tonic is a necessity; but there is danger in using stimulants that injure the organs of digestion while giving temporary relief. To obviate this, and present to the public a tonic free from ALCOHOLIC POISON, Dr. Greene prepared the DEBILITATED BITTERS, a pure and healthful tonic, and all kinds of complaints. Sold everywhere. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., Proprietors, 8 and 9 Colgate Place, New York. Jan 25-17-96

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEE advertisement of situation wanted as principal of academy or high school.

MERCHANTS and planters visiting Houston will do well to call at H. Scherfflin's machinery and agricultural implement establishment, Main street, Houston, Texas. A large stock of Avery's steel and cast plows, also cultivators, sweeps, and all kinds of plantation machinery, at factory prices (freights added), constantly on hand.

IN our issue of this week we present to the notice of our readers a GALVESTON LAW DIRECTORY. It will be found invaluable as a reference to parties in the interior who may have business to entrust to the legal fraternity. We contemplate adding to this list from week to week until it embraces the larger portion of the most reliable and staunch law firms in Galveston.

HATS and caps of the latest style and elegant finish, also magnificent furs and a fine assorted stock of children's caps, etc., at the establishment of those popular hatters, Messrs. Stapp & Weber, on Tremont street, second door north of Market street, Galveston. These gentlemen have a large and completely fitted up hat and cap manufactory connected with their establishment, where everything in the hat and cap line is turned out to perfection. Country orders solicited.

GALVESTON is justly celebrated for having as efficient and popular corps of dentists in its midst, as any other community in the South. Among the leading and best known in this profession, the name of Dr. W. S. Caruthers stands high as a gentleman of experience and liberality. His business was established in this city in 1859. By hospitality and liberality to patrons on every occasion, and close attention to business, Dr. Caruthers has attained an enviable reputation in his profession. His office is situated No. 153 Market street, corner 22d, Galveston.

AMONG the large number of well known house and sign painters in this city, Messrs. Hanson & Moore, invariably bear off the palm. We visited their establishment a few days since and were pleased with the artistic handiwork. Orders in this line entrusted to them at once receive prompt attention. Ornamental and fancy painting of every description, executed with dispatch. All kinds of painting and gilding on glass, flags and banners a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed on all occasions.

AMONG the many extensive and elegantly stocked establishments which Galveston has reason to be proud of, the popular jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., holds a conspicuous position. Those who have visited this well known house will agree with us when we assert that the magnificent array of precious stones, jewelry of all kinds, watches, statuary, clocks, silver ware and paintings, are unsurpassed by any other establishment of the kind in Galveston. Mr. Thompson informs us that he has marked his goods down to the lowest figure, in consideration that times are hard and money very scarce. This establishment is situated on the corner of Tremont and Market streets.

THE attention of our readers is respectfully called to the column headed GALVESTON LAW CARDS. The names of the following gentlemen will be found in the list: Spencer & Stewart, E. P. Albritton, Joseph & Kittrel, L. E. Trezevant, Hays & Harcourt, M. C. McLenore, F. Chas. Hume, C. B. Franklin, W. M. Jerdone, and Heber Stone. The above gentlemen are well known in commercial circles. Without exception all have attained enviable reputations for integrity and irreproachable business qualifications. Our friends in the interior, having business of any kind which they desire to entrust to the hands of any of the law fraternity of Galveston, will act wisely in making their selection from our list, as we are confident that promptness and satisfaction will be given in all business matters consigned to any of these gentlemen.

It was our privilege a few days since to visit the extensive and completely stocked establishment of J. W. Hebert, No. 231 Postoffice street, Galveston, and we take pleasure in asserting that we were happy to find there such a magnificent assortment of chronos, which are being sold at fabulously low figures. Mr. Hebert is well known for liberality and business enterprise. The clear-sightedness displayed by him in the selection of his large and varied stock of goods, deserves the approbation of the public. He has constantly on hand all kinds of looking glasses, gilt, rosewood and ornamental mouldings, oval and square frames, etc. His magnificent stock of wall paper and window shades is unsurpassed by that of any other establishment in the Southwest. We would respectfully call the special attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. Hebert has on hand a nicely assorted supply of imitation lace window shades, willow-ware and all kinds of wall brackets. Window cornices, etc., made to order, and satisfaction guaranteed.

YOUNG FOLKS, as well as those advanced in years, scarcely know how to pass the hours pleasantly by these long evenings. We would suggest that they call at MASON'S PARLOR BOOK STORE where games of amusement of every description can be procured at remarkable low figures. At this extensive and magnificently stocked book emporium, anything a person could desire in the line of literature or games for evening amusement, can be selected from a varied stock unsurpassed by any other retail house in this or any other city. Mr. Mason has among his category of games, the following, viz: Parcellus's Mansion of Happiness, Snapajlud, Convention Cards, Game of Birds, Zoo-Lo, Game of Authors, and Dickens's Christmas Pudding. Interesting and instructive reading on evening amusements on hand.

Our lady readers who may at any time need the latest and most stylish patterns of millinery goods, or desire pinking, stamping, braiding, French fluting or plain sewing done with neatness and dispatch, we take pleasure in commending to them the well known millinery establishment of Mrs. S. Dixon, No. 225 Postoffice street, Galveston.

In connection with the other departments of this establishment, Mrs. Dixon has on hand all kinds of old ladies' caps and bonnets, and makes this part of her business a specialty. Patterns of every description constantly on hand. Just received a magnificent assortment of spring styles of millinery, such as straw goods, hat scarfs, flowers, etc. Orders from the interior respectfully solicited. Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. We can safely say, in conclusion, that there are few establishments of the kind in our midst which can compare with it in point of completeness of stock.

For many years the name of Hamilton Blagge, Esq., has been well known among business men in our midst for integrity and business enterprise. Mr. Blagge's extensive Sewing Machine Warerooms are located in the Ballinger & Jack building, on Postoffice street, where sewing machines, extras, needles, thread, oil and oil cans, shuttles, screw drivers, and every variety of sewing machine trimmings can be found in charming variety, guaranteed to be equal in quality and durability, to any in the market. Mr. Blagge is agent for the new improved Florence sewing machine, which has gained a wide reputation. He is the sole agent for domestic paper fashions, which are elegant in design and faultless in fit. Our lady readers are respectfully invited to call at his establishment and examine these beautiful and stylish fashions. Our readers in the interior will please send for catalogues. Patterns mailed on receipt of price.

We casually dropped into the office of A. C. Garcia & Co., a few days since, and were glad to find that although a comparatively new firm, they are maintaining a deserved prominence among the produce commission houses of our city, from the mere fact that they evince considerable activity, energy and "go-ahead-iveness" in all their business transactions. These gentlemen lay claim to the first consignments ever received in this market from either St. Joseph, Mo., or Omaha, Nebraska, and state that the results have been so encouraging as to induce duplicate shipments of the products of those regions, which are now on the way. Any of our friends having produce to ship to this point will do well to give Messrs. Alfred C. Garcia & Co. the handling of their goods. This firm also makes a specialty of cordage, of which they have constantly on hand a large stock of the best make, viz: of the manufacture of Wm. Wall's Sons, New York. They are selling at cost prices, which they are enabled to do from the fact that they buy in large quantities and strictly for cash. Those interested in cordage would do well to communicate with Messrs. Alfred C. Garcia & Co. before buying elsewhere. See card.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has become so well known to the people of Texas as one of the finest and most comfortable roads on the continent to travel on, that it seems almost unnecessary that we should say aught in its praise. Yet we cannot ever get back from a trip over this line without saying something in praise of the management who always seem to be striving to make their patrons comfortable while traveling over their road. The track is always in the best possible condition and trains are at all times run at uniform speed. Pullman's finest Drawing Room Sleeping cars accompany all through passenger trains, and if you are going north or east, by making your wants known, you can go either via Hamilton or St. Louis. And for Kansas City, Denver, California, or any of the Northwestern States or Territories, it is much the best route we have from Texas. Their Dining Stations and Hours of Meals are all that a traveler could wish for, and in fact there seems to be nothing left undone to render a trip over this line pleasant. 31-1de31

Dr. W. BILLE, Physician Surgeon, and General Practitioner. Office: Cor. Center and Market streets, (over Mason's Book Store), entrance on Center street, Galveston. Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases, Ladies' and Children's Diseases. Jan 9-3m

Galveston Law Cards.

FRANK M. SPENCER. Wm. H. Stewart. SPENCER & STEWART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 120 Postoffice Street, Galveston. [Jan 20]

E. ALBRITTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Corner 22d and Postoffice Sts., Galveston, Texas. [Jan 20]

JOSEPH & KITTEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner 22d and Postoffice Sts., Galveston, Texas. [Jan 20]

L. E. TREZEVANT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Masonic Building, Galveston. [Jan 20]

Wm. Harry Hays. John J. Harcourt. HAYS & HARCOURT, LAWYERS, 115 Postoffice Street, Galveston, Texas. Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. [Jan 20]

M. C. McLEMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 13, Moody & Jemison Building, Galveston, Texas. [Jan 20]

F. CHARLES HUME, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ballinger & Jack's Building, Galveston, Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. [Jan 20]

C. B. FRANKLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Masonic Building, Galveston. [Jan 20]

W. M. JERDONE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 132 Strand, Galveston, Texas. [Jan 20]

HEBER STONE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Osterman Building, Strand, Galveston. [Jan 20]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. W. S. CARUTHERS, DENTIST, Office, 159 Market street, cor. 22d, Galveston. (Established in 1859.) Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas—An agreeable and safe substitute for Chloroform. [Jan 20-2m]

Mrs. S. DIXON, Milliner and Dressmaker, 225 Postoffice St., Galveston. Pinking, Stamping and Braiding. Old Ladies' Caps and Bonnets a specialty. Country orders solicited. Spring styles of Millinery already on hand. [Jan 20-2a]

HAMILTON BLAGGE, DEALER IN SEWING MACHINES AND EXTRAS; Thread, Oil, Oil Cans, Shuttles, Bobbins, Sewing Machines and a variety of Sewing Machine Trimmings. Sole Agency for DOMESTIC PAPER FASHIONS, and agent for the new improved Florence Family Sewing Machine. Sign of the Gold Sewing Machine, Ballinger & Jack's Building, GALVESTON. [Jan 20-3m]

J. W. HEBERT, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, LOOKING GLASSES, CHROMOS, Gilt, Rosewood & Ornamental Mouldings, OVAL AND SQUARE FRAMES. 427 Window Cornice, Ac., made to order. 231 Post Office St., GALVESTON. [Jan 20-3m]

HANSON & MOORE, House and Sign PAINTERS, 106 Twenty-Second Street, between Post Office and Market Streets, GALVESTON. [3 mos]

DAVID WHITE, J. M. KING, WHITE & KING, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STRAND, GALVESTON. Will advance on Bills Lading or Consignments in hand. [Jan 20-3m]

SENT FREE by postpaid—T. W. HOUSE, 375 CASH per copy to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address: The Beverly Company, Chicago. [Jan 20-3m]

Diamond Cigar STORE & MANUFACTORY, Corner Market and 22d Streets, GALVESTON. J. W. DIBRELL, Proprietor. The best and cheapest Cigars in the city. Country orders solicited. [Jan 20-3m]

S. CONRAD, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 61 Main Street, (Van Alstyne's Building) HOUSTON, TEXAS. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. [Jan 20-3m]

W. J. HUTCHINS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Cotton and Commission Merchant. Liberal advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties constantly on hand. [Jan 20-3m]

T. W. HOUSE, Banker, Commission Merchant And Wholesale Dealer in GROCERIES, 39 and 41 Main Street, GALVESTON, HOUSTON, TEXAS. [3m]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a REGULAR GRADUATE, with an experience of ten years, a situation as Principal of an Academy or High School. Refers to Rev. M. H. Porter, County Superintendent of Burleson County, Caldwell, Texas; R. D. McClellan, County Superintendent of Lee County, Giddings, Tex.; Rev. H. A. Graves, Helena, Tex.; Dr. M. B. Franklin, Dallas, Tex. Address: E. G. BANKS, [Jan 20-1m] Caldwell, Burleson Co., Tex.

What some EMINENT MEN think of ST. NICHOLAS.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says: "It is little to say of this magazine that it is the best child's periodical in the world, and I think the editor has great reason to congratulate herself upon it." BAYARD TAYLOR writes: "The typography, illustrations, and general arrangement are wholly admirable and delightful." Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., in the Sunday School Times, gives a clergyman's view: "I am ready to say that a cleaner, purer, more trustworthily periodical for children cannot be named. The best writers are engaged upon it. It is printed beautifully, and illustrated in the highest style of art. I know the proprietors, and if ever a noble purpose was cherished by any public people, it is found here. The magazine does not claim to be religious, but it is on the side of all that is true and good, from beginning to end." Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, the Literary Editor of the Philadelphia Press, says: "St. NICHOLAS, I tell you in private, as I have told my readers in public, is the very best magazine for young people that I have ever seen. It is far more dignified, I think, to edit a periodical of this class than one intended for adults, and Mrs. Dodge deserves unlimited praise for the judicious manner in which she has executed her task. I have found heaps of things in ST. NICHOLAS which I had forgotten, had imperfectly known, or had been wholly ignorant of. So I, too, sit at the feet of Gamaliel!" EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN says: "Without and within it is a household charm, and certainly surpasses any Children's Year Book, English or American, that I have ever seen."

CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER writes: "Never before, I think, has so much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children, and I will not resist the hearty impulse to say to you that you have made the best magazine for children of all ages that I have ever seen. I cannot see how it can be made any better, and if the children don't like it, I think it is time to begin to change the kind of children in this country." The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS is \$3.00 a year. Volume I, elegantly bound in red and gold, \$4.00; with gilt sides and gilt edges, \$5.00. One year's subscription and volume one, bound, \$5.00. Postage on all the above prepaid by us. For sale and subscriptions received by all NEWSDEALERS and BOOKSELLERS.

Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, N. Y. 1875.

"A Voyage Down the Unknown River." In SCRIBNER for JANUARY we begin the thrilling narrative by MAJ. POWELL, of his voyage of discovery down the Canon of the Colorado—almost literally a voyage through the center of the earth. The cliffs towered sometimes more than a mile above the heads of the travelers, involving them in gloom, and hiding from their sight the dangers toward which they were hurried by the impetuous torrent. The narrative is enlivened by charming bits of description of the gentler and more beautiful phases of nature, which were strangely mingled with these weird and awful scenes. A part of the expedition, refusing to go forward upon what seemed an insane journey, turned aside and met death in the wilderness. The illustrations will be marvels of engraving, the finest we have ever produced. We shall shortly begin a series entitled: "A Farmer's Vacation in Europe,"

By Col. GEO. E. WARING, of Ogden Farm, near Newport, R. I., which will deal in a practical and picturesque way with the industries and peculiarities of the quaint peoples of Holland, Normandy, and the Channel Islands. These papers will also be fully illustrated.

"The Story of Sevenoaks," The principal serial story of the year, which begins in the January issue, as written by Dr. HOLLAND, the conductor of The Monthly. For twenty years the American public have been appreciatively familiar with his work, and the fact renders unnecessary any word of commendation from the publishers. They may say, however, that the new story will be quite unique among his productions, in its material and handling.

In the extensive field of illustrated material, now in course of preparation, which, it is expected, will be published during the coming year, are occasional brilliant papers on French Life and Literature, by ALBERT RIBBES; articles of travel in Europe, Asia and America, by competent hands; descriptive papers on Chicago, Richmond, Baltimore, San Francisco, and other cities; sketches of curious phases of vegetation, etc., etc.

In Poetry, Short Stories and Sketches, Biography, Reminiscence and Essays, the publishers expect to preserve their former high standard. Every effort will be made to keep the magazine fresh, bright, high-toned and companionable.

OUR SPECIAL OFFERS.

We offer the eight volumes of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, bound in cloth, sent charges paid, with one year's subscription, for \$30. The eight volumes, in extra heavy style, marbled sides and marbled edges, and a subscription, for \$25, charges paid. The subscription price of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is \$2 a year. SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY and ST. NICHOLAS, \$7, postage paid.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y. Jan 20-2t

Christian Advocate

ISAAC G. JOHN, EDITOR. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75.

Why Business is Dull.

That it is dull and promises to continue so is generally admitted. It is true that the crops are large and the prices of some articles of food are quoted much lower in the wholesale markets than a year ago.

As for the rest, it explains nothing to say that public confidence is wanting. Why is it wanting? Not assuredly on account of the Jay Cooke panic twelve months ago.

The Lee Memorial Monument.

The latest news from the Lee Memorial Association is that Prof. Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor, has procured from Vermont a block of pure white marble, from which he is now fashioning a recumbent figure of Gen. Lee.

This monument when surmounted with such a fine work of art, will be a lasting memorial to one of Virginia's noblest sons and patriots. The members of this Association are gentlemen well and favorably known by the entire community.

ables every person to aid in the erection of a lasting monument to his memory. Each subscriber will receive a certificate, signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association.

The old city of Troy had but one gate. Go round and round and round the city, and you could find no other. If you wanted to get in, there was but one way, and no other.

It is a fact that God's care is more evident in some instances of it than in others to the dim and often bewildered vision of humanity.

Obituaries.

DIED, at Wallis Point, Texas, Jan. 8, 1875, Willis Edwin, son of Rev. T. W. and Martha A. Rogers. Our dear little Eddie was a sufferer all his life of scrofula, of which he died.

YEAGER.—Virginia Bell, daughter of W. N. and Elizabeth Yeager, was born July 30, 1870, in Fannin county, Texas, and died July 25, 1874, aged three years, eleven months and twenty-five days.

GILL.—Bro. John M. Gill died, at his residence in Cherokee county, Texas, Dec. 20, 1873, in the 71st year of his age.

He had been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since 1862. He did all he could to support the church and all her institutions. He told his daughter, (Sister Mollie) when his end was night, that he did not fear death!

WILLIAMS.—How startling and sad is the announcement of the death of a beautiful child! How often has the wisdom and goodness of the Creator been brought in question before the tribunal of human thought at the contemplation of such dispensations of Providence!

This monument when surmounted with such a fine work of art, will be a lasting memorial to one of Virginia's noblest sons and patriots. The members of this Association are gentlemen well and favorably known by the entire community.

ables every person to aid in the erection of a lasting monument to his memory. Each subscriber will receive a certificate, signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

Huntsville District. First Round. Anderson, January 29th and 31st. Bryan, at Rectory Chapel, February 5th and 7th.

Beaumont District. First Round. Jasper, at Walnut Run, February 6th and 7th. Newton, at Wilson's Chapel, February 13th and 14th.

Stephensville District. First Round. North Bosque, at Skipper's Chapel, 4th Sabbath in January.

San Antonio District. First Round. Kerrville, at Center Point, January 23d and 25th. Handera, at Bandera, January 26th and 28th.

Galveston District. First Round. Shearn's Chapel, at Houston, January 26th and 28th. Houston, at Harrisburg, February 6th and 8th.

Paris District. First Round. Clarksville, 3d Sun. in January, at Williams Chapel. Robyville, 4th Sun. in January, at Bethel.

Comanche District. First Round. Reevale, at Comanche Springs, January 23d and 25th. Fort Mason and Llano, at Llano, January 30th and 31st.

Jefferson District. First Round. Mt. Pleasant, at Mt. Pleasant, 3d Sabbath in January.

Marshall District. First Round. Knoxville, at Trompe, 3d Sabbath in January.

Belton District. First Round. Deer Creek, at Union Academy, 2d Sabbath in January.

Corpus Christi District. First Round. Helena, at Helena, January 30th and 31st.

Chappell Hill District. First Round. Bellville, at Sempronis, January 23d and 25th.

San Marcos District. First Round. Seguin, at Seguin, 2d Sabbath in January.

Weatherford District.

Alvardo, at Centerpoint, 4th Sabbath in January. Cartersville, at Veal sta., 4th Sabbath in January.

Waxahachie District. First Round. Chatfield, at Rice, Jan. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Sulphur Springs District. First Round. Winothoro, at Winothoro, 4th Sunday in January.

San Antonio District. First Round. Kerrville, at Center Point, January 23d and 25th.

Galveston District. First Round. Shearn's Chapel, at Houston, January 26th and 28th.

Paris District. First Round. Clarksville, 3d Sun. in January, at Williams Chapel.

Comanche District. First Round. Reevale, at Comanche Springs, January 23d and 25th.

Jefferson District. First Round. Mt. Pleasant, at Mt. Pleasant, 3d Sabbath in January.

Marshall District. First Round. Knoxville, at Trompe, 3d Sabbath in January.

Belton District. First Round. Deer Creek, at Union Academy, 2d Sabbath in January.

Corpus Christi District. First Round. Helena, at Helena, January 30th and 31st.

Chappell Hill District. First Round. Bellville, at Sempronis, January 23d and 25th.

San Marcos District. First Round. Seguin, at Seguin, 2d Sabbath in January.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Nearly all diseases originate from indigestion and torpidity of the Liver.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of all kinds and sizes. Established in 1857.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF JESUS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75

Scientific and Sanitary.

DIARRHOEA.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman presents the following remedy for diarrhoea, which he never knew to fail in the past twenty-five years of its use in his family: It is simply a dose of laudanum and oil, a tablespoonful of castor-oil with twenty drops of laudanum in it. The laudanum acts as an astringent, and the oil heats and carries off the effects of the disease.

CURE FOR CROUP.—When the symptoms appear, immediately fold a towel, dip it in cold water and apply it to the child's breast and throat; then wrap a blanket closely around him. Or, bathe feet well in warm water, at the same time rubbing the throat and breast with mutton tallow or goose grease; then envelope in a warm blanket. Either of these modes will check the disease till the arrival of a physician, and in many cases will of themselves effect a cure.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—"One who has tried it" communicates the following seasonable item about curing sore throats to the New York Herald: "Let each one of your half million readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents' worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap and sure remedy."

A LONG SLEEP.—A correspondent, writing from Paris, France, says, "A curious case of prolonged somnolence in an animal is at present interesting the medical fraternity here. The object is a spaniel dog which has been lying in an unbroken slumber since the 11th of last November. He fell asleep after a day of unusual excitement and fatigue, having been out hunting with his master, and all attempts to wake him have failed. He is nourished by means of enemata. This case has excited considerable attention from its being the first on record of such somnolence in an animal, though instances of the kind among human beings are by no means unknown."

A STRANGE STORY.—The Lancaster (O.) Gazette says: "Mrs. John Wachtel, an old resident of this city, some twelve years ago ran a needle in her breast, and failed to have it extracted, as it never occasioned her either pain or inconvenience. A few days since, however, she felt a strange pricking sensation in a portion on one of her feet, and upon examination found the point of a needle protruding from the excrescence. With but little trouble it was taken out, and it appears to be the same needle she lost in her breast a dozen years ago."

Farm and Garden.

TO KEEP PLOWS FROM RUST.—"A boy of fourteen," or any other person, does wrong to allow his plow to become so rusty that great labor is required to scour them. There is no help for it in that case but to scour with a piece of brick and sand and water, until the mould board is bright. But if, when the plow is done with, the mould board is covered with thick lime wash, or a good coating of tallow, and put into a dry place under cover, there will be no need to spend a whole day in scouring it when it is wanted for use again.

AMERICAN FARMERS.—An exchange says: "We hazard the assertion that no class of equal average means live so well as American farmers. One of these, possessing a farm and buildings worth \$10,000, will gather about him and enjoy more real comfort than could be obtained from the income of \$100,000 in New York. He may live in a more commodious dwelling than a metropolitan citizen having \$100,000 annual income. He may have his carriage and horses. His table may be supplied with everything fresh and in season. His labor is less wearisome than the toil of the counting-room or office, and he has more leisure."

FRUIT ALONG LINE FENCES.—The Court of Appeals of New York State has recently decided that a man has no right to the fruit growing on branches overhanging his land where the trunk of the tree stands wholly upon the land of his neighbor. But the law regards the overhanging branches as a nuisance, and they may be removed as such, or the owner of the land shaded may remove them, if he is careful not to commit any wanton or unnecessary destruction in so doing.

Household.

GOOD JOHNNY CAKE.—Beat up one egg with one-third of a cup of sugar, add one tablespoonful of melted butter, and one pint of sweet milk, two and a half cups of meal, half cup of flour, teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar and half teaspoonful of soda.

CRANBERRY ROLL.—Stew a quart of cranberries in sufficient water to keep them from burning. Make very sweet, strain and cool. Make a paste, and when the cranberries are cold spread it on the paste about an inch thick. Roll it, tie it close in a cloth; boil two hours and serve with a sweet sauce.

EARTHENWARE.—It is a good plan to put new earthenware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils, then cool it again. Browned earthenware, particularly, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Put some milk over the fire with a little essence of lemon; let it boil, then, having made a large cup of flour to a smooth paste with a little cold milk, stir it by degrees into the boiling milk; let it boil, stirring all the time until it is thick; then dip a bowl in cold water, pour the pudding in it, and let it cool a little before turning it out of the bowl; eat with butter and sauce, or milk and sugar. You will soon learn the quantity of milk to use.

CLEANING BOTTLES.—To avoid the dangers attendant on cleaning bottles with shot, M. Fordos advocates the use of clippings of iron wire. They are easily obtained, and clean the bottles quicker and better than lead does. The iron is attacked by oxygen, but the oxide does not cling to the glass and is easily removed by rinsing. In case where even the minute trace of iron left behind would be objectionable clippings of tin may be used.

HERE is a hint for housekeepers, and a very important one. Merely covering up a bed with blankets and counterpanes will no more protect it from dampness or keep it dry than a pane of glass will keep out light. The atmospheric moisture will penetrate all woven fabrics. Hence, the importance of keeping the beds in spare rooms regularly aired. Many a dear friend or welcome visitor has been sent to an untimey grave or afflicted for life with disease, by being put into a bed which had been permitted to stand unoccupied. Keep the spare beds, when not in use, free from all covering but a light spread.

Waste Basket.

- High time: a church clock.
—Even the laziest boy can catch a leek.
—What word is pronounced wrong, even by the best scholars? W-r-o-n-g.
—Fire is said to be a dissipated element, because it goes out almost every night.
—Don't tell an editor how to run a newspaper. Let the poor fool find it out himself.
—Virginia has passed a law to suppress games of chance. Marriages, however, will continue, as usual.
—The crow is not so bad a bird, after all. It never shows the white feather and never complains without cause.
—An impecunious young doctor candidly admitted that his profession was better than his practice.
—What is the longest word in the English language? Smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last letter.
—"Papa, are you growing taller all the time?" "No, my child, why do you ask?" "Cause the top of your head is poking through your hair."

A Brockport man dreamed recently that his aunt was dead, and the dream proved true. He tried the same game with his mother-in-law; but it didn't work worth a cent.

"I'm glad this coffee don't owe me anything," said Brown, a boarder, at the breakfast table. "Why?" asked Smith. "Because I don't believe it would ever settle."

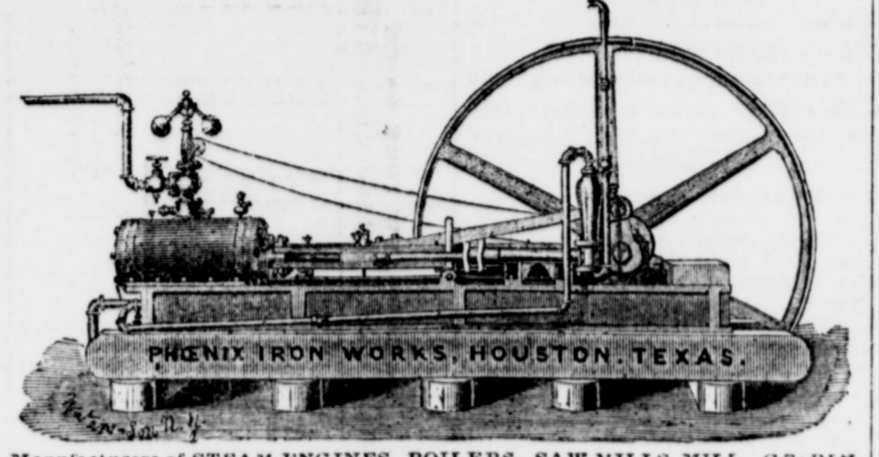
—Waiter:—"Gentlemen, will you be kind enough to make less noise? There is a gent in next box says 'o can't read.'" One of the gentlemen:—"Can't read, eh! He ought to be ashamed of himself! Tell him to go to the school-board!"

"Make you a coat, sir?" said a suspicious tailor to a suspected customer. "Oh! yes, sir; with the greatest pleasure. There, just stand in that position, please, and look right upon that notice while I take your measure." Customer reads the notice: "Terms cash."

—"You may retire," said Governor Moses to a colored waiter who was standing behind his chair in a South Carolina restaurant. "Senseless, sah," said Sam, "but I see 'sponsible for de spoons."

LINDELL HOTEL, WASHINGTON AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, ST. LOUIS. FELT, GRISWOLD, CLEMENT, & CO. PROPRIETORS.

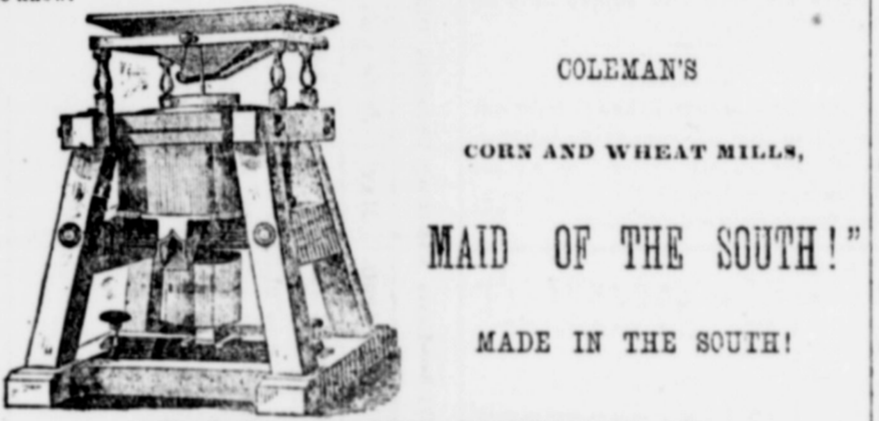
C. C. WIGGIN, D. C. SMITH, B. C. SIMSON. WIGGIN, SMITH & SIMPSON, ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, IRON FENCES AND BALCONIES A SPECIALTY.



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AN ACTIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY. Where we have no Agent, we will give ONE MACHINE FREE. ANY ONE WHO WILL SELL THREE. Send for Illustrated Price List.



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Church and School Bells. We have the largest stock of Machinery in the South. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122, 124 Strand, Galveston.

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OFFER THE BEST ROUTES FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, via Red River City, to all points in the NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Passengers have Choice of Routes via Vinita, Springfield, Missouri, and St. Louis, Sedalia and St. Louis, Hannibal and Chicago, Fort Scott and Kansas City.

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CONDENSED THROUGH TIME CARD To Points North and East, VIA THE HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R.R. AND CONNECTIONS:

Table with columns for destination, train name, and departure/arrival times. Destinations include Galveston, Houston, and various points in Texas and the South.

CHANGE OF TIME TO TAKE EFFECT FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1874. The Galveston, Houston and Henderson RAILROAD.

Three Daily Passenger Trains. Leave GALVESTON: 6:10 A.M., 11:30 A.M., 3:15 P.M. Arrive AT HOUSTON: 8:30 A.M., 1:40 P.M., 6:15 P.M.

On SUNDAYS, the Passenger Trains leave Galveston at 10:30 A.M.; leave Houston at 2 P.M. The 10:30 A.M. Train from Galveston connects at Harrisburg with the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway; connects at Houston with the Houston and Texas Central Railway.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 30, '75

Commercial

WEEKLY REVIEW.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, Friday Evening, Jan. 29, 1875.

Commercial circles during the week under review have remained extremely quiet, owing to a continuance of the adverse influences which have tended to keep trade matters in so despirited a condition for the past six weeks. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to mention that we refer to the peculiarly unfavorable condition of the weather, which, even as we write, is anything but promising. This subject of wet weather has become very monotonous of late, and in a commercial point of view very costly also. The evidences of stagnation are everywhere visible, and while we might say that there has been, perhaps, a little more stir, generally speaking, than during the previous week, such a statement might induce us to be called to account for instituting comparisons where comparisons become particularly invidious. Some might even go so far as to accuse us of "splitting hairs," and so we are satisfied to tie ourselves down to our original proposition, to the effect that the stagnation noticed for several weeks past has continued throughout the one now under review.

We are glad to see that some attention is being called to the fact that Texas farmers are too exclusive in the matter of crops. It is a deplorable fact that the larger portion of the breadstuffs used in our State is imported, whereas, on the contrary, we should be able not only to supply the home demand but in addition to yearly contribute a large surplus to meet the necessities of other regions less favored than our own. The suggestions contained in the following letter from the Superintendent of the Bureau of Immigration are very valuable and its timely advice we hope our more enterprising farmers will heed:

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, (Office of Superintendent), AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 28, 1875.

The large number of immigrants that have and will arrive in our State the present season, and the increase in that number that may be confidently looked for next fall and winter, to judge from the data now in this office, induce me to very respectfully and earnestly suggest to the farmers of every part of the State the propriety and necessity of cultivating a larger area of their lands in breadstuffs.

You justly claim that Texas has the finest soil and climate for the growth of corn and other cereals of any of the Southern or South-western States, and while this claim is indisputably true, your system of farming forces you to import very largely from other States corn, flour, and many other articles of food that you could and should produce. While the Western farmer, with a far less genial climate, plants and grows so as to not only supply his home demand, but exports largely meat, corn, flour and vegetables, your system of farming forces you to import all these articles that will grow as luxuriantly in your fields as it does in the fields of those who produce them.

It is a difficult matter to convince your brother farmer, in other States, that Texas is a good country to produce these necessary articles, while corn is worth from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and other articles of that class equally as dear, and to supply the demand large quantities have to be imported from other States, and in many instances the farmer himself is an importer of those articles.

Barring any unusual Providential interference in the course of the present year, your State will receive, during the coming fall and winter, the largest immigration of any State in the Union, in any one year.

To plant, so as to supply not only your own demand for these articles, but the increased demand caused by this influx of immigration, seems to be an imperative duty, and you should consult your own interest and the true prosperity of the State.

The near approach of the planting season, and the necessity for the growing of more corn and vegetables and other cereals, by the farmers of the State, have induced me to respectfully submit these suggestions for their consideration.

The press of the State is respectfully requested to publish these suggestions.

J. B. ROBERTSON, Supt. Bureau of Immigration.

Southern farmers, as a rule, have become so much prejudiced in favor of the results of cotton-planting as not to be easily persuaded into the belief that any other crop will produce any equally beneficial result. We are not advising a discontinuance of cotton-planting to any extent, but we do put forth our feeble protest against the absolute dependence which our farmers place in other sections to provide them with the necessities of life. In case of the failure of the crops of the sections upon which we depend—and this supposition is by no means without the range of possibility—would not the enhanced prices which we should have to pay for our flour, our corn, and our other breadstuffs cause the profits on cotton culture to dwindle as rapidly as mist before the sun? We venture to assert that our cotton crop is on an average marketed at very little over cost of production, if we take into consideration what the producer actually receives for his crop after the deduction of interest on advances, sales, commissions, loss in weights, and all the other trifles which, when taken together, give such an unhappy corroboration to the recklessness of the innocent abstraction table of our school days.

Had we space we should like to go systematically into the pros and cons of this question of exclusive crops, and to prove to our wide-awake farmers in figures the folly of the policy they have adopted and so long adhered to. Leaving aside the question of personal aggrandizement, the prosperity of the State requires that we should not pay tribute to other regions for articles which heaven has liberally given us the power to provide ourselves with. If, for example, the entire West—the wheat and corn growing region of our country—had been devastated as Kansas was this year by grasshoppers, drouth or any of the other causes which militate against successful harvests, what revenue would 500,000 or more bales cotton represent per capita for the extensive population of our State? Would 500,000 bales cotton supply us with enough corn at \$1 50 per bushel? with enough flour at \$12 per barrel? or with sufficient bacon at 20 cents per lb. (these figures in the event supposed would rather fall short of the mark than exceed it) to enable us to live in comfort, or even to live at all, until a new planting season should be ushered in? If, on the other hand, our cotton crop were a failure, would not our ability to pay the heavy profits at her producers' demand be sufficiently lessened to create want in our midst? A partial independence of outside influences in matters in which we can and should be independent is a policy which would be prolific of beneficial results to the farmer as an individual, as well as to the State as a whole. We hope that our few words of warning will be listened to and heeded as words of advice from the "farmer's friend" and the champions of the prosperity of our great and glorious State.

MONETARY.

In local money matters there is very little of interest to report. The business being done at our banks, as well in loans and discounts as in exchange, is small, and the money market can truthfully be said to share in the untoward depression which afflicts commercial circles. The banks show a commendable readiness in accommodating first-class business signatures, but are refusing all descriptions of long paper. The foreign advices are highly favorable. The Bank of England has lowered its minimum rate of discount to 3

per cent., and the open market rate is reported at 2 1/2 per cent., while at the same time money is obtainable at the Stock Exchange on government securities at 2 1/2 per cent., indicating that money is generally very plentiful on the other side. The weekly exhibit shows an increase in specie in the bank vaults of £231,000, and a proportion of reserve to liabilities of 50 per cent. against 47 1/2 per cent. last week. The week's increase in the Bank of France is at the same time reported by cable as 30,578,000 francs.

GOLD—Closed in New York at 113 to-day. The rate here closes at 113 buying, and 112 1/2 selling. There is little or nothing doing in this metal.

SILVER—Rates at the close are 106 1/2 @ 107 1/2 buying and selling.

EXCHANGE—Rates are steady and again higher. Commercial bills continue very scarce; demand for bankers' bills is still only moderate.

Table with columns: COMMERCIAL, BANKERS, and various financial instruments like Sterling 60 days, New York Sight Currency, etc.

FREIGHTS.

Table with columns: LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA NEW YORK, BREMEN, HAVRE, CORK FOR ORDERS, AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, etc.

COTTON.

We cannot do better than to refer our readers to the accompanying tables—the figures in which will speak for themselves, and paint the situation as vividly as any words of ours.

Table with columns: GALVESTON STATEMENT, Friday, Jan. 29, This Day, This Week, This Season, Last Season, etc.

Table with columns: GALVESTON COTTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 29, Net receipts, Excess of stock, Exports to Great Britain, etc.

Table with columns: GALVESTON COTTON MARKET, G. M. SALES, NET RECEIPTS, STOCK, etc.

Table with columns: CONSOLIDATED REPORT—7 DAYS, Receipts, Exports, Continent, Channel, Stock, etc.

Table with columns: PROCEDURE OF GALVESTON DAILY RECEIPTS, This Wk., This Yr., Last Yr., etc.

Table with columns: Memoranda of Exports Since Jan. 15, Jan. 23—Bk Warrior, Liverpool, etc.

Table with columns: NET RECEIPTS AT ALL U. S. PORTS, This Week, Last Week, etc.

Table with columns: COFFEE—NEW YORK SPOTS, DATE, ORIGIN, etc.

Table with columns: NEW YORK FUTURES—Basis Middling Uplands, Old Classification, etc.

Table with columns: OTHER DOMESTIC MARKETS, CHICAGO, BOSTON, etc.

Table with columns: LIVERPOOL SPOT MARKET, DATE, etc.

Table with columns: LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT, Sales, Total stock, etc.

Table with columns: LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT, Sales, Total stock, etc.

The closing quotations for arrivals at Liverpool were: December-January shipments, Orleans, basis Middling, nothing below Good Ordinary, 74d; February-March shipments, Uplands, basis Middling, nothing below Low Middling, 74d; March-April, delivery as above, 74d.

HAVER. The Cotton market at this port closes dull and easier at: Tres Ordinary (spot) 95 fcs. per 110 1/2 lbs; Low Middling (alloft) 94 fcs. per 110 1/2 lbs.

MANCHESTER. Jan. 29, 5 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics dull and tending down.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.

Bacon—Supply light; demand fair; prices steady. Clearsides, 12c; clear rib, 11c; shoulders 9 1/2; breakfast bacon 13c.

Bagging—Dull and unchanged. Domestic—heavy, 12c; yard; light, from store, 13 1/2 @ 14c; India, 11c. in bales.

Bran—Continues firm at \$1 70 @ \$1 75 per hundred weight.

Butter—Prices are steady at 25 @ 26c. for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Cheese—In large supply and very dull. Red Western \$3 00 @ \$3 50; Red Northern \$4 00 @ \$4 50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Stock large prices barely steady. Western nominal; Northern \$3 50 @ \$4 72.

Poultry—Receipts moderate and prices steady and unchanged. Chickens \$3 25 @ \$3 75 per doz. Turkeys quiet; small \$7 @ \$8 per doz. Geese firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 10 per doz; fine \$1 75 per doz.

Sugar—Dealers supply the demand at \$4 50 @ \$5.

Sugar—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 7c; prime 8c; choice 9 @ 10c; coffee C 11c; coffee B 11 1/2c; coffee A 12c; crushed and powdered 12 1/2 @ 13c; Demerara 11c.

Soap—In full supply. Olive 7c. for large lots. Ordinary orders filled at 7 1/2c. Tobacco—Supply ample and prices firm, with upward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for lbs, 70c; \$1; 11 inch extra fine, 65 @ 70c; 11 inch, fine, 60 @ 65c; 11 inch, fine medium, 55 @ 60c; 11 inch, good medium, 50 @ 55c; 11 inch, common sound, 44 @ 46c; twist, all grades, 50 @ 75c; smoking tobacco, 35 @ 50c; snuff, per dozen boxes, \$1 00 @ \$1 13; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$12 @ 100; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$25 @ 25c.

Cheese—Western factory 16 1/2 @ 17c; Northern cream none in market; but little doing.

Corn—Large supply; prices unchanged but easy, selling at 20 @ 20c. in round lots, and 25 @ 25c from store.

Corn Meal—Fair supply. Selling at \$5 00 @ \$5 25. Pearl meal \$5 50 per bl.; grits \$7 per barrel.

Crackers—In fair demand. Soda 5c; cream and ginger 11c.

Drugs—Acid Citric \$1 40; acetic 16c; tartaric 6c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 4c; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap. 10c; alcohol \$2; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3F, 10c; ammonia spirits arom. 45c arsenic common powdered 7c. Bismuth, suboxide, \$2 25. Blue Vitrol 15c. Borax refined 25c. Castic, lunar, pure \$1 15; Chloroform \$1 10. Copperas 3c. Calomel, English, \$2 75; American \$2; cream Tartar, pure, 45 @ 50c; grocery 25 @ 40c. Chloral hydrat 25 @ 25c. Morphine, sulph. \$6 25. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafetida 3c. Gum camphor 35c. Gum opium \$10. Hops (1873) 35 @ 40c. Quinine \$2 00.

Eggs—Dull, and lower. Country 39c; warranted 45c. per dozen.

Fish—Mackerel, barrels No. 2, \$12 50 @ \$13; half-barrels No. 1, \$7 50 @ \$8; No. 2, \$6 50 @ \$7; kits No. 1, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; No. 2, \$1 50 @ \$1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$2 15 @ 2 40 per keg; dried No. 1, 80 @ 90; No. 2, 60 @ 65c per box; codfish, quarter-boxes, \$2 @ 10; half-boxes \$3 50 @ \$3 75; 100 lb boxes 7 1/2c per pound.

Flour—Sales continue on a limited scale with prices about steady. Stocks are ample. Treble extra \$5 @ \$5 50; choice extra 0 @ \$5 50; choice family \$6 75 @ \$7 25; fancy brands \$8 @ \$9.

Fruit—Dried—Raisins: layers per box \$3 75 @ \$4; figs per lb 22 @ 23c; prunes per box French 17 @ 18c; currants, Zante, per pound \$4 @ 5c; apples per bbl, 7 @ 7 1/2; Dates 12c; almonds, soft 30 @ 40c; shell, 20 @ 25c; hard shell 23 @ 25c filberts 15 @ 20c; pecans 10 @ 11c; Brazil nuts 15 @ 18c.

Fruit—Fresh—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily 7 50 @ 8 00; Malaga \$6 @ 6 50 per box. Apples, supply large, no demand worth speaking of. Western, \$3 @ \$3 50. Northern, nominal. Oranges, Louisiana and Mexican, \$5 00 @ \$6 00 per barrel. Coconuts, per 100 \$8 50. Bananas \$2 00. Pineapples \$3 @ \$3 50. California Pears \$6 per box.

Glass Goods—Per dozen, in cases—Pickles per gallon, \$5 25 @ \$5 50; half-gallon \$3 65 @ \$3 75; quarts \$2 65 @ \$2 75; pints \$1 40 @ \$1 50.

Hams—Dull. Choice sugar-cured, 15 @ 15 1/2; 2d quality, 14 @ 14 1/2.

Hay—Is in ample supply and easy. Western, \$3 40 @ \$3 60 per ton, for choice Timothy. Northern \$2 @ \$2 24. Supply ample. Corn Fodder, Texas scarce at \$2 25 @ \$2 50 per 100 lbs.

Hides—Prices easier; market quiet. We quote, dry flint, selected 18 @ 18 1/2c, as they run, 17 1/2 @ 18c; wet salted, selected, 18 @ 18 1/2c; butcher's green, 7 @ 8c; dry extra 0 @ \$6 50; choice family \$6 75 @ \$7 25; fancy brands \$8 @ \$9.

Hardware—Prices are steady. Collins Kentucky light \$13; medium \$13 50; heavy \$15 50.

IRON—Per pound, common bar, 4 @ 6c; band, 6 @ 6 1/2c; hoop, 7 @ 7 1/2c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G., 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs, 6c; nail rods, 10c; axles, 8 @ 9c. horse-shoes, Burden Vign., \$7 25 @ \$7 50; mule-shoes, \$8 25 @ \$8 50.

CASTINGS—Hollow ware, etc., 6c; sad irons, 6c.

COFFEE-MILLS—Per dozen, Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50.

MEAT-CUTTERS—Per dozen, Woodruff's, No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$18.

HOES—Per dozen, planter A B No. 0, \$7; No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$8 50; H B No. 0, \$6 50; No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8.

CHAINS—Trace, per pair, 6 @ 10, 3, 65c; 6 @ 10, 2, 75c; 6 @ 10, 1, 85c; Ox, 12c per lb.

NAILS—Are steady. Quotations are as follows: 10d to 60d, \$4 00; \$3, \$4 25; 6d, \$4 50; 4d and 5d, \$4 75. Flooring, casing and boxing, 75c advance on above. Finishing \$1 advance.

Leather—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 42c per lb; do second quality 40c; do fair saddle skirting 44c; do oak harness leather 41c; do second grade do. 38c; do black bridle do. 50c; do fair bridle do. 55c.

Lard—Market amply supplied quiet and lower tierces, 15c; kegs, 16c.

Lumber.—The demand continues good and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality, \$21; dressed boards weatherboards, \$20 @ 25; flooring, \$25 @ \$25 @ 25; ceiling, \$20 @ 25; floor joists, \$25 @ 30; cypress lumber by the cargo, \$25 @ 30; oak, \$40; shingles, \$4 @ 5 by small lots; \$2 @ 3 50 by cargo lots.

Lime, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime, \$2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 50; cement, \$2 25 @ 2 75; plaster, Paris, \$4 00 @ \$5; laths, \$4 @ 4 50 per M.

Molasses.—Supply fair; demand good, prices unchanged; selling 60c, prime, and 65 for choice per gallon; barrels, half barrels 5c. advance, kegs 10c advance.

Oils.—Linsed, raw, 95; boiled, \$1 00. Lard, No. 1, \$1 00. W. S. \$1 15 Proctor & Gamble's, \$1 12 1/2. Turpentine, 45c. Kerosine, 24 @ 27c.

Oats—Quiet and easy. Western selling from store at \$0 @ \$0 80c per bushel. Texas, nominal. Job lots, \$0 @ \$0 20c per prime.

Onions.—In large supply and very dull. Red Western \$3 00 @ \$3 50; Red Northern \$4 00 @ \$4 50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Stock large prices barely steady. Western nominal; Northern \$3 50 @ \$4 72.

Poultry—Receipts moderate and prices steady and unchanged. Chickens \$3 25 @ \$3 75 per doz. Turkeys quiet; small \$7 @ \$8 per doz. Geese firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 10 per doz; fine \$1 75 per doz.

Sugar—Dealers supply the demand at \$4 50 @ \$5.

Sugar—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 7c; prime 8c; choice 9 @ 10c; coffee C 11c; coffee B 11 1/2c; coffee A 12c; crushed and powdered 12 1/2 @ 13c; Demerara 11c.

Soap—In full supply. Olive 7c. for large lots. Ordinary orders filled at 7 1/2c. Tobacco—Supply ample and prices firm, with upward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for lbs, 70c; \$1; 11 inch extra fine, 65 @ 70c; 11 inch, fine, 60 @ 65c; 11 inch, fine medium, 55 @ 60c; 11 inch, good medium, 50 @ 55c; 11 inch, common sound, 44 @ 46c; twist, all grades, 50 @ 75c; smoking tobacco, 35 @ 50c; snuff, per dozen boxes, \$1 00 @ \$1 13; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$12 @ 100; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$25 @ 25c.

Cheese—Western factory 16 1/2 @ 17c; Northern cream none in market; but little doing.

Corn—Large supply; prices unchanged but easy, selling at 20 @ 20c. in round lots, and 25 @ 25c from store.

Corn Meal—Fair supply. Selling at \$5 00 @ \$5 25. Pearl meal \$5 50 per bl.; grits \$7 per barrel.

Crackers—In fair demand. Soda 5c; cream and ginger 11c.

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When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with the preparation of Canisins India. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay express. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate. Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Diminished Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Swells at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels and Wasting of the Muscles, Address: GRADDOCK & CO., 103 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of his agent.

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