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

VOLUME XXII.

GALVESTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

NUMBER 39.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We want the address of every preacher in the five conferences. Presiding elders will please give this their attention.

Business letters should be addressed, Advocate Publishing Co.
 Articles refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers.

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

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

For reasons unnecessary to explain, these rules are inflexible.

Private letters to the editors should be marked "Personal."

Parties desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for card rates.

The address of Rev. W. G. Veal is Hutchins, Dallas county, Texas—not Waco.

PASSING EVENTS.

Tsaietn, son of Prince Chun, has been proclaimed Emperor of China. It is said that a nephew of Stonewall Jackson has recently married a daughter of Gen. McClellan. It is estimated that \$8,000,000 are sunk every year in this country in connection with the publication of newspapers. Marshal Serano is sixty-five years old. Alfred Thompson has been made a baronet. Count Von Arnim is permitted to walk every day with a policeman. The sugar crop of Cuba weighs 1,600,000,000 pounds. The condition of membership in the San Francisco milkmen's association is that one is to hold the can while the other milks. It is reported that eighty-two thousand lives have been lost in building the Panama railroad. As the thermometer in Minnesota is nearing zero, the people are talking about spring weather. Fred. Linder, of Cincinnati, bet five dollars that he could swallow a certain amount of liquor at one drink and won it, and then died. A bill-poster, the other night, posted patent medicine handbills all over the plate-glass windows of the Western Union Telegraph Office in Cincinnati. The telegraph men got mad about it. In Bridgeport, Mass., a few days ago, the son of a Mrs. Doran died, and as the mother took her last look at the little one in his coffin, she fell to the floor and expired. A veteran of the war of 1812 is an inmate of the Berk's county (Pa.) poor-house. Thus the grateful public provides for its servants. The improved lands of Georgia are valued at an average of \$3.50 per acre. The clergymen of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are out of humor with one of the newspapers because one of its compositors made it announce that they had held an "infernal" meeting instead of an "informal" meeting. There is a marked decrease in the quantity of wine taken into Paris this year, owing, it is supposed, to high duties. Cider has increased in quantity about eight times. A gang of begging impostors in London were recently broken up. The chief of the gang had in his possession thirty-four directories of London and suburbs, in which were 3000 names of persons with signs indicating the prospect of their giving anything. Each member is supposed to have made \$30 per week. Benevolent men do not feel encouraged by the development. Washington astronomers, a few nights ago, caught a glimpse of Eneki's comet. It was 182,000,000 miles from the earth, but seemed to be getting on comfortably. The women of the city of Lyons, last year, spent \$12,000,000 for silks and satins. The poor may starve these hard times, but fine clothes are a necessity of life some can not give up. Evans is to get \$25,000 for defending Beecher, whose friends have promised to pay it. The meaning of a clause in the tariff law came before the United States Circuit Court in New York, and it decided that a "Bologna sausage" meant a "dried sausage." That don't settle the question. People want to know what a Bologna sausage is made out of.

The Outlook.

Urgent Appeal to Southern Methodists.

DEAR BRETHREN—This appeal is to you. Stop long enough to read and consider. We were present at the meeting of the Board of Missions in Nashville, Jan. 27. Facts were developed there extremely painful to every lover of Christ and his Church amongst us. All the Conferences have been held but one. All the Treasurers of the Annual Conference Boards have reported except one or two. We therefore know the exact state of our finances. After paying what is already due to our devoted missionaries for services rendered the last Conference year, the Board will scarcely have money enough in the Treasury to pay them for the first quarter of the present year.

What shall be done for our missionaries? Must they suffer when we have plenty? Must they quit the field? Must the work be suspended? Shall the poor and the heathen be allowed to perish for want of the bread of life?

We appeal to our Presiding Elders. At your next quarterly-meetings make the support of missions the *live question* of your Quarterly Conferences. It is the duty of your preachers to lift two collections for missions during the year—one for foreign and another for domestic missions. Now, if we were not sorely pressed for money to prevent our brethren on missions from actual suffering, it would even then be the best policy—the best *financiering*—to take one of these collections in the early part of the Conference year.

We appeal to every preacher in charge. Put yourself in the place of one of these brethren for whom we plead. Suppose you were certain of only one quarter of your salary, and had to wait to an indefinite period for your second, third, and fourth? You would then feel exactly as our missionaries must feel with these facts now before them. We urge you, therefore, to present this subject to your people the first clear Sunday when most of them are present. If you can do no better, read this appeal to them, and comment and enlarge upon it. In our cities and large towns, the winter is the very best season to attend to every kind of Church-work, and especially is it the best time to raise money. This every pastor knows. Half the people are away in the summer.

Our Missionary Secretaries published an Appeal for Missions in the Christian Advocate of Jan. 16. It was read by one of our prompt young preachers on Saturday. On Monday he was ready to pay the full amount of his assessment into the hands of the Treasurer. There are hundreds of pastors in our Church who have wealthier congregations than he.

We appeal to our people. You profess to be the heirs of salvation—the great salvation purchased by the precious blood of Christ. Is not the contribution of five, ten, twenty, or even one hundred dollars, to the cause of Missions, within the month of February, simply a question of *willingness*, and not a question of *ability*? Answer to an enlightened conscience, and you will act at once.

Think of the self-sacrificing missionary in danger of being exposed almost to nakedness and hunger; think of the ignorant, and destitute, and heathen, who must have the gospel; imagine yourselves in their situation, and then remember the Golden rule, and we do not fear the result. What should hinder the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, or tarnish the honor of our Church, when the gold rightfully belongs to the Lord?

Send your collections, as soon as taken, to our Treasurer, Rev. A. H. Redford, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
 E. M. MARVIN,
 ROBT. A. YOUNG,
 JOHN S. BRANSFORD.

[We wish we could find words to give emphasis to the above appeal. Shall our missions be blighted in their early promise by the coldness of our zeal? We are far behind our sister churches in this work! Will we never take our place in the rank of the christian host moving on, in obedience to the Master's command, to the conquest of the

world? Will presiding elders, preachers in charge, and members of the church, listen to the appeal and heed it?—EDITOR.]

NORTHERN METHODISM.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church has twenty-seven universities and colleges, and sixty academies and seminaries. The estimated value of the property of these institutions is \$7,000,000, exclusive of the three theological seminaries at Boston, Mass.; Madison, N. J., and Evanston, Ill. The property in schools under the supervision of the church is \$2,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Advocate says: "Our church is prospering greatly in Sweden. The increase of membership the past year is 892. The contributions amounted, in gold, to \$1 per member. We have now twenty-two chapels, five of which were built the past year, and five more are now in course of erection. In eighty-two Sunday-schools there are 3,426 scholars, and the Sunday-school paper has more than 4,000 subscribers."

Mrs. VAN COTT's services in the First M. E. Church, Chicago, are proving very successful. Large audiences are in attendance and a number have been converted recently.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission in Mexico is established at twelve stations, five being in the capital, with an average attendance of nearly 400. A small beginning has also been made with day and Sunday-schools. Eleven native preachers aid the work, and English preaching is kept up at four places.

CATHOLIC.

MARTIN, Bishop of Paderborn, was dismissed from office by the Prussian Government, Jan. 5, the sentence says, on account of manifest violation of the church laws.

The Catholic theological seminary at Fulda has been closed by order of the government, the rector banished from Germany and all the ecclesiastical property of that diocese confiscated. The bishop of Paderborn has been placed in the fortified prison at Wesel.

Twenty-three bishops have issued a protest in behalf of the entire Roman Catholic Episcopate of Germany against such interference in the papal election as is implied in Bismarck's late circular dispatch.

Several hundred women at Guanajuato, Mexico, have declared that they have severed relations of daughter, sister and wife with those who sustained the action of Congress in expelling the Sisters of Charity.

An extreme Ritualist, the Rev. Alfred Newdegate, vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, Eng., has joined the Church of Rome.

MR. HENRY PETRE, a member of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England, for denying that the Pope is infallible, has been formally excommunicated from the church by Bishop Vaughn.

MR. LLOYD, the Welsh antiquary, not being able to accept the decrees and dogmas of the Vatican Council, has resigned the title of Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, which had been conferred upon him by the Pope.

A NUMBER of peasants in Russian Poland belonging to the United Greek Church having desired to enter the Roman Catholic Church, the bishop of Lublin announces in the Warsaw official paper that their request cannot be complied with. Bulls of Urban VIII., Benedict XIV. and Pius VII., as also government regulations, preclude United Greeks from adopting the Latin rite.

A NEW YORK letter says: "Eight additional magdalenae have taken the black veil at the House of the Good Shepherd. They left the altar with crowns of thorns on their heads, and will be required to rise half the year at a quarter to four, and the other half at a quarter past four; bedtime at nine. The only literary stimulus their minds will experience will be prayers, learning daily a sentence of scripture, the recitation of matins, and the listening at dinner to a lecture read from a book, and to a chapter from the rule. Solitary meditations, work and short recreations under supervision are to fill the rest of the time."

THE Cambridge University Union has passed a resolution, by a large majority, declaring that by his recent pamphlet on the Vatican decrees Mr. Gladstone has strengthened the political position of Great Britain and the cause of civil and national independence, and deserves the thanks of the country.

THE French Catholics continue to show their devotion by pilgrimages to the holy places which have become lately famous, and the fever has now spread to children. The two most famous now are Lourdes and Salette. There is a great strife between the parties having respective care of these shrines, but the patronage seems to be nearly equally divided. The Salette folks claim that the holy water which they have for sale will cure all sorts of disease, acute and chronic—such as lameness, blindness, heart complaint, etc., and stranger than this, there are people who believe them. In some instances, quite a number of poor families have parted with their last centime in order to possess a quart of the holy water of Salette.

THE Ultramontane Germania confirms the rumor that the Pope has issued a secret constitution making special provision for the election of his successor. The Cologne Gazette expresses the opinion that the election question will occasion a split in the Catholic ranks. There are symptoms that the Jesuit party is striving for victory by the abolition of the Conclave and the nomination of the successor of the Papal See by testamentary disposition of his predecessor. It is hinted that some of the bishops who submitted in 1870 will stick at this. Possibly they may insist on reform of the College of Cardinals.

OLD CATHOLIC.

THE Old Catholics have now in Prussia one Bishop Reinkens, and twenty-two priests.

EIGHT parishes with their seventeen churches and chapels in Baden, have fallen into the possession of the Old Catholics.

THE Old Catholic movement in Europe appears to keep its vitality, and in Switzerland its advocates evidently do not intend to spend all their strength in declaiming against Ultramontanism. In Bern, which is the political capital of the cantons, on the eleventh of December the faculty of Old Catholic theology had its formal inauguration with a memorable union of intellectual and festive celebration. The dignitaries of government, education and religion joined in the exercises, and the banquet and the torch-light procession in the evening brought the social elements into play. The old people said that never had there been such a thing among the scholars and now it remains to be seen how much solid encouragement the five professors then inaugurated will have in their work. They are men of conspicuous ability as well as learning, with Friedrich and Herzog at their head, and with nine students to begin with. So far as organized theological instruction is concerned, Switzerland takes the lead of Germany in this direction, and Bern is ahead of Bonn. It is worthy to note that the Rev. John Heykamp, nephew of the late Bishop of Diocesis, has been elected Archbishop of Utrecht in place of Archbishop Loos, who died last June, and thus the Jansenist branch of the Old Catholic movement is continued.

EPISCOPAL.

THERE are seventy-nine Episcopal churches, and 18,125 church members in Philadelphia.

THE Episcopal Convention of Illinois, which elected Dr. DeKoven of Racine, Wis., Bishop of Illinois last week, also censured the General Convention at New York for not confirming Dr. Seymour last fall.

THE Bishop of Winchester has started a noticeable movement, viz: The union of the Established Church with such non-conforming bodies as hold to the fundamental tenets of the orthodox belief.

In his annual address to his clergy the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol says that a bill for increasing the episcopate, and proposals for rubrical revision, will be introduced into Parliament next session. He does not think that the threatened active

promotion of disestablishment by the Ritualists will produce the slightest political effect.

THERE is much talk just now in England over the dis-establishment of the Anglican Church. What this means is little understood here. Rightly done, dis-establishment should be merely a disconnecting of the State patronage and the Church. The State has no right to confiscate Church property; but it has a right to withdraw State endowments if they are continuing. The Church of England, in spite of general belief to the contrary, is not a rich Church—although some of the churches are magnificent, and the incomes of some of the prelates inordinately large.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The Louisville Courier Journal, of Feb. 4, publishes a long statement made by the Rev. Stuart Robinson recently, relating to the recent conference between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church in America. The statement has peculiar value, as Dr. Robinson may be regarded as a representative of the Southern branch of the Church. He defends the Presbyterian Church South against the charge made that the conference failed of the main object because of the unwillingness of the Southern members to fulfill the conditions asked by the brethren of the Northern division.

UNIVERSALIST.

THE result of 103 years' labor by the Universalists in Philadelphia is three churches, the oldest of which is languishing and pastorless. The other two are not vigorous. The Methodist contrasts with this condition of things the growth of the M. E. Church in the same period, a growth of over 18,000 members, with 50 churches, and a flourishing book room property, valued at over \$100,000.

AT the installation of a Universalist minister in San Francisco, recently, prayers were offered by a Unitarian, the scriptures were read by a Jewish rabbi, an Independent Presbyterian offered the second prayer, the sermon was by a Congregationalist, and the charge to the pastor and addresses to the people by two Unitarian ministers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Second Adventists in Gloucester county, New Jersey, are holding a series of meetings, and have calculated pretty closely. They predict that the world will positively come to an end on April 19 next. One man has so much faith in the prediction that he has concluded not to work any more on the strength of it, and the people in some portions of the county are very much excited.

IN Calcutta for months past the conversions have averaged two each day. One Church there has a membership of about 200.

THE British Museum has a curious treatise in French on the holy sacrament, composed by King Edward VI, of England, in 1549, and written in his own hand.

FOR years more men than women were received into the Syrian Churches. Now more women than men profess Christ. How the gospel does break down exclusiveness and isolation.

BUDHIST priests were never so active as now, enforcing the observance of their Poya (Sabbath) days with all the rigor of the Christian Sabbath.

SEVENTY miles north of Sholapoor, a station of the American Board, a formerly notorious thief, named Mesuba, was imprisoned, and his conscience troubling him on getting his liberty, he visited the religious shrines in that region seeking peace. At last a native preacher told him of the Savior, and the troubled thief believed, with his household, and began to preach to his neighbors. When Rev. Mr. Park visited the village, Mesuba and four others were baptized.

AN educated Brahmin, Narasinga, has been baptized in Tripotoor, who lost his faith in Hinduism while at the Madras University, and a few years later, chancing to meet with the passage, "let not your heart be troubled," it proved the beginning of his Christian experience.

DR. TALMAGE, of Brooklyn, on a recent Sunday morning, referring to his discourse against the theater, remarked: "I have often aimed at the devil and missed him, but this time I think the shot has taken

effect, judging by the way in which he roars and bellows."

REV. DAVID THOMPSON, of Ohio, has been appointed interpreter to the United States Legation at Yedo. Mr. Thompson was one of the earliest missionaries in Japan, under the care of the Presbyterian Board.

THE average age of American ministers is found to be 64, which is four years more than the longevity of the next most favored class, ten years more than in other professions, and from 12 to 19 years above that of mechanics, artisans, miners, operatives, and the like.

BARNABAS ROOT, son of the king of Sherbo, Africa, and graduate of Knox College, Illinois, also of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been laboring, since he graduated last year, among the freedmen of the South, believing that the evangelization of Africa is chiefly to be hoped for through the agency of her people. He is now to be sent to the Mendi Mission, Africa, to carry to its perishing millions the bread of life.

A NUMBER of clergyman, Sunday-school workers, and others, propose a four months' trip to the Holy Land, starting about the middle of March, and visiting all points of interest en route. Robert Morris, LL. D., the Palestine explorer, will be in charge of the company.

TAYLOR HALL, at Racine College, Wis., was destroyed by fire last week, with the college library and apparatus, and many of the students had to flee from the building in their night clothes. Dr. De Koven's private library and effects were saved. The total loss is about \$60,000.

THE Norwegian Bible Society has during the past year circulated 4,785 Bibles and 4,831 New Testaments, the largest number ever issued by that Society in one year. The British Bible Society has, during the year 1874, published 14,852 Bibles and 24,868 New Testaments in the Norwegian language, of which, however, only 12,901 copies have been circulated in Norway.

MR. SPURGEON left London for the Continent on January 25, in search of health.

REV. A. B. EARLE closed his labors in Leavenworth Jan. 25. It is estimated that not less than five hundred have been converted.

THE revival meetings at St. Jose, Cal., under the ministrations of Rev. E. P. Hammond, have resulted in several hundred conversions in that city.

IN view of the long continued financial depression of the country, the Christian at Work calls upon the President to proclaim a day of fasting and prayer throughout the land.

An official visitor to Samoa says it is safe to say that there is not a single Samoan who has not accepted Christianity. In less than half a century the whole moral aspect of the islands has been changed.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has during the past year distributed two editions of the Finnish Bible, numbering 27,000 copies. Missionaries in other parts of Russia report the demand for Bibles to have exhausted an edition of 10,000 copies.

REV. O. GIBSON, of San Francisco, who is sometimes called the "Bishop of the Chinese in America," and who speaks after an experience of nearly a score of years labor among the people in China and America, says that no people in the world have better brain power than the Chinese.

THE conversion to Christianity of an important personage is recorded by the Hour Berlin correspondent. The individual in question is a Buddhist Lama priest, who is described as being only one step lower in rank and importance than the Grand Lama himself. The Bishop of Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia, effected the conversion.

WE are truly glad to be informed, by a Portsmouth correspondent that some eighty officers and seamen belonging to the Channel Fleet, joined by the resident chaplain at either Malta or Lisbon, met on Sunday, December 20, for prayer on shore, and resolved to offer mutual prayer each day from twelve to one. We commend our brave seamen, and their mid-day meeting to the sympathy and prayers of our readers.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, '75

ISAAC G. JOHN, EDITOR.

FROM N. O. ADVOCATE. ON THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Respectfully dedicated to Father and Mother David Ayers, of Galveston, Texas.

BY REV. PRESTON NASH.

I am almost o'er the journey; Times' broken hour-glass lies Just beside me in the pathway...

How sad! yet O how sacred! Is this meeting-place where Time Boas his hoary head in silence...

Here my feet are on the verdure Which an endless spring-time wears While my shadow faintly lingers...

I'm just pausing at the threshold Of a gate that's half ajar, And a few more finger touches...

I am looking at the glory That shines inside the gate, And it floods my soul in beauty...

I am listening to the music As the golden harp-strings thrill-Sweet, it steals in holy touches...

There are voices floating round me In whisperings soft and low: They are calling just like voices...

As if angels kissed my soul; And some unseen hands caress me, As if loved ones round me stole.

I shall wait but little longer, For the gate is opening wide; And the Master's voice is calling...

With the "blood-bought saints" I'll roam Like the loved ones gone before me, Cross the "boundary line" for home.

The Family Circle.

Little Nell and the Newsboy.

Robbie was the least mite of a boy, only seven years old, and small of his age. He lived way up stairs in a great tenement house...

One day Nell and her mother went down town in a Broadway stage. The little girl looked like a fairy in her black velvet hat and cloak...

"What makes you look sorry?" asked Nell. Before he could reply, Mrs. Barrett called the children, and explained that Robbie's mother was her very dear friend when she was a little girl...

Well, on went Nell and her mother very slowly, for the gay street was crowded with all kinds of vehicles; and often the driver had to wait for express wagons...

herself watching the policemen, with their blue coats and bright buttons, as they escorted ladies over the crossing; and the errand boys as they dodged between the horses...

"Oh, mother," exclaimed the child, "see that little, little boy, all alone on Broadway; shouldn't you think he'd get killed?"

"See, mamma," said Nell, pulling her mother's dress; "look out at him; he's got such a cunning face; isn't it a pity that he is ragged, and alone?"

"We must get out now, dear," replied Mrs. Barrett. She stopped the stage, and the little boy, in leaving the step, was struck by the pole of a carriage...

"Your money?" inquired Nell. "Yes, for mother's Christmas," replied the child, getting up; "I must go home and tell her; s'pose now we can't have anything better'n codfish, or liver?"

"Oh, mamma, you know my bank," said Nell. "Yes, dear."

"I'll give him all that; can't we find out where he lives?" "What is your name, my child?" asked Mrs. Barrett.

"Robbie Blake, Missis; and oh, if you would go and see mother; she goes out washing, and cries a good deal; and I did want to have a Christmas dinner for her."

"Here's somebody to see you," shouted the excited boy, rushing in, and swinging the door wide open. Mrs. Blake went forward to meet her visitors...

"Susan! can it be you?" she exclaimed, offering her visitor a chair, and sinking into a seat by her side. "Is it possible that I have ever seen you before?" said Mrs. Barrett.

"No wonder you don't know me. Don't you remember your playmate across the way, in the old happy days in the country?"

"You see my bank is full," explained Nell, "crammed full; and I am going to burst it open right off, and buy a whole winter suit for my newest doll; but I'd rather you'd have it, every cent."

"Oh, yes, mamma; I shall never care for my tea-set now."

"Then I will put the tea-set in the shop window and sell it to some one who may want it, and give you the dollar to buy shoes if you wish it."

"I would not stand it, Willie Bond. I'd just run away if I was in your place," said Dick Allen to a little boy who stood leaning on the gate...

"What makes you look sorry?" asked Nell. Before he could reply, Mrs. Barrett called the children...

Well, on went Nell and her mother very slowly, for the gay street was crowded with all kinds of vehicles; and often the driver had to wait for express wagons...

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The Little Bare Feet.

"Shall I buy you a tea-set today, Katy?" "Oh, yes, mamma, I am crazy for it; my dollar is in your purse; get me gold and white, or just plain white; tea-cups, tea-pots and plates!

"Maria's boy who used to live with your ma." "Maria's boy? oh, yes, I know," and she whispered to Miss Nell, who tended the store...

"She's sick," said Bobbie, half hiding his face, for he loved his mother—and she was very ill. "Give him some breakfast, please, Miss Nell; mamma would do it if she were here; see how he shivers with the cold."

"Mother, I can tell you some of Mr. H.'s sermon. He said, 'Tough not the unclean thing.'"

"That mother wished to know whether her dear little daughter understood the meaning of these words. So she replied: 'Then, my dear child, if Mr. H. said so, I hope you will take care in the future not to touch things that are dirty.'"

"What did he mean?" said the mother. "He meant sin," said the child; "and it is all the same as if Mr. H. had said, 'You must not tell lies, nor do what your mother forbids you to do, nor play on Sunday, nor be cross, nor do things that are bad or wrong.'"

"Why is Neptune like the man who searched for the philosopher's stone? Because he was a seeking what never existed."

"Love has a way of cheating itself consciously, like a child who plays at solitary hide-and-seek; it is pleased with assurances that it all the while disbelieves."

TERTULLIAN saith: "If thou endurest wrong for Christ's sake, He is a Revenger; if sorrow, He is a Comforter; if sickness, He is a Physician; if loss, He is a Restorer; if life, He is a Reviver."

It is not with spiritual roses as with material ones; in the latter, the thorns remain and the roses pass away; in the former, the thorns pass away and the roses stay.

THE foremen of the Cincinnati breweries get about \$10,000 per annum, which is more than a circuit judge gets.

FIGHT hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

with much emphasis. "Come, Willie, go with us, any way. Your father won't never know anything about it," coaxed the wicked boy.

Willie let go the gate, and straightening himself up, answered with much spirit, "No, I won't, and my father ain't mean, either. He don't know how to be mean. He don't let me go, because it ain't—it ain't best; and that's why, Dick Allen. I know my father loves me, and I'll mind him, too; so you needn't wait for me any longer; and Willie turned and left his tempter to himself. Dick joined the group of waiting boys, and pretty soon Willie heard a derisive shout of "Baby boy!" but his father, who had overheard all, thought him a "manly boy."

To tell the truth, Willie had been thinking some pretty hard things about his father before Dick came along, but it quite shocked him to hear such thoughts put into words. Perhaps if he had thought that God heard his thoughts quite as distinctly as he heard Dick's words, he would have been a little more careful about his thinking.

That anybody should call his father mean was more than Willie could stand. It aroused all his filial spirit at once. His good, noble father mean! Impossible. And then, too, that Dick should say his father didn't care much for him!

"I know my father loves me." Yes, Willie was sure of that. He had had too many proofs of it that doubted it. Why, who was it that cared for him night after night during his long sickness last winter? His loving father. Who bestowed benefits and kindnesses unnumbered upon him every day, but that same kind father? Yes, Willie knew his father loved him; and now that his mind was unbiased by resentment toward him, he could see things in their true light.

Hearing the sermon. A little girl used to go to church. She was only between four and five years of age—quite a little girl. But she listened to her minister. She knew that he would tell her good things, and she wanted to learn. Once when she reached home from church, she said to her mother:

"Mother, I can tell you some of Mr. H.'s sermon. He said, 'Tough not the unclean thing.'"

"That mother wished to know whether her dear little daughter understood the meaning of these words. So she replied: 'Then, my dear child, if Mr. H. said so, I hope you will take care in the future not to touch things that are dirty.'"

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TERTULLIAN saith: "If thou endurest wrong for Christ's sake, He is a Revenger; if sorrow, He is a Comforter; if sickness, He is a Physician; if loss, He is a Restorer; if life, He is a Reviver."

It is not with spiritual roses as with material ones; in the latter, the thorns remain and the roses pass away; in the former, the thorns pass away and the roses stay.

THE foremen of the Cincinnati breweries get about \$10,000 per annum, which is more than a circuit judge gets.

FIGHT hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, '75.

THE OLD COAT OF GRAY.

It lies there alone; it is rusted and faded. With a patch on the elbow, a hole in the side; But we think of the brave boy who wore it, and ever look on it with pleasure, and touch it with pride. A history clings to it; over and over, we see a proud youth hurried on to the fray. With his form like the oak, and his eye like the eagle's; How gallant he rode in the ranks of "The Gray!" It is rough, it is worn, it is tattered in places. But I love it the more for the story it bears— A story of courage in struggle with sorrow; And a heart that bore bravely its burden of cares; It is ragged and dusty, but ah! it was shining when he wore it. In his smile was as bright as the glad summer morning. When he sprang to his place in the ranks of "The Gray."

There's a rip in the sleeve, and the collar is tarnished. The buttons all gone, with their glitter and gold; 'Tis a thing of the past, and we reverently lay it away with the treasures and relics of old. As the gifts of love, solemn, sweet and outspoken, And cherished as leaves from a long vanished day. We will keep the old jacket for the sake of the loved one Who rode in the van in the ranks of "The Gray." Shot through with a bullet—right here in the shoulder. And down there the pocket is splintered and soiled. Ah, more! see the lining is strained and discolored: Yes—blood-drops the texture have stiffened and spoiled; It came when he rode at the head of the column. Charging down in the battle one deadliest day. When squadrons of foemen were broken and scattered. And victory rode with the ranks of "The Gray." Its memory is sweetness and sorrow mingled. To me it is precious—more precious than gold. In the rent and the shot-holes a volume is written. In the stains of the lining is agony told: That was twelve years ago, when in life's sunny morning, He rode with his comrades down into the fray. And the old coat he wore and the good sword he wielded. Were all that came back from the ranks of "The Gray."

Correspondence.

Design of Christian Baptism.

Faith of the Campbellite Church.

BY REV. WM. PRICE.

I have closed my chain of evidence as I find it in the most popular Campbellite works, proving that Mr. Campbell and his successors regard immersion as being the "New Birth," or regeneration. I now assume that they also teach that a moral fitness for heaven is obtainable in the water, or in the very act of immersion. Campbellites, with few exceptions, deny that they believe or teach baptismal regeneration. Judging from an orthodox standpoint, I am willing to grant that they are correct in denying the charge. If they teach regeneration, as all Christians do, the charge is correct, for it is patent to all who understand their creed that they do not teach the doctrine of the "New Birth," or regeneration, out of the water. Whatever they mean by the scriptural terms they use, it is obtainable in the water. The question at issue is this: do they teach regeneration by any means? If they do, water is the means, therefore the charge is correct; but if they do not teach regeneration in a biblical sense, the charge is untrue. My position is that they do not teach regeneration by the Holy Spirit at all. That which they claim to be regeneration is immersion—nothing more. I have read many volumes on Campbellism, but never found an author favoring regeneration as it is understood by all christendom. It is true that they teach that all transgressors in this gospel land are condemned and unfit for heaven, and it is equally true that they teach that a moral fitness for heaven must be obtained by means of immersion. It will be admitted by all who are acquainted with the teaching of Campbellites, that they ridicule the doctrine of justification by faith, regeneration by the Holy Spirit and the "witness of the Spirit." This being an irrefutable fact, I, therefore, conclude that they use Bible terms but deny their true signification; hence do not teach the Bible view of regeneration. Those who believe that spiritual regeneration is expressed or implied in the Campbellite theory are simply mistaken.

Mr. Campbell and his disciples teach no such thing. The proof already introduced, showing that the "New Birth," regeneration, conversion and immersion are (with them) synonymous terms is sufficient to demonstrate the fact. If the pulpit and press were to present Campbellism in its true light, its advocates would soon be forced to take a different position. They have done the truth injustice by trying to prove that Mr. Campbell and his successors teach BAPTISMAL REGENERATION. The irreligious part of the world naturally conclude that there is but little difference between Campbellites and Bible Christians as they all teach conversion, or regeneration, as a moral fitness for heaven. They do not consider the importance of the means by which the blessing is to be obtained. But few of them know that they (Campbellites) ignore the work which every child of God calls conversion. They blend the "New Birth," conversion, or regeneration, in the overt act of immersion. In this overt act the penitent believer is pardoned, "born again," converted, or regenerated (?). The work of regeneration is consummated by immersion (?). If the immersed subject is changed from nature to grace, who does the work? This is a touching question. If God does the work, He must effect it by water, the administrator; or by His Holy Spirit. They do not believe that there is any spiritual power in the physical act of dipping. They deny the personal agency of the Holy Spirit in and out of the water. Hence I conclude that immersion is their only hope of salvation. With this analysis of Campbellism, I maintain that they ought to teach (if they would be consistent) that immersion is not regeneration, nor for regeneration, but that it is the substitute—which they denominate the "New Birth," conversion, regeneration, etc. I allege, without fear of successful contradiction, that Mr. Campbell and his successors deny the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion, and attribute the saving power of Christ's blood to immersion. This is Campbellism in plain English. They (its advocates) may deny it; if they do, let them disprove what I affirm, or else hereafter be silent; if they cannot disprove what I allege, let them proclaim their doctrine upon the "house top" and then they will no longer befog the public mind. Their views are well known on baptismal remission, but the people generally know but little of their faith on regeneration. If you tell a Campbellite elder that his creed denies regeneration, he will dispute what you say and immediately quote certain texts to prove the faith of his church; and in doing this—with his interpretations—he would, were it possible, deceive the elect Christian. What do their prof texts amount to with their interpretations? Universalists and all other false teachers who make any pretensions to christianity quote scripture to prove their doctrine. If quoting scripture will prove Campbellism, Universalism, any other false doctrine may be proven on the same principle. A false interpretation of God's word gave rise to Campbellism, and it has been perpetuated in the same way. If they believe that the scriptures teach a divine change of heart, their interpretations teach the opposite. If they believe that immersion is the substitute for what the Church of God calls conversion, they deceive the people by teaching them that immersion is regeneration, or the "New Birth." If they would deny the doctrine of regeneration by the Holy Ghost, and at the same time admit that immersion is only the substitute, they would at once lift the veil which they have spread over the eyes of the people. It will be seen by the reader, if he will carefully examine the following testimony, that Mr. Campbell and his followers attribute a strange magical power to the water, but never admit that the Spirit of God regenerates any one. If Campbellites generally would endorse the doctrine of their founder and the leaders of the "Current Reformation," the question with respect to their faith would soon be settled as I have represented it. Campbellite teachers are great latitudinarians. They want latitude in regard to terms, so as to bring in immersion on every occasion and under all circumstances. If the world could be induced to embrace Campbellism, as we find it in Campbellite books (they ought to be good authority), the angels of the church would greatly trouble the waters in their soul-saving mission. In order to establish the above facts and proposition, I will proceed to give the testimony of Mr. Campbell. He says: "The question then is: Where shall we find Him (God in conversion)? Where shall we meet Him? Nowhere on earth but in His institutions. Where He records His

name,' there alone can He be found; for there alone has He promised to be found. I affirm then that the first institution in which we can meet with God is the institution for remission. And here it is worthy of notice, that the apostles, in all their speeches and replies to interrogatories, never commanded an enquirer to pray, read or sing as preliminary to His coming; but always commanded and proclaimed immersion as the first duty, or the first thing to be done, after a belief of testimony. Hence neither praying, singing, reading, repenting, sorrowing, resolving nor waiting to be better was the converting act. Immersion alone was the act of turning to God. Hence in the commission to convert the natives the only institution mentioned after proclaiming the gospel was the immersion of the believers as the divinely authorized way of carrying out and completing the work. And from the day of Pentecost to the final amen in the revelation of Jesus Christ, no person was said to be converted, or turn to God, until he was buried in and raised up out of the water."—Christian System, p. 209. Who can doubt the truth of my proposition with the above testimony before his eyes? The reader would do well to remember that Mr. Campbell is here speaking of conversion or a moral fitness for heaven. (I need not argue that no man can be saved in heaven without conversion.) With Mr. Campbell, no one can approach God and find Him by singing, praying, repenting, resolving, etc. Hence he asks: "Where shall we find Him?" He answers: "I affirm then that the first institution in which we can meet with God is the institution for remission." What is this institution "in which we can meet with God?" Mr. C. responds that it "is the institution for remission." What is this institution for remission? Mr. C. replies: "Immersion alone was the act of turning to God." Immersion alone! Hence I conclude that if immersion alone is the act of turning to God, the Holy Spirit has nothing to do in preparing the soul for heaven. Immersion, with Mr. Campbell, is "the converting act." Mr. C. in his Christian System, on page 208, says: "Conversion is, on all sides, understood to be a turning to God." Now he says: "No person was said to be converted, or turn to God, until he was buried in and raised up out of the water." Conversion then, with Mr. Campbell, is to be "buried in and raised up out of the water." In such a conversion as this there is nothing spiritual; it is all water. If there is any part of conversion spiritual or divine in Mr. C's theory I have not been able to find it. With him, immersion is the first duty "after a belief of testimony;" and also the "divinely authorized way of carrying out and completing the work." Mr. C., alluding to the apostle's times, says: "They saluted every one on his coming out of the water as saved, and recorded him as such."—Christian System, p. 209. Wonder how he found that out? No man can prove—if the production of the proof would save him from perdition—that the apostles ever saw any one immersed. And the idea of greeting immersed subjects, and regarding them as being saved, is perfectly preposterous. Such sophistical reasoning, however, suits many of his disciples. Salvation in the water is the prominent thought in the above quotation. If immersed believers meet God in the water and are saved, I ask in all candor how are they saved? I answer in the words of Mr. Campbell thus: They are "buried in and raised up out of the water." Being saved on Campbellite principles, I now ask, what is the nature of the change which they experience? I answer this question as follows: They went down into the water penitent believers, but condemned and fit subjects for the infernal regions, and were then partially dipped, then raised up in the water, and then led out on dry land, and at the moment of completing the work of immersion they are the same subjects in a moral sense; they experienced no spiritual change—only a change which must be attributed to water and not to God. And this change effected by immersion is what Mr. Campbell and his followers call a "change of state," or a moral qualification for heaven. This "change of state" for conversion is a fabulous conception of Campbellites. It is not only fabulous but also fanatical. It is remarkably strange that such an idea of conversion ever found a lodgment in the brain of Mr. Campbell and his successors, but it is no stranger than true. (To be Continued.)

A FARMER sent an order to a London tradesman for a clock. He said he should prefer one made by Tempus Fugit, as all the best clocks in the neighborhood had that name on them.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, '75

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEW YORK disburses \$7,000.00 in charity each year, and yet many suffer.

REV. MISS HAYNES, of Hallowell, has been officiating as chaplain in the Maine Senate.

BOSTON can now boast of a memorial hall, erected in honor of Thomas Paine.

DR. STRONG, who visited Palestine last year, says that the Turkish government has issued an edict for the destruction of the walls of Jerusalem.

THE building once occupied by the great school of Ignasius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, is now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association of Madrid. The world moves.

ZION'S HERALD having published a story of outrages, said to have been suffered by E. B. Otterman, at Atlanta, Ga., finds out that it has been hoaxed, and has the manliness to confess it.

A BAPTIST paper asks why Methodists and Presbyterians shut out from the communion thousands of baptized "young Christians." We don't do it. We welcome them whenever they come.

CHRISTIANITY now enjoys toleration in China. The protestant missionary finds the whole empire open. Many are now at work far in the interior. Our church should enlarge its work.

DIVORCES are rarities in England. There were only 215 divorces in 1873, out of 5,000,000 married couples. This looks a great deal better than the Indiana report.

THE Lord Chamberlain's order to close all theatres in London when indecent performances were encouraged might be copied with profit, by the municipal authorities of some cities in the Western world.

THE evangelical workers in Spain write hopefully of their work. Padre Lornas, well known to the people, has entered on the work as an evangelical preacher. His first sermon was heard by a congregation of 1,000 persons.

THE late Emperor of China was a precocious, if not a wise, individual. He ascended the throne at five years of age, was a father at thirteen, closed his career at nineteen, and left his empire no better off than he found it.

THE secular papers are commenting on the unclerical scramble of the clergymen for the post of chaplain of Massachusetts legislature. It was given to one whose good taste kept him out of this unseemly canvass.

AN examination of the factories of Massachusetts, by a properly appointed official, reveals the fact that 60,000 children of that State—"example for all other States"—are unable to read or write. Can't Wendall Phillips howl over their neglect a little while?

IT is reported that the Pope has written a letter to Don Carlos assuring him of his sympathy, but advising a cessation of the contest as Alfonso has vindicated the dignity of the church, and guaranteed the rights of the Catholic clergy. Don Carlos seems to rely on the former blessing of the Pope, and is resolved to fight it out on that line.

THE Spiritualists of Michigan have had a convention in which they rescind their former resolutions endorsing free love; but did not better the matter much when they declared themselves uncommitted on the question. A man undecided on the question of theft or of murder, would hold equivocal ground in the judgment of honest people.

ABOUT SWAPPING HATS.

There are few things more annoying—unless it is to find out on a rainy day, with a pressing engagement on hand, that the neighbor who borrowed your umbrella has forgotten to bring it home—to have somebody mistake your new hat for his old one. Hats look alike; but this thing of a man thinking his dilapidated beaver looked like one that is as yet guiltless of dust or wear is hard to believe. We remember reading a bishop's description of a scene in a railroad car where a big hat and an old one was left in the place of the new and nicely fitting silk stove-pipe he had so carefully chosen for his journey. Episcopal dignity came near giving way to a sense of gross injustice. We have had a new hat swapped off on several occasions, but never had a new one left in its place. This is the singular part of this business, and the item that makes it especially aggravating. There must be some sort of a hallucination that causes people almost invariably to make mistakes of this sort. We have set it down that no better proof of a man's integrity can be offered than a clear case of taking an old hat and leaving a new one. Swapping, even, would be a certificate of good character. Who can give it? The most annoying case of our rather large experience recently occurred: We had left the home of the good brother, whose hospitality we were enjoying, for a love-feast. It was a good meeting and we felt peaceful and forgiving at its close; but somebody had taken our new hat. How strange it is that a little thing—a hat for instance—will call a human heart from the contemplation of things heavenly and divine and change the current of peaceful, pious thoughts into a channel worldly and turbid. The "small foxes spoil the tender vine." The devil often overwhelms a saint with a shallow temptation. "Who's got my hat?" The pious emotions of the past hour passed off with that explosion. Our indignation seemed righteous as we looked with a feeling of profound repulsion on the evidence of that wretched mistake. Just then Bro. —, whose house we had left for the meeting, looked funny and said: "Why, Bro. —, you did it yourself; Mr. — was at my house when you started for love-feast, and left a few minutes afterward; but on going to the hat-rack found somebody had taken his hat, and said the swap was a good one, as he had got a new hat," and then his funny look ended in a hearty laugh. We have seldom felt more serious in our life. We have had new hats taken and old ones left on our hands so often that we confess to a sort of grim pleasure in every new evidence that we have been martyrs in this direction—and then there is such a comfort when things go wrong to blame somebody. But we had done it ourselves. We had nobody to blame but ourselves; we had to take to ourself the sentence we were so ready to pronounce upon another. We had swapped hats on Sunday. We had taken that other man's property. We had taken an old hat and left a new one. That made it hurt. If that other man had only done it, the affair would not have been half so bad; but to meet a loss and know you have nobody to blame but yourself is a case that opens no gleam of consolation. We made sundry resolutions: We would in future put our name, legibly written, in our hat. We would look at every hat in future before we covered our skull with it; and finally we decided that in all time to come we would, when things went wrong, keep cool till we were sure the one in fault was somebody else. That man brought back our new hat. Such an act of magnanimity ought to be put in the newspapers.

We leave it with our readers to make the application.

REV. JAMES PASCO, a Methodist missionary in Mexico, reports seventy-five baptisms of recent converts from Romanism.

DURING a recent visit to Shearn Chapel, Houston, we were present at the annual meeting of the Sunday-school Missionary Society. Their report showed that about one hundred and fifty dollars were raised last year, and they propose doing as well or better. Since then Washington street church, in the same city, have organized a Sunday-school Missionary Society, and will do their part. Bro. Nabors, of St. James, Galveston, informs us that he expects his Sunday-school Missionary Society to render liberal aid in raising the amount assessed his charge for missionary purposes this year. We will take pleasure in reporting other schools which have similar organizations. By such movements, two important ends are secured: The missionary cause receives valuable assistance, and the children are trained to systematic benevolence. Each child should be taught that it has a part to fill in the great work of human salvation.

AN Episcopal friend recently remarked, with an air of conscious superiority, that while the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Baptist denominations were divided into a number of distinct organizations, the Episcopal church had as yet remained united. He was reminded of the Reformed Episcopal church. He thought that would not amount to much. It was then suggested that probably the reason why the Episcopal church in the United States was so united, was that, like the State of Rhode Island, it was not large enough to divide. When it reaches the proportions attained by other denominations, it will be time to engage in that business.

SOME of the Northern Methodist church papers are disclaiming all responsibility for the utterances of Mr. Ives at that notable preachers' meeting at Boston. We have yet to see from the secular press a single commendation of his spirit or language. We hope Northern Methodism will repudiate his sentiments—not merely that confidence may be established between the two branches of Methodism, but that a reproach which has been cast on true religion may be removed.

GARRETT SMITH spent his lifetime pleading the cause of the negro, "but died and gave no sign" of his sympathy by leaving anything, toward their advancement, out of his large estate. G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, once a slave-holder, leaves out of his estate one hundred dollars to be distributed among the aged colored people of Savannah and Atlanta. There is more genuine interest in the well-being of the colored people felt by their former owners than by any other class of living men or women.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has recently returned from a trip around the world, and comes to the conclusion that if the money spent in keeping foreign ministers in the courts of princes, representing the interests of our country, was employed in sustaining the humble self-denying missionary, the interests of the nation and of civilization would be promoted.

THE African princes have a style of their own. Col. Long, who is attached to the Khedive's force now operating in the interior of Africa, lately visited Metesa, one of the most gorgeous of the native potentates, who humored him by the decapitation of thirty of his subjects. Each subsequent visit was duly dignified by beheading eight or ten more.

IT is said that the Marquis of Bute is seeking to prevent the establishment of a free library in the town of Cardiff, Wales. This is not remarkable inasmuch as the whole policy of the Catholic Church is to keep the people in ignorance unless they can control their education.

The students of Andover Theological Seminary have requested Rev. D. Steele to report his lecture on "What Congregationalism can appropriate from Methodism." We can supply our neighbors, and be none the poorer.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

On the 12th, the Senate passed the following bills: Bill to incorporate the Fairfield, Hillsboro and Cleburne Railroad Company. Bill to amend the charter of the Wichita and Dallas Railroad. It is authorized to build a narrow gauge. Bill creating the office of Assistant Attorney General. He is to be appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate and serves under the direction of the Attorney General. A bill authorizing DeWitt county to build a bridge over Sandy creek, and to tax people to pay for it. Bill authorizing a record of certified copies of land titles, and making certified copies of such record evidence in trials for titles. Bill to amend the act granting lands to encourage the building of manufactories, passed in 1863, so as to enable parties to obtain lands accruing under its provisions. Bill amending the penal code, fixing a fine of one thousand dollars for altering or destroying land marks, firing guns or pistols into dwellings, barns, stables or county jails, and one hundred dollars for altering or defacing sign boards. Bill amending general railroad bill, passed. In the House, a bill asking indemnification for such stock stolen on the frontier and carried in the direction of Fort Sill; also embracing all damages on the Mexican frontier, passed under suspension of the rules in view of the early adjournment of Congress. A bill incorporating the Rusk Transportation Company, and authorizing it to build a narrow gauge railway, and to receive sixteen sections per mile, passed. On the 15th, in the Senate, Ireland was elected President of the Senate until the return of Lieutenant-Governor Hubbard. A bill passed authorizing the payment of one thousand dollars for the capture of Reed, the mail robber, by Morris. An act passed amending an act better defining the marital rights. An act amending the stock law, taken up and passed under a suspension of the rules. A bill creating a Criminal District Court for Austin and Brenham. A bill for security of the Capitol passed. A bill authorizing the State Treasurer to employ an additional clerk, limiting the time of employment to six months, passed. A bill regulating evidence in suits concerning lands in certain cases passed. A bill incorporating the Austin Bridge Company passed. Also a bill in reference to bonds issued by Galveston to build five engine houses. A bill regulating time for holding District Court in the Fifteenth District, passed. A bill for the relief of J. A. Carroll, special Judge, passed. Also a bill regulating proceedings in County Courts. A bill incorporating the Alexander Institute, at Killgore, Gregg county, passed. In the House a resolution was adopted directing that the special committee on floating debt find the amount due supervisors of public schools previous to 1875, and the amount due persons for making repairs and building school houses, and that the Comptroller furnish statement of the amount of such floating debt. A bill regulating time of holding courts passed. In the Senate, on the 17th, a bill passed regulating public roads. A bill passed for the relief of the scholars census takers of 1871, 1872 and 1873. A resolution was adopted calling on the Governor for a statement of the total debt of the State; the amount of debt January 15th, 1874; the amount of bonds due, and when and to whom. A bill passed prohibiting sale of liquors near Mount Vernon High School, Titus county. A bill making an appropriation paying Richardson, Belo & Co for printing, for Educational Department in 1873, passed. The vote passing Russell's resolution concerning bonds, was reconsidered and the same referred to Finance Committee. On the 18th, in the Senate, bills to encourage settlements on the frontier; to provide for and to regulate the collection of fees by the Clerk of the Supreme Court; a bill prescribing the mode of proceeding in matters of probate. A bill to authorize the County Court of Collin, to issue bonds. A bill to incorporate the Dallas and Southwestern Railway Company, and to aid in the construction of said road. A bill supplementary to the act passed at this session incorporating the Wesleyan University. In the House, a memorial and bill providing that the administration of the estate of T. J. Chambers be remanded from Galveston to Falls county. In the House, a bill amending the law for the relief of railroads in debt to the State for loans out of the school money, providing that the roads not placed in running order shall not have the benefit of the law. A bill to incorporate the Red River and Rio Grande Railroad Company, passed. A bill amending the charter of the Austin

and Pacific Short Line Railway Company. On the 19th, in the Senate, the following bills passed: Senate bill to regulate and define the manner in which the sale of lands and personal property shall be advertised under execution or by order of sheriffs, constables or other officers. Senate bill to incorporate the San Antonio and Fredericksburg Narrow Gauge Railroad Company. Senate bill to regulate proceedings in District Courts to escheat to the State the lands heretofore acquired in this State by non-resident aliens, either by purchase, descent or otherwise. Senate bill to incorporate the Gulf, Austin and Northern Railroad Company, and to grant lands to aid in the construction thereof. House bill to amend section 1 of an act for the relief of railroad companies indebted to the State for loans from the special school fund. Senate bill to provide for the public printing. Dillard offered a substitute, which was adopted and passed. In the House a bill was passed authorizing cities and towns to levy a tax of a quarter of one per cent. for quarantine purposes.

NEWS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON.—The River appropriation bill, reported to the house, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, gives Galveston \$150,000; Red Fish bar, in Galveston Bay, \$10,200; Channeling Galveston Bay, \$200,000; and directs the Secretary of War to have the work done by contract, as speedily as possible. A clause in a bill providing artificial limbs for pensioners, was adopted by the House, repealing all laws that prohibit the payment of revolutionary or war of 1812 pensions, on account of disloyalty. The committee reported favorably on the Texas Pacific Railroad. It was recommitted. The House passed a bill, authorizing Eads of St. Louis, and his associates, to construct such jetties and other auxiliary work as create a wide and deep channel between the South-west Pass of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. They are to receive for constructing such work and obtaining a depth of thirty feet in the channel \$8,000,000; and \$150,000 per annum for twenty years while such depth is maintained. The Indian appropriation bill passed the Senate, also the West point appropriation bill. In the house, Ward, of Illinois, will offer the minority report for Brook's, as legal governor, as a substitute for the Poland majority report that Arkansas should be let alone. Commodore Reid is nominated Rear Admiral, and Capt. Hughes, Admiral. The majority report of the Committee on Elections favor the claims of Lawrence and Sheridan against the claims of Sypher and Dinch-back. The committee stand 6 to 5. The House under suspending rules, passed River and Harbor appropriation bill, including many items for the Southern States. The testimony taken by the Louisiana committee, was ordered to be printed for the use of the house. A bill regulating Chinese navigation, passed. A bill for the reorganization of the Departments of the Army, passed. The Army bill has passed the Senate. Hear, of the Louisiana special committee, made a report closing with resolutions: "That it is recommended to the House of Representatives in Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy the gross injustice, on the part of the military, in taking possession of its legislature, and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats." That Wm. P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the constitution of the State." This was the minority report. Foster, Phelps, Potter, and Marshall, unite in a majority report that there was no general intimidation in the State, but a fair and free election, which resulted in favor of Conservatives, who were deprived of the result by the wrongful actions of the Returning Board. Both reports condemn the Returning Board. A majority, and minority report are made by the Special Committee in the case of Alabama. The tariff bill, passed by the House, makes the tax on whisky to be hereafter manufactured, (not taxing stock on hand); 90 cents per gallon; cigars, \$6.00 per thousand; tobacco, 24 cents per pound; cigarettes, \$2.75 per thousand; on molasses, and sugar imported, an addition of 25 per cent. on present duties, and provides the 10 per cent. on manufactured goods, and provides that the increase on duties, shall not apply to goods actually on ship-board, on or before the 10th day of Feb. 1875; or goods in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act. The Colorado bill passed the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A man by the name of James McMahan, sup-

posed to be insane, jumped from the dome of the Capitol at Washington to the roof of the main building, a distance of 150 feet. A fire in Hartford Connecticut, the 12th, destroyed property to the amount of \$250,000. Ship Bunker Hill with 700 tons of sugar and a quantity of hemp burned in Manila bay the 3d; loss \$250,000. The railroads leading into Oswego, N. Y., are abandoned on account of severe storms. Navigation of North and East rivers, of New York, is seriously impeded by ice. Ice on Long Island sound compels steamers to take the outside route. Many vessels in the lower bay have been dragged to sea by the breaking of the ice. The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken steps to shut out the Baltimore and Ohio road from freight and passenger traffic on their Jersey lines. The quarrel between the roads involves freight and passenger traffic North and West, and indirectly South.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Kendall, the American theatre manager, killed himself by taking chloral. John Mitchell, candidate of the Irish Nationalists, has been elected to Parliament without opposition. It is reported Mitchell refuses to take the oath of allegiance and that the Home Rule members will refuse to support him as his policy differs from theirs. A meeting in Tipperary says if Mitchell is rejected they will again return him. A steamer for Gibraltar is lost with twenty-one persons. The Prince Imperial was seventh in his class at Woolwich, and first in fencing and riding. Mitchell declares his purpose, if his election is annulled, to run again. Should he be defeated then he will continue the contest at any place where a Parliamentary election is to be held. Gen. Woolsey is to go to Natal to re-organize the defensive system and regulate affairs with the natives. On the 18th, Disraeli moved that Mitchell was ineligible because he was convicted for felony. The resolution was adopted without division and a motion for a new election in Tipperary. Mitchell's son, who was a captain in the Confederate army, it is expected will be returned from Tipperary. Should he be disqualified, Mr. Kieckham, a released Fenian, will be invited to stand for the county. Advice from Zanzibar state that a fleet of English men-of-war bombarded and captured Mombazinee, Island of Wombag, off the East coast of Africa. A slave-ship with 300 slaves on board has been captured. Mitchell will again run for Parliament. Will have no opposition.

SPAIN.—The Carlists have again fired on the cable steamers. Headquarters of Gen. Mariones are at Punta Lariena. Laserna is chief of Alfonso's military Cabinet. Valmaseda will start for Cuba soon. It is reported in Paris that the father of Don Carlos and others have raised a large sum in London to enable him to carry on the war against Alfonso. Valmaseda has embarked for Cuba. The insurgents in Cuba have abandoned the jurisdiction of Cien Fuegos. Three iron clads and 2500 troops will proceed at an early day to Cuba. Murrillo's St. Anthony of Padua, stolen from the Cathedral in Seville, has arrived at Cadiz. The Politeia asserts the amount to be paid the relatives of the Virginian victims has been fixed at \$840,000, and that the agreement will be signed when Cushing presents his credentials to the new Government. Gen. Quesada has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the North; Gen. Echagne commands the Centre, and Gen. Echeverria commands the second corps, army of the North.

FRANCE.—The Right and Left Centers have agreed on a new bill for the organization of the Senate. The Assembly will appoint seventy-five Senators, who shall be irremovable, the remaining 225 by the Councils General, Municipal Councils and Councils of Arrondissements; one-third of that number to be renewed by elections every three years. McMahon agrees to renounce the prerogative of appointing a portion of the Senate. The policy of the Bonapartists was an amendment proposing that Senators be elected by universal suffrage; but the Left will oppose all amendments. On the 24th, the Assembly passed the Senate bill. The election occurs a month before the dissolution of the Assembly, and commences its functions upon the separation of the Assembly.

HAYTI.—The cannibal Tomie of Jacmel, and 80 of his followers, have been convicted of man eating, and condemned to death. The new treaty between Hayti and San Domingo binds each to maintain the integrity of the respective territories and ceding adjacent islands to foreign powers. The insurgent General Duchame has been killed, staff captured, and peace restored.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, '75.

Publishers' Department.

A PRESS of advertisements has compelled us to omit from this issue a considerable amount of interesting matter.

WE call particular attention to notices to correspondents on our first page. Compliance with them will save us a great deal of time and trouble, and insure due attention to communications.

PRESIDING ELDERS have responded very slowly to our call for preachers' addresses. It is important to us to have them. Please favor us thus far.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEND to Dr. O. Phelps Brown for copy of book making known a sure cure for epilepsy fits. Sent free. See advertisement.

GOOD agents can make \$2500 a year by properly presenting the book combination plan of Jno. E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia publishers. Their combination prospectus represents 150 different books. Write to them.

FOR a good article of cambric frilling that manufactured by J. & J. Cash stands pre-eminent. Ask your merchants to order it. It is pronounced most durable and satisfactory for ladies', children's and infants' wardrobes.

THE attention of planters is respectfully called to the new advertisement of Jo. Labadie, Esq., which sets forth the advantages possessed by a well known corn-shelling machine. It is worked by hand, shells a bushel of corn in five minutes, and costs but \$2.50.

THE "Seed Annual" of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., is advertised in our columns. This house ranks second to none in their trade, and our readers can rely on the seeds they procure from their house. Write to them and get the "Annual" FREE.

THE St. Louis Advertising and Publishing Co. is one of the most reliable agencies in the United States. The contracts of this company are made upon a cash basis, and they possess every facility that is at the command of thorough and well posted advertisers. They are prompt, accurate, and reliable.

"DANGER; or, Wounded in the House of a Friend," is pronounced the most remarkable production of the author—T. S. Arthur. Parties desiring to canvass for it should address J. M. Stoddard & Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. See card.

The city of Houston has one of the best kept hotels in the State, and the idea of remaining overnight in that city does not, as in most cases, fill the benighted traveler with visions of nightmare, but possesses all the pleasant associations as does the sight of an oasis to the traveler in the desert; from the moment when one is politely asked to register by Mr. Miller, the affable clerk, until the bill is presented the sense of pleasure never leaves one. Go to the Hutchins' House, in Houston, and partake of hospitality at the hands of Capt. Turner.

GENTLEMEN, ATTENTION!—For the finest fancy, dress and plain shirts, underwear, neck scarfs and ties, or anything which enters into the category of furnishing goods, go to the young and enterprising merchant, Mr. J. B. George, on Market street, between Thompson's jewelry store and the Girardin House. Mr. G. deserves the patronage of our young men, in return for the energy, and good taste displayed by him in the selection of his large and varied stock of goods. We would respectfully ask our friends in the interior, when visiting Galveston, to give Mr. George a call before purchasing their underwear and furnishing goods. We are confident that satisfaction will be given on every occasion.

SEND to Geo. F. Gantz & Co., 176 Duane street, New York, for circular descriptive of "Sea Foam"—combining economy with cheapness. See advertisement.

DR. J. C. BECK, of Cincinnati, proposes to cure anyone addicted to the baneful habit of morphine or opium eating—charging nothing until cure is effected. See card.

TO our numerous readers who may desire aught in the line of books, stationery, sheet-music, etc., we cheerfully recommend the establishment of E. H. Cushing, at Houston. While his goods are always of the best, his prices compete with Northern houses, his purchases being made from publishers direct. We acknowledge many courtesies at Mr. C.'s hands.

A FACT acknowledged by all competent judges of machinery is that the Bookwalter portable engine is celebrated for its effectiveness, simplicity, durability, and cheapness. It is expressly adapted, both in construction and cost, for running wood-sawing machines, cotton gins, elevators, printing presses, pumping water, and all light manufacturing purposes. It is manufactured by Messrs. Jas. Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio. Further information will be cheerfully given by addressing H. Scharffius, Houston, Texas.

OUR readers will appreciate the fact that the well-known seedsman and florist, A. Whitaker, Esq., is disposing of his immense and varied stock of flower, grass and vegetable seeds at very low figures. We visited his establishment a few days since, and were charmed with the array of lovely flowers which adorned the walls and stands on every side. On one side we found fifty varieties of fragrant flowers, being disposed of at 25 cents each. In other portions of the establishment were garden and grass seeds of every description, and flowers of every kind in full bloom—all affording adornment to the establishment and filling the air with fragrance. Mr. Whitaker is prepared to supply the people of Texas with the celebrated Landreth and other seeds at wholesale or retail. Send for catalogue.

WE, as Americans, can lay claim to a system of travel far ahead in its general bearings as well as in its minutia of anything ever in vogue across the big pond. Not its least attractive feature is the establishment in convenient thoroughfares of general offices where travelers can supply themselves free of extra charge with tickets to any and all points. Col. A. McGee, who acts as agent for the Morgan line and its connections, has shown considerable enterprise in developing this system in our midst; and at his office, 116 Tremont street, offers tickets for all points. We add for information that the Morgan steamers are making close connection at New Orleans with the Great Jackson and Mobile evening trains.

OUR sister city of Houston can very justly lay claim to a brotherhood of business men that will not suffer as to wealth, integrity, liberality or capacity by comparison with any rival community within the borders of our State, and we say this with all deference to the enviable reputation of the merchants of our own Island City. Among those whose personal qualifications have helped to give to our sister community the prestige of a fair fame, we may name that steady old Texan, Mr. W. D. Cleveland. The mere mention of his name, like the signature of a Rothschild, gives currency to his arrangements, and is a sufficient guarantee from the tricks of trade which plain folk call misrepresentation. Whether as a cotton factor, a commission merchant, or grocer, Mr. Cleveland ranks among the most liberal of his confreres. A carefully selected and well assorted stock of everything that enters into the category of groceries always graces his shelves, and his store is as complete a depository of the requirements of country dealers as Noah's Ark in its way.

OUR lady readers in this city will find inducements in dry goods, notions, etc., at the establishment of John Penny, Esq., on Tremont street, opposite the Opera House.

FARMERS and dealers in machinery should note advertisement elsewhere of A. B. Farquhar, proprietor of Pennsylvania Agricultural Works at York, Penn. It is an establishment entirely reliable and with unsurpassed facilities.

OUR readers will notice in our columns the first of a series of advertisements by the well-known music firm of Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. These gentlemen are among the largest publishers of music in the world. As they send books by mail at retail price, a letter from the most remote neighborhood will easily and surely bring any of their publications, post free, to your door.

AMONG the many substantial and magnificently stocked establishments which our sister city has reason to be proud of is the extensive jobbing and retail fancy dry goods and clothing house of J. & M. Rosenfeld. It is, without doubt, the largest retail establishment in the State, and has constantly on hand a complete stock of fancy dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats and furnishing goods. They are prepared to furnish interior merchants with goods in their line at figures which will compare favorably with wholesale houses in Galveston or Houston. The respective members of the firm are well known throughout the interior for their thorough business qualifications, generosity, and personal integrity. They have been engaged in an extensive and lucrative business for many years in the Bayou City, and have on all occasions evinced that enterprise and energy which characterizes business men of true calibre. They respectfully invite merchants and planters from the interior to call and examine their stock of goods and their price-list before purchasing elsewhere.

WHILE in Houston a few days since, we visited the extensive and well regulated iron and machine works of Messrs. Richardson & Bro., opposite the Texas Central Depot. They very kindly conducted us through their numerous work and machine shops, explaining the modus operandi in the construction of the immense boilers and elegant machinery on every side. The engines and boilers of various sizes and kinds made at these works are equal to those made in any manufactory in the South. At the Texas State Fair they received awards for the best engine and the best boiler. The Richardson brothers have had many years experience in this business, and hence their work invariably gives satisfaction to patrons. The Houston City Mills have in constant use two enormous boilers made by the above mentioned gentlemen, which give great satisfaction. They have just constructed a magnificent and powerful, and what is remarkable, perfectly noiseless engine which has attracted great attention. Competent judges pronounce it the most complete piece of machinery ever made in this State. The senior of the firm has made many valuable inventions in machinery in the past few years which have won him an enviable reputation. The firm respectfully invite interior merchants and planters who may at any time visit Houston to call at their establishment and examine their workmanship, and compare it with that of other makers. They have in their possession numerous letters from millers, planters, and others, passing high encomiums on their handiwork as to superiority, durability and cheapness.

Mr. Editor—I write these lines to inform the brethren that I am here, and, by the grace of God, expect to do the work of a Methodist preacher and pastor on the Crockett circuit. Please publish the following appointments: 1st Sabbath in March, 10:30 o'clock A. M., Augusta; and Grapeland at night. The Friday following at Pleasant Grove, 11 o'clock. Saturday, Jones' schoolhouse. 2d Sabbath, Rockland, 10:30 A. M., and Shiloh 3 P. M. Friday following, at Elkhart. Saturday, Brashear's schoolhouse. 4th Sabbath Porter's Springs, at 10:30 A. M. and Hale's schoolhouse, 3 P. M. 2d quarterly meeting, at Bethel, embracing the 4th Sabbath in April. SAMUEL MORRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. GEORGE, Men's Furnishing Goods. SHIRT DEPOT, 65 MARKET STREET, GALVESTON.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise of 48 octavo pages on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN.

W. D. CLEVELAND, WHOLESALE GROCER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

S. & M. ROSENFELD, FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

A. WHITAKER, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, Houston, Texas.

LOOK HERE! THE DOLLAR WEEKLY AGE, PUBLISHED AT HOUSTON, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

GOLD MEDAL. These awards have been made to the undersigned at the Texas State Fair for the BEST ENGINE AND BEST BOILER.

Richardson Brothers, Eagle Iron Works, Opposite Texas Central Depot, Houston.

OPIMUM. Morphine habit speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured.

SEMI-BEST in the World. Gives Universal Satisfaction. Wonderful economy in its use. Breads to barrel Flour. Every body praises it.

150 DISTINCT BOOKS. wanted everywhere. It is the biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all other books fail.

"REMARKABLE BOOK." ARTHUR'S LATEST & GREATEST DANGER. For Wounded in the House of a Friend.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, Nos 13 & 15 NORTH 3d STREET, St. Louis, Mo.

Campbell & Clough, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL AND HIDES.

Hearne & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL Commission Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

NORRIS, VEAL & CO., (Successors to Norris & Jones.) COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 117 STRAND, GALVESTON.

J. C. SMITH & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, STRAND, Cor. Centre St., GALVESTON.

CASH NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME AND TRADE MARK OF J. & J. CASH. CAMBRIC Frilling IS THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Richardson's New Method! FOR THE PIANOFORTE. It stands the test! Sells 25,000 yearly, and is gaining friends everywhere.

USED BY THOUSANDS OF MUSIC TEACHERS AND SOLD BY ALL BOOK AND MUSIC DEALERS IN THIS COUNTRY AND CANADA. PRICE, \$3.75.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BEST THING OUT! IT SHEELS A BUSHEL OF CORN IN TEN MINUTES! Price—only \$2 50. A discount to the trade. For sale by JOS. LABADIE, Galveston.

J. S. SELLERS & CO., SHIPPING AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 112 Strand, GALVESTON.

WALLIS, LANDES & CO., Wholesale Grocers And Dealers in Cigars, Tobacco, Woodenware, Etc., Etc. 100, 108 and 110 Strand, GALVESTON.

Campbell & Clough, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL AND HIDES, General Commission Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Hearne & Co., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL Commission Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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J. C. SMITH & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS, STRAND, Cor. Centre St., GALVESTON.

Galveston Law Cards. JAMES B. GILMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Galveston, Texas.

Frank M. Spencer, Wm. H. Stewart, SPENCER & STEWART, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 129 Postoffice Street, Galveston.

P. ALBRITTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Corner 22d and Postoffice Sts., Galveston, Texas.

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

E. TREZEVAULT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Masonic Building, Galveston.

Wm. Harry Hays, John J. Harecourt, HAYS & HARCOURT, LAWYERS, 118 Postoffice Street, Galveston, Texas.

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

F. CHARLES HUME, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hallinger & Jack's Building, Galveston, Texas.

C. B. FRANKLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Masonic Building, Galveston.

W. M. JERDONE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 132 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

HEBER STONE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Osterman Building, Strand, Galveston.

W. L. MOODY, E. S. JEMISON, MOODY & JEMISON, COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, for the sale of COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, &c., No. 148 Strand, Galveston.

ADVANCE. Made upon Consignments; and Bagging and Ties furnished our Patrons. Orders for Merchandise filled, and prompt attention given to Receiving and Forwarding.

ALSO. No. 23 William St., New York. POSTOFFICE BOX 5283. Liberal advances made upon Consignments, and special attention given to the negotiation, by sale or hypothecation, of all Texas Bonds and Securities.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY, Georgetown, Texas. THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM OPENS Monday, March 31, 1875.

To continue to Commencement Day, July 20, 1875. Tuition for the Term, (currency) in advance, \$30 00 Board (payable in currency) per month, 15 00

For further information, address REV. F. A. MOOD, D.D. W. B. NORRIS, President Bd. Trustees. GEO. F. ALFORD, Secretary

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, '75.

Correspondence.

Secretary's Report.

[The following able report was read by the Secretary, Rev. R. S. Finley, on the occasion of the Missionary Anniversary of the late East Texas Conference, and ordered to be published in the TEXAS ADVOCATE.]

May it please the President, the Board and the Conference. Your Secretary, in presenting his annual report, would claim for our holy religion that it is both progressive and aggressive.

The wonderful scheme of human redemption is not only traceable from the first promise—"the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head"—down through a sweep of six thousand years, expanding, brightening and accumulating momentum and power under each and every dispensation that has marked the annals of human history, but it presents to the thoughtful mind the logic of an array of facts sufficiently vindicative in their character to hush into eternal silence the murmuring clamors of infidelity.

It may be truthfully said that while there is nothing new in our holy religion, in the sense of addition or subtraction, the age of its progressive developments has not yet found a period.

Like unto a mine of the richest jewels that widens, deepens and becomes more and more remunerative to the hand of toil, so it promises untold treasures, not in nature, but degrees, which are yet to come.

This is a grand age of developments, outstripping any in the past. It is an error to suppose that the world is in advance of the church in the march of achievements. The age is fast, and we claim for our holy religion the agency of that accelerated motion. Our God, who decked the blue concave with shining worlds that glitter on high, and holds in symmetrical harmony the moving spheres, is the God of railroads, telegraphs, steamships; of the arts and the sciences.

The programme for the world's conversion is just now passing out from under the cloud of human ignorance, and its hieroglyphics are becoming intelligible to the eye of faith. He is purblind who fails to recognize the wonder-working hand of God in the utilization of steam and electricity; in the rush of commerce, the flight of travel and the annihilation of distance.

It is a low view of these mighty achievements to suppose that nothing beyond increased facilities of trade and fortune, war and conquest, was designed by Him who maketh the clouds his chariot and his lightnings to light the world. No, indeed! The Christian philosopher sees the bright lines of heavenly light stretch along every railroad, kindle into flame in the wake of every steamship and flash along every telegraphic line. It is the work of Him who holdeth back the face of his throne and spreadeth His cloud upon it. Lo! these are parts of His ways; while the thunder of His power lies dormant in the magazines of his wrath, until an emergency shall call it forth in the vindication of his honor or in the maintenance of his cause.

The prophet's period of neither clear nor dark has passed, and living waters are going out from the militant Jerusalem, half toward the former sea and half toward the hinder sea. It waits not for the seasons—winter nor summer, spring nor autumn; its course is onward and its tendency is to accumulation. The spring tide of the universal reign of the Prince of Life is just now opening upon the world in streams of living light, piercing the dark clouds of ignorance, superstition and idolatry which have covered whole continents for ages and draped millions of our kindred in the habiliments of despair.

The buds on the trees are putting forth, with here and there an opening flower, and ye know that summer is nigh. The night is far spent and the day is at hand. The world pulsates with its premonitions in A. D. 1874. A Methodist bishop has just made the circuit of the earth in a single episcopal tour, having held a circle of conferences extending from the setting to the rising sun, and within the space of a few months. The Methodist bishop has eclipsed the glory of France—M. Drake—without creating a sensation or seeming to know that he is entitled to extra credit for extending his tour through those regions where the glorious sun rides in meridian heights when we are wrapped in midnight's gloom. God is belting the earth with fire, and unless the mighty revolution is delayed by the tardy movements of a faithless church, the glad day of its redemption will soon be proclaimed in the swelling anthem—Alleluia, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!

The march of Messiah's hosts to final conquest, contradistinguished from the tread of armies comparisioned in steel, with thundering cavalry and gory banners, may now be recognized by the whistle of the steam cars, the dashing waves of ocean as they yield to the stately steamship bearing her costly freightage of Bibles, Sunday-school apparatuses and living embodiments of life-power in the form of missionaries, with the glorious gospel to preach to their dying kindred. Here is treasure in earthen vessels. Here is mission in kind the same that brought the Redeemer of men to earth. Like their Divine Master, their mission is to send fire on the earth, which is being kindled in every land, throwing its light and flame athwart the darkness of sin and death, rolling back the cloud that covers the mouth of the grave and hushing to silence the storms that howl in the region and shadow of death.

No bugle notes from reserved corps, nor clash of bayonets in dead-ly conflict, but the hum of power-presses turning out the LIVING WORD in two hundred and seventy-four languages of the babbling earth, boxing and hurrying them away by the thousand to the islands of the sea and to every quarter of the globe. The magnetic telegraph is divine. It was born of God. Its mission was pronounced in oceans' depths by the angelic chant that flashed through its dark caverns a distance of four thousand miles. "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men." In the name of Him who stipulated in paternal pledge the heathen for an inheritance; in the name of Him who said, "All power in heaven and in earth belongeth unto me;" who said, "I am the resurrection and the life," we, in this missionary meeting, set up our banner and claim for our God the utilization of steam and electricity, together with the giant march of the arts and of the sciences, as part of the grand net-work of God's programme for the speedy subjugation of the revolting world to Jesus Christ. The kingdoms are astir! The nations are moving like the ocean under a tempest, and the church is not idle. The shouts of victorious triumph reach our ears from every field of contest. Queen Charlotte has heard of and embraced Jesus and is now a class-leader, while her husband, the king of the Friendly Islands, is a licensed local preacher.

A corps of eighty missionaries, with lighted flambeaus, have entered Japan to wage a war of extermination with superstition and idolatry, while the news from China comes as zephyrs fresh from a garden of spices to infuse vigor and healthful action into the faith of the church.

Five thousand conversions in India in a single year (1873), and more than that many in Madagascar, the tocsin of victory from Italy, from Rome itself, the dying throes of the Vatican and the fulminating anathemas of the unwholy father, the emancipation of Spain and the bow of hope that now spans and sheds its radiance of promise upon the Western world, indicate the day of deliverance near at hand. The cloud of Popery which has hung as the pall of death upon and hid out Mexico from recognition and sympathy by the Protestant churches for centuries, is now being rolled back upon itself, revealing its own foul nest of every unclean thing and opening up to the evangelical world the grandest field of missionary achievements on this continent.

The revolutionary struggle which culminated on the plains of San Jacinto and wrung from Mexico the sunny empire of Texas is still fresh in the memory of old Texans. We now propose to plant the standard of our evangelical Protestantism on the highest altitudes of the Sierra Madras, and extend the line of conquest to the Pacific ocean, and claim the grand old empire for Christ. Freedom to priest-ridden Mexico, should be the watchword of the church in Texas.

Providence, history, latitude and proximity all point to Mexico as the lost sheep which Texas is called to gallantly rescue from the wolf of Popery and bear in triumph to the Good Shepherd to be numbered with the redeemed flock within the God-constructed fold. Blood has already been shed! The enterprise has been baptized with the blood of martyrdom. That blood shall be seed of a remunerative harvest. Mexico has claims upon Texas which should be first considered and first responded to; she is first in order to Texas. She is at our doors and all thirst for the undiluted water of life. Leave the world, as such, to others until the last debris of Popery is rolled back into the Pacific, until the land of sunshine, flowers, fruits and precious metals is all aglow with a pure Christianity. Then, flushed with victory and a plethoric treasury enriched by the enemy's spoils,

with flying banners and jubilant shouts, we will join the grand army catholic, and march upon the last stronghold of heathendom, plant the standard of Jesus, unfurl the banner of universal empire, and claim, in His glorious name, the fulfillment of the paternal pledge, "I will give the Son the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a great possession." But the time would fail me to tell of the fields now white unto the harvest, the triumphs of the cross in many lands; how the missionary fire is burning and blazing, inflaming and heating the zeal of all the churches in christendom; how the army of missionaries, fifteen thousand in number, at a cost of eight million per annum, are going by wind and steam to all lands; how the walls and thrones of empires and dynasties which have obstructed the march of a pure christianity, are creeping and falling into oblivion; how our God is moving to palpitation the great heart of the world; how that great heart is now throbbing and forcing out through new arterial passages to the extremities of human society the more than normal currents of a living life.

How the gospel ship which has been impeded by counter currents and adverse winds for eighteen hundred years, has been refitted and adjusted to the age of steam and electricity, and is now out-riding a succession of cyclones generated and set in motion by a wondrous race of scientists, (alias infidels) of whom David Hume is the head and Professor Tyndall is the tail. Impelled and engineered by Him who lashed the storm and saved the sinking ship on Genesareth, and in right to make public acknowledgments of my great error toward my only wise and thrifty daughter; I am proud of my only daughter. It would surprise my older sister to visit her well-cultivated farm; it would stimulate such healthy emulation and be a great incentive to action on the fence question. My daughter is never seen sitting on the fence halting between two opinions, whether the fence line is crooked or straight. She is always in the midst of the field of labor. Her servants are the best trained, cheerful, willing and hard-working men I ever saw. Sometimes she has a little ruffle with the new ones she gets—but her old servants, being so well trained, she easily controls these new, unruly servants by sending them out to grub awhile. Grubbing, you know, is mighty good medicine for unruly servants. We old folks have such old ways. Bless your soul, when daughter sends some of her hardy servants over to my old farm, they take hold with a vim and go to subsoiling and make new soil out of what was supposed to be a worn out farm. I wonder if my older sister will ever get young like me, and learn to do things like my only daughter. I know, Mr. Editor, that you will agree with me that it is right for me to make this public acknowledgment, and when my daughter reads it if she has any hard thoughts I hope she will forgive, and perhaps send me more help; for although my crop is now clean, it might get grassy next summer. I can't close this letter without saying a few words about our ADVOCATE. Why God bless you, since it came out in its new dress, my only daughter and I, and, no doubt, my elder sister and all her daughters, are so well pleased that we expect to put forth extra exertions this year to largely increase its subscription lists on our farms. The servants are all talking about the ADVOCATE and seem well pleased in all the quarters on our farms. God bless the ADVOCATE. My eyesight is good now, and the print is good, and the matter is good.

My Only Daughter.

You will perceive before you get through reading my letter, that I am a very old woman. When my only daughter left me, several years ago, with great sorrow I consented, but cheerfully gave her her portion of the estate, retaining an abundance for myself in my old age; but time moved on and for several years I did my only daughter great injustice. I wanted to take back a part of her heritage, and I believe I would have been so silly as to have taken all of her estate—if she had been so foolish as to offer it to me—but she being young, wise and thrifty, knew better what to do until I, her old mother, could pass through that stage and enter into my second childhood; which stage, I am happy to inform you, I am now in. I am cutting new eye teeth, and my eyesight is coming back all right again, and especially my new and large wisdom teeth, now nearly large enough to gnaw a fine knot, and some folks say they might expect—but—well—there is enough plantation here to make another of division. I am so sorry I treated my only daughter so badly, but she is so much like her ma in disposition—that is when I am at myself—that I know she will forgive; indeed she is so good and kind I doubt whether she ever thought the least hard toward me. But, you know, an honest confession is good for the soul, and now that I feel so young again, seeing so clearly as I do now and remembering, too, that my daughter has been so kind as to send me some of her best servants to help me with my large farm, that it was nothing more than right to make public acknowledgments of my great error toward my only wise and thrifty daughter; I am proud of my only daughter. It would surprise my older sister to visit her well-cultivated farm; it would stimulate such healthy emulation and be a great incentive to action on the fence question. My daughter is never seen sitting on the fence halting between two opinions, whether the fence line is crooked or straight. She is always in the midst of the field of labor. Her servants are the best trained, cheerful, willing and hard-working men I ever saw. Sometimes she has a little ruffle with the new ones she gets—but her old servants, being so well trained, she easily controls these new, unruly servants by sending them out to grub awhile. Grubbing, you know, is mighty good medicine for unruly servants. We old folks have such old ways. Bless your soul, when daughter sends some of her hardy servants over to my old farm, they take hold with a vim and go to subsoiling and make new soil out of what was supposed to be a worn out farm. I wonder if my older sister will ever get young like me, and learn to do things like my only daughter. I know, Mr. Editor, that you will agree with me that it is right for me to make this public acknowledgment, and when my daughter reads it if she has any hard thoughts I hope she will forgive, and perhaps send me more help; for although my crop is now clean, it might get grassy next summer. I can't close this letter without saying a few words about our ADVOCATE. Why God bless you, since it came out in its new dress, my only daughter and I, and, no doubt, my elder sister and all her daughters, are so well pleased that we expect to put forth extra exertions this year to largely increase its subscription lists on our farms. The servants are all talking about the ADVOCATE and seem well pleased in all the quarters on our farms. God bless the ADVOCATE. My eyesight is good now, and the print is good, and the matter is good.

Your old sister and subscriber, ELIZABETH T. CONSTANCE.

EVERY SALESMAN HAS A THEORY

about how to treat customers; but there is one thing that should be specially cultivated, and that is, the art of ascertaining what a customer wants when he enters a store, and after having supplied him to stimulate his attention by a judicious display of goods, until he has been induced to buy willingly what he had no idea at first of getting. This a faculty which some men have by nature; still it can be cultivated to a considerable extent.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN

will strain every nerve to live in as good a house as the oldest merchant. Of course he can not live in such a house without having heavy expenses; so he toils and worries for the sake of making a show in the world, while his feet rest on the merest shell that a too sudden knock would crush in and bring him to the ground. If there was none of this false living and grasping after what is beyond the reach, there would be fewer panics.

DOLLS AND GIRLS. — Little girls will be pleased to learn that dolls are treated with great consideration in India. A Bengal paper tells of a mock marriage celebrated between two dolls, by a procession and a great feast that cost several thousand rupees. This is one way in which wealthy Hindoos amuse their daughters. We do not know but that they are wiser than some parents in our own Christian country, who succeed in making dolls out of their own children, and having mock marriages, too, for that matter.

THACKERAY, when speaking about fame, would frequently tell the following anecdote: When at dinner in St. Louis one day he heard one waiter say to another, "Do you know who that is?" "No," was the reply. "That is the celebrated Mr. Thackeray." "What's he done?" "Blessed if I know."

THE Santa Cruz Sentinel compares that town to "the dimple on beauty's cheek." More cheek than dimple, probably.

CHARLES LAMB said of one of his critics: "The more I think of him, the less I think of him."

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It is a simple vegetable compound, and does no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, '75.

W. I. BARKER, General Agent

Farm and Garden.

HEDGES.—For an outside hedge, exposed to the browsing of cattle, the McCartney Rose is probably the best plant we have—and it is excellent. May be sent out at any time from November to March.—South-ern Cultivator.

"It is a fact, tested by experiments off and on for more than thirty years, not numerously, but sufficiently and satisfactorily made, that one or two—not more—bushels of lime, sowed over the wheat when the fly makes its first appearance will destroy it. The like quantity, repeated in the Spring, utterly destroys them. That much lime cannot cost anyone much; not more than from 20 cents to 40 cents per acre. The fly often costs us \$10 per acre—interest about 2,000 per cent., which beats that form of extortion politely called 'banking' all to pieces. And then on most soils the lime is an indispensable benefit greater than its cost. Will gas-house lime answer as well? Can't say; suppose you try it."

Or all the plans for the protection of young orchards from rabbits, I find nothing that as well agrees with my own experience and judgment as the following: Mix soft soap and the flowers of sulphur to the consistency of a thick paste, and apply once or twice during the winter with a brush.

The other, which is by all means the best, is to take a piece of common building paper, about eighteen inches in height and ten or twelve wide, and bend it loosely around the tree, and tack it with a single tack near the center, and the work is done in the most effective manner. Common building felt will also do. Before putting the paper around the tree, it should be examined for borers. The paper will probably retain its position for two or three years. It will also afford a good protection to trees that have been set out during the fall.—Cor. Rural World.

CABBAGE grew wild in Siberia; buckwheat originated in Siberia; celery originated in Germany; the potato is a native of Peru; the onion originated in Egypt; tobacco is a native of South America; millet was first known in India; the nettle is a native of Europe; the citron is a native of Asia; oats originated in North Africa; rye came originally from Siberia; parsley was first known in Sardinia; the parsnip is a native of Arabia; the sunflower was brought from Peru; spinach was first cultivated in Arabia; the pear and apple are from Europe; the horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet; the cucumber came from the East Indies; the quince came from the Island of Crete; the radish is a native of China and Japan; the pear is supposed to be of Egyptian origin; the horse-radish came from the south of Europe.

Scientific and Sanitary.

A WRITER in Chamber's Journal speaks of the fact as decidedly noteworthy that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates toward insanity is not only not verified by facts, but that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not to mental derangement, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified by the educated, overstraining brain-workers.

"The crows who live near my wood always build their nests of interwoven sticks and twigs, and they are strong enough to last year after year, if they are not as handsome as those of some other birds. But one of my crow-neighbors tells me that he has cousins who live on far-away islands where there are neither trees nor shrubs, and these crows build their nests, and very good looking ones too, of the dried and bleached bones of large fish that have been thrown up on the shore."—St. Nicholas for February.

A CHEAP barometer may be made as follows: In 11 fluid drachms of alcohol dissolve 24½ drachms of camphor. Then in another vessel dissolve 38 grains sal ammonia in 9 fluid drachms of water. Both solutions having been accomplished, pour the two solutions together into a four ounce phial of clear glass, shake well, and cover at the neck with a piece of linen or cotton cloth. This simple instrument, placed in a good light out of the sunshine, will indicate coming storms by a display of beautiful chemical crystals, or approximating fair weather by a perfectly clear body.

MONSIEUR MARRY has made a series of observations which prove how important a part the onward movement of a bird plays in increasing the efficiency of each stroke of the wing; for supposing that in its descent the wing did not continually come in contact with a fresh volume of air, it would act at a disadvantage; because the downward impulse, which at the commencement of each stroke it gives to the air below, would make that air, by so much, a less efficient resisting medium; while, by continually coming in contact with a fresh body of air, the wings always act on it to the best advantage. For this reason, when a bird commences its flight it turns towards the wind, if possible to make up for its lack of motion on starting.

THERE is nothing more wonderful than the revelations of a microscope. Any one who owns a good one and knows how to use it to the best advantage has an unending source of entertainment. Some one has noted down these among the other remarkable things that it reveals:

"Insects of various kinds can be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand. Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves, flowers and fruit. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a single scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself out like water through a sieve. The mites make five hundred steps a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated being, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like oxen on a meadow. A speck of potato-rot, the size of a pin head, contains about two hundred ferocious little animals, biting and clawing each other savagely."—Advance.

Household.

SHAVE a hard, white cabbage into small strips, take the yolks of three well-beaten eggs, a cup and a half of good cider vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of white sugar, three tablespoonfuls of thick cream, one teaspoonful of mustard mixed in a little boiling water; salt and pepper to suit taste. Mix all but the eggs together, and let it boil; then stir in the eggs, rapidly; turn the cabbage into the mixture, and stir well. I always make enough for two days at once, and it keeps perfectly, and is an excellent relish to all kinds of meat.—Am. Rural Home.

ON one occasion, having need to see a minister early the morning after conference adjourned, I went to his boarding place, one of the choicest in the city. He and his room mate were making their toilet, and revealed their presence by a hoarse and almost incessant coughing. Their entertainment had been most hospitable; but they had been assigned to a "spare room," in that case an elegant apartment, reserved for favored guests. The spacious and yielding bed had an inviting look, but a damp and moldy smell. Indeed, the whole apartment revealed an alarming unfamiliarity with sunshine. But it was the "best room," and any intimation from them that both room and bed were damp had seemed rude and ungrateful. So they occupied the room and bed, and contracted colds, from the effect of which one has since died, and the other still suffers.

Waste Basket.

BOUND in calf.—Veal. THE Granger's trump.—Spades. CRIMINALS should come to a halt or halter. DRAINS on the public purse need retrenching.

LIVING on excitement is very expensive living. THE stamp of civilization—The postage stamp.

MANY opinions go for nothing—it costs nothing to "express them."

MEX who travel barefooted around a newly carpeted bed room often find themselves on the wrong tack.

THERE is nothing more hazardous than to be bothering an irritable woman with foolish questions on wash day.

"Too thin" has become obsolete. "Not sufficiently materialized" is the latest form in which this idea is clothed.

Why is the end of a fish's tail like the Prince Imperial of France? Because it is the last of the bone-parts.

No human being can cut a pie into six pieces and convince six children that one of their number hasn't got a piece just a trifle larger.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 27, 75.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, Friday Evening, Feb. 26, 1875.

Commercial circles during the week under review have failed to develop any features of special interest and the chief characteristic of all markets has continued to be dullness.

The bacon market has been quiet, the demand having slackened off to an important degree, though it is pretty generally conjectured that this inertness is merely temporary.

Bran is noticeably scarce and in the absence of further receivers holders are very firm on their pretensions to outside figures.

Western Butter is dull, owing to the heavy supplies which have of late come into the hands of dealers, causing them in the face of replenished stocks to withhold altogether from the market.

Importers' stocks of coffee have been replenished to a satisfactory extent by the arrival during the week of two cargoes from Rio de Janeiro, consisting of together 7700 sacks.

There are still some 8000 sacks afloat, making a total visible supply for this port of 13,500 sacks. We hear that Western buyers are in the market, and that negotiations of likely consummation are now pending for an entire cargo.

Hides are steady, but show no material alteration in present values as compared with last week.

Oats are firm, and very saleable at 82 to 84 cts. for prime, in round lots.

Potatoes are slow, the demand for seedlings daily growing less quick. The planting season is rapidly drawing to a close, and will probably not extend beyond the first week in March.

Sale of eggs has been unusually large during the week; some 2000 dozen are reported as having changed hands yesterday.

Freights are unchanged, and the demand for room is very light, while the offerings are ample.

Thoughtful business men everywhere have, since the passage of the new finance bill, been engaged in canvassing the effects that the carrying out of its provisions will tend to exert upon the gold market and through its influence upon business in general.

The amount paid for duties by the merchants was sold by the Secretary of the Treasury to bankers, or paid out for interest, when it was again sold to the merchants, and so it kept constantly revolving within a narrow and busy circle.

The position of local money matters offers but very little food for cumulative comment. The money market evinces no startling characteristics, but appears to be in a condition of chronic quiet.

The foreign advices are not of an over interesting nature. The Bank of England has gained £202,000 during the week, and the Bank of France the respectable sum of 10,049,000 francs.

GOLD—Closed in New York at 113 1/2 to-day. The rate here closes at 113 1/2 buying, and 114 selling.

SILVER—Rates at the close are 107 1/2 @ 108 1/2 buying and selling.

EXCHANGE—Rates are steady and the market quiet.

STERLING 60 days..... nom New York Sight Currency 1/4 dis New York Sight Gold..... 1/4 pm New Orleans Sight Cur..... par New Orleans Sight Gold..... nom

BANKERS—Sterling, 60 days..... 5.55 New York Sight Currency 1/4 pm New York Sight Gold..... 1/4 pm New Orleans Sight Cur..... 1/4 pm New Orleans Sight Gold..... nom

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

General tendency of all markets, both foreign and domestic, during the week under review has been decidedly upward, and an advance has everywhere been established.

The market at this point at the close Friday evening last, and through the first two days of the current week, was quoted on the basis of 13 1/2c for Good Ordinary.

The Cotton Exchange official daily reports have been as follows: 20—Very firm, and holders generally asking higher.

The comparative quotations are: Last Friday. To-night. Low Ordinary..... 10 1/2 10 1/2 Good Ordinary..... 11 1/2 11 1/2

Table with columns: This Week, Last Week, This Week, Last Week, This Week, Last Week, This Week, Last Week, This Week, Last Week. Rows include Net receipts, Gross receipts, Exports to N. O., Total exports, etc.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT—7 DAYS. Receipts, 78,232 Exports to Great Britain, 50,211; France, 7,277; Continent, 11,345; Channel, 1,520. Stock, 829,145, against 821,267 last year.

Table with columns: This Wk, This Yr, Last Yr. Rows include G.H.A.H.R.R., H. D. Nav. Co., Trinity River, Brazos River, West Coast, East Coast, Hay Shore.

MOVEMENT AT INTERIOR TOWNS. This Year. Last Year. Receipts..... 724,541 780,979 Shipments..... 595,914 674,810 Stock..... 119,665 134,743

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The closing quotations at this point as compared with last week are as follows:

Table with columns: This Day, Last Friday. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Middling Orleans, Middling Texas.

NEW YORK MARKET. The comparative closing quotations are as follows:

Table with columns: This Day, Last Friday. Rows include Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Middling Orleans, Middling Texas.

FUTURES. Thursday. Last Friday. February..... 16 3-16 16 1-4 March..... 16 5-32 15 13-16 April..... 16 15-32 16 1-2 May..... 16 15-32 16 1-2 June..... 17 5-32 17 3-16 July..... 17 7-16 17 August..... 17 17-32 17 9-16 September..... 16 3-32 17 October..... 16 5-32 16 3-4

The visible supply February 20th, 1875 according to New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle..... 3,035,848 Feb. 12 1875..... 2,996,902

DEFICIT FOR 1875..... 37,619

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET. SPOTS. Closed last Friday with strong promises of hardening, and during

the past seven days these have been fully realized, as will be seen from a comparison of closing quotations at foot. The business has been liberal, and largely in excess of last week, both as regards the totals of American and other descriptions.

Comparative closing quotations are: This Day. Last Week. Mid. Uplands..... 7 1/2@d. Orleans..... 8 @d.

ARRIVALS. The closing quotations are as follows: March-April shipments Uplands not below Low Middling, 8 1-16d; February-March delivery of 7 7-8d, same, 7 13-16; same shipment of same; January shipment Orleans (not below G. O.) 8 1-16d; April-May delivery Uplands, not below Low Middling, 7 15-16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT. Sales—Total..... 112,000 To exporters..... 19,000 To speculators..... 11,000 Total stock..... 727,000

MANCHESTER. February 26, 5 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics steady.

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

Beacon—Supply in first hands firm; light inquiry. Prices steady as revised Clearside, 12c; clear rib, 12c; shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon 12c.

Can Goods—Per dozen cans: Peaches, 2 lb, 82 1/2@2 5/8; strawberries, 2 lb, 82 1/2@2 7/8; pine apples, 2 lb, 82 1/2@2 5/8; damsons 82 1/2; oysters, 2 lb full weight, 81 7/8@2 00; 1 lb full weight, 81 1/2@1 50; 2 lb, 82 1/2@2 50; tomatoes, 2 lb, 81 1/2@1 50.

Cheese—Western factory 17 1/2@18c; English dairy 18c.

Coal—Large supply; prices unchanged and easy, selling at 80c@90c in round lots, and 85c@1 00 from store.

Creosote—In fair demand. Soda 5 1/2c; cream and ginger 1 1/2c.

Drugs—Acid Citric 81 1/2; acetic 16c; tartaric 6c; ocale 2c; salubrine in carboys 4c; C. P. 40c; Aves cap, 10c; alcohol 8 1/2; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3 1/2; ammonia spirits aqua, 4c; arsenic common powdered 7 1/2. Bismuth, subnitrate, 82 1/2. Blue Vitrol 15c. Borax refined 25c. Cassia, tonar, pure 81 1/2; Chloroform 81 10. Copra 35c. Galena, refined, English, 82 1/2; American 82c; stock 81 60. Cinnamon bark 35c@60c. Cream Tartar, pure, 48c@50c; grocery 25c@40c. Chloral hydrate 25c@28c. Morphine, sulph, 80c. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafoetida 34c. Gum camphor 35c. Gum opium 810. Hops (1873) 35c@40c. Quinine 82 60.

Flour—Sales have been light with prices about steady. Stocks are ample. Treble extra 86 00@86 50; choice extra 6 00@6 50; choice family 85 75@87 25; fancy brands 88@85 50.

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

Hay—Is in ample supply and easy. Western, \$34 00@36 00 per ton, for choice Timothy. Northern \$20@24. Supply ample. Corn Fodder, Texas scarce at 25 @25 50 per 100 lbs.

Hardware—Axes per dozen: Collins Kentucky light \$12; medium \$12 50; heavy \$15 50.

Iron—Per pound, common bar, 4 1/2 @ 5c; band, 6 @ 6 1/2c; hoop, 7 @ 7 1/2c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G., 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow shafts, 6 1/2c; nail rods, 10c; axles, 8 1/2 @ 9c; second, 8c; Burden's, 87 25@87 50; mule-shoes, 85 00.

Castings—Hollow ware, etc., 6c; sad irons, 5c.

Coffee—Mills—Per dozen, Parker's No. 50, 85; No. 60, 86; No. 70, 87.50, with ten per cent. discount.

Meat—Cutters—Per dozen. Woodruff's, No. 100, 115; No. 150, 818.

Leather—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 42c @ 43c; do second quality 40c; do fair saddle skirting 41c; 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 shade easier. Tierces, 15 @ 15 1/2c; kegs, 15c.

Lumber—The demand is fair, good and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, 82 1/2; second quality, 82 1/2; dressed weatherboards, 85 @ 88; surfaced boards 85 @ 88; ceiling, 82 @ 85; flooring, 85 @ 88; 30; express lumber by the cargo, 85 @ 88; 30; ash, 84; shingles, 84 @ 85 by small lots; 83 @ 85 by cargo lots.

Line, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime, 82 1/2 per barrel; Alabama 82 50; cement, 82 25 @ 27 75; plaster, Paris, 84 00 @ 85; lath, 84 @ 84 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. Job lots 55 @ 60c; for barrels.

It is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

THE REMEDY. To escape under the title of Flaxseed Extracts and Baking Powders, rests with the consumers; they are the ones that have to suffer.

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