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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, 1875

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Correspondence.

Southern Review.

Article—"Idea of God, or, Logic in Theology"

MR. EDITOR—I have been holding still, as it were by rule, and almost holding my breath—waiting to hear what Dr. Sommers, et al, are about to say about Dr. Bledsoe's latest departure in the July number of the *Southern Review*. Why does not somebody say something? Verily, this silence is oppressive. I take several *Advocates*, and usually I see notices of the *Review* in the Nashville and other *Advocates* of high latitude, by the time we take it from the Postoffice in these remote parts. But if anybody has received the *Review* upon their editorial tables this quarter we have failed to see any mention of the fact.

I suspect there is trouble in the camp. For if it be denied, as stated by Dr. B., that those who will be lost do in fact never have the grace of salvation offered to them because it is foreseen that they would reject it, and thereby bring upon themselves the greater condemnation, it will be found difficult to show why such an offer should be made. And we feel almost certain that, if they answer at all, they will deny the truth of the position. For there arises to the mind of every one who will think but a moment many passages in the Bible which have no significance when addressed to such as are foreseen as salvable, and who are thereupon elected to salvation, and who, of course, persevere and are saved; such as "be not high-minded but fear; for if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest he also spare not thee. Behold, therefore, the goodness and severity of God, on them which fell severity; but toward the goodness, if those continue in his goodness; otherwise thou also shalt be cut off." (Rom., xi, 20 and 22 and forward to include the 24th verse). And, then too, it is seen at a glance that such language addressed to those who are foreseen to be beyond the possibility of salvation, and to whom, consequently, the offer of the grace of salvation is not made, would be wholly out of place, false and deceptive; since these do not "stand by faith," are not grafted in," do not "partake of the root and fatness of the olive tree," they are not in his goodness, and, hence cannot "continue in his goodness," etc.

And the case of Paul, who kept his body under and brought it into subjection, lest by any means when he had preached to others he himself should be a castaway. I Cor., 26, 27. And our Savior's conversation in the first half dozen verses of the 15th chapter of John, and very specially the 2d and 6th verses.

And the explicit statement in Ezekiel, xxxiii., 12 to 16, "Neither shall the righteous be able to live in the day that he sinneth * * * All his righteousness shall not be remembered, but for the iniquity that he hath committed he shall surely die for it," etc., and everywhere in the Bible.

Yes; the brethren will be compelled to differ from Dr. B., and say that the offer of salvation is made to every soul, and they will say moreover, that some—possibly—not a few—do actually embrace the offer by repentance and faith, and are pardoned, and adopted, etc., who, yet, are not finally saved in heaven; such, for instance, as are spoken of as having made "shipwreck of faith," and those righteous spoken of in Ezekiel who die for their iniquity, and others mentioned in many places in the Bible. And when they so differ with the Dr., there stands his question, why offer them the grace of salvation when it was foreseen that it would be rejected, and that thereby greater condemnation would rest upon them? This is easily answered, as it is abundantly answered in the writings of our church, still there will arise to our minds this remarkable state of things, viz: a man to-day a Christian and walking in the way

of life and salvation, having been adopted into the heavenly family, is cheered concerning his hope—he prays and God hears and answers his prayers—he meditates about the love and goodness of God, and contemplates the blessed hereafter, when in heaven he shall see as he is seen, etc., and God by his Holy Spirit comforts him, and assures his hope, and causes his cup to run over with blissful anticipations of heaven and glory—and, lo! he is foreknown as one who in fact will be damned in the devil's hell. I know that to this it can be answered that God deals with men according to their character; if a man is righteous to-day, all of these comforts and joys rightly appertain to him; and that, if he changes character, God is unchangeable, and deals with him accordingly. Still this does not relieve the situation much, it being foreseen that these hopes, etc., would end in despair.

If there is foresight of the life of the sinner that is lost, is this foresight of failure broadly, or is it of the life which issues in failure? An answer to this question might be useful in settling the measure of ill-deserving for which these are punished.

One thing seems clear to my mind under the statement of Dr. Bledsoe, those unfortunates are saved from that most capital sin of disbelief in Christ. They that believe are saved; but these had not the offer of the grace of salvation, which is by faith, therefore they could not have refused to believe on the only begotten Son of God. And when the spirit reproves the world of sin, of righteousness and of judgment, he will not have to reprove these for the sin of not believing "on Me," as our Savior said, seeing they had no power to believe on him; otherwise they might have been saved to whom the grace of salvation was never given. The finally impenitent are not condemned for refusing salvation seeing they were not permitted to commit that great sin, but are damned by predestination lest they should do themselves so great hurt. But if the Dr. were pressed to speak out fully he would assume that the foresight of the life of these unsaved took in all of the particular acts and facts of such foreseen life—how could it be otherwise? and that their guilt is measured by these facts, and that sentence is according to such desert. But if this be so, will it not traverse what has gone before? Will it not appear that among these acts was the sin of disbelief, etc.? And will not it seem to be true that all such are in the world without a probation whatever? He has had his judgment upon his life as foreseen, and the offer of the grace of salvation is never made to him, otherwise he is upon a second probation without the possibility of salvation. It may be answered to this that the Dr. allows all such restraining grace, and there may be measures of accountability about the use that is made of this grace. I wonder if it will ever happen that he that is condemned upon the trial of his case which came off ten thousand thousand years before he was born, will be acquitted upon the trial had with respect to the more limited and special probation under the reign of the merely restraining grace of God? May it not be that the Dr. is mistaken when he refers to the liability of these sinners to increase their condemnation by rejecting salvation. Have they not already been tried, found guilty and condemned for rejecting salvation, as this was foreseen? And does not the sinner more automatically, as governed by restraining grace? And is he not, hence, irresponsible for anything which he does?

Let us see how this will affect the composition of human society. Let us suppose that the husband and father in the family is one of the elect. Of course, he chooses the way of life and salvation, he is conscious of liberty—of true moral being—of absolute freedom of choice, when he so chooses. His wife is a non-elect sinner. She feels no liberty in the premises—she feels no obligation resting upon her to choose salvation—none are bound to do impossible things; she is entirely sincere in this. Yet by the restraining grace of God and the influences of society she lives ostensibly as good a life as her elect husband, possibly far better life (especially if the life of such is automatic, as sug-

gested; for then they will absolutely obey the grace which guides and governs them; and who will lay anything to the charge of God's grace?) In the meantime she knows nothing of her trial and rejection; and feeling that she is guided and restrained by an unseen hand; and prompted by natural motives—having in her mind the faith of her husband and neighbors, and the good of her children, will she not sigh to think that she is so dull and incapable of religion. And what a sad condition for the children! You see Mr. Editor how I run into the old ruts in my thought; I was about to rave about parental influence, and such like things; whereas it is plainly to be seen by this theory of Dr. B. that there can be no difference about such matters, for the children have all been tried as well as their parents, and their cases have all been disposed of according to the foresight of their life as salvable or otherwise; and what difference?

There now I have said so many things which I did not intend to say when I sat down to write just a line or two; and I imagine I hear you and the printer (possibly others) saying, "yes, and a great deal which you had better not say." Possibly so. But will not some of our astute and learned theological brethren look into this matter and help us out of our troubles?

But bear with me, and let me say just one thing more. It is this: Dr. Bledsoe recognizes the fact that God loves these non-elect; because he says the grace to be saved is not offered to them lest they should abuse it and bring upon themselves sorer punishment. For in this way he regards them as accountable for this actual life which they live under the restraining influences of divine grace. This being so, is it not highly probably that, moved by the same love and goodness, God takes a large proportion of these sinners out of the world in childhood, lest they should abuse this their probation aforesaid, and so bring upon them the more dire punishment? You shudder; but wherefore? Has not Dr. B. well suggested in the April number of the *Review*, under this same title, in reply to Calvinism at this very point, that, if it is just to damn them at all who were never in the number of the elect, it were a mercy to cut them off in infancy ere they add actual sin to inherited sin and general badness, especially as Calvinists themselves say that infants have the least punishment in hell of any? And if this be so, and I am clearly of the opinion it is, [that is to say, if depraved creatures from whom grace to refrain from sinning is withheld, *can sin*], if this is so in reference to the Calvinistic scheme of reprobation, I don't see that it is not just as applicable to those who for a good reason, in the foresight of a bad life which they would have lived, have been denied the offer of the grace of salvation. They might just as well, possibly better, be cut off in infancy, and not be compelled, per force of their depraved natures to intensify their damnation.

Now if any of our wise and skillful brethren will make this whole matter plain so that we can see through it from end to end, I will say nothing of our private suspicions as to the real trouble. If they will not, and do not, you may hear again—and somewhat more pointedly and with more coherence—from your brother,

Texas University—Commencement Day

BULLETIN NO. 1.—The Faculty congratulate the students upon the close of a pleasant and prosperous session, and announce with pleasure that the following young gentlemen, having attained a general average of nine and over, are denominated DISTINGUISHED PROFICIENTS.

John E. Stovall is entitled to special distinction as having been absent in no instance from any duty, and as having not been unprepared upon any recitation.

SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Academic Class.—G. W. Clark, R. S. Clark, R. McA. Richardson.

Preparatory Class.—A. O. Clark, A. B. Davidson, E. D. Dixon, J. J. Easley, R. B. Easley, S. H. Henderson, J. A. Hodges, J. D. Hughes, T. L. Houston, E. C. Jones, W. S. Kincheloe, J. W. Martin, Edgar Miller, J. B. Posey, H.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Sophomore Class.—L. B. Clark, R. A. Dashiell, J. B. Holt, Sylvester Sewell.

Preparatory Class.—G. W. Clark, P. S. Clark, R. McA. Richardson.

SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Preparatory Class.—W. Y. Duggan, Jas. Gordon, S. W. Harris, G. B. Roberson.

Sophomore Class.—J. B. Holt.

SCHOOL OF GREEK.

Preparatory Class.—W. M. Vaughn.

SCHOOL OF LATIN.

Academic Class.—G. W. Clark, W. Y. Duggan, H. M. Rankin, S. C. Vaughn.

Preparatory Class.—J. J. Easley, J. W. Harris, J. D. Hughes, W. M. Vaughn.

W. Rankin, C. M. Richardson, J. E. Stovall, E. A. Strickland, Sylvester Sewell, J. B. Suttles, Wm. Vaughn, Robert Young, S. C. Vaughn.

Sophomore Class.—Jas. Campbell, J. L. Carothers, S. E. Carothers, L. B. Clark, B. D. Dashiell, R. A. Dashiell, A. S. John.

Junior Class.—J. W. Blake.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Preparatory Class.—A. O. Clark, E. D. Dixon, W. Y. Duggan, J. A. Hodges, J. W. Martin, G. B. Roberson, E. A. Strickland, S. C. Vaughn.

Sophomore Class.—J. W. Blake, Jas. Campbell, J. L. Carothers, S. E. Carothers, B. D. Dashiell, A. S. John, C. M. Roberts, G. H. Stovall.

SCHOOL OF MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Sophomore Class.—J. W. Blake, Jas. Campbell, A. S. John, B. D. Dashiell.

SCHOOL OF LATIN.

Academic Class.—P. S. Clark, E. D. Dixon, J. J. Easley, J. W. Martin, E. A. Strickland, R. McA. Richardson, Robert Young.

Preparatory Class.—L. E. Carothers, W. S. Kincheloe, Edgar Miller, J. B. Posey, E. M. Richardson, J. B. Suttles.

Freshman Class.—J. L. Carothers, S. H. Henderson, T. L. Houston, E. C. Jones, C. M. Roberts.

Sophomore Class.—L. B. Clark, R. A. Dashiell, J. E. Stovall.

Senior Class.—J. W. Blake, J. Campbell, B. D. Dashiell, A. S. John, G. H. Stovall.

SCHOOL OF GREEK.

Preparatory Class.—S. E. Carothers, R. A. Dashiell, J. B. Posey, C. M. Richardson, J. B. Suttles, C. M. Roberts.

Freshman Class.—J. L. Carothers, L. B. Clark, E. C. Jones, J. E. Stovall.

Sophomore Class.—J. W. Blake, James Campbell, B. D. Dashiell, A. S. John, G. H. Stovall.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Junior Class.—A. O. Clark, E. D. Dixon, W. S. Kincheloe.

Senior Class.—J. W. Blake, R. B. Easley, J. B. Holt.

SCHOOL OF PURE MATHEMATICS.

Academic Class.—P. S. Clark, R. McA. Richardson.

Preparatory Class.—E. D. Dixon, R. B. Easley, J. A. Hodges, P. L. Houston, J. D. Hughes, J. W. Martin, C. M. Richardson, G. B. Roberson, J. B. Suttles, S. C. Vaughn.

Freshman Class.—S. E. Carothers, A. O. Clark, J. J. Easley, E. C. Jones, W. S. Kincheloe, J. B. Posey, C. M. Richardson.

Sophomore Class.—Jas. Campbell, J. L. Carothers, B. D. Dashiell, J. J. Easley, A. S. John, G. H. Stovall, J. E. Stovall.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Sophomore Class.—J. L. Carothers, J. J. Easley, J. E. Stovall.

Junior Class.—J. W. Blake, Jas. Campbell, B. D. Dashiell, A. S. John, G. H. Stovall.

BULLETIN NO. 2.—The following young gentlemen having attained a general average of eight and over, are denominated PROFICIENTS.

SCHOOL OF MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Sophomore Class.—J. L. Carothers, O. T. Hotchkiss, G. H. Stovall.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Sophomore Class.—L. B. Clark, R. A. Dashiell, J. B. Holt, Sylvester Sewell.

Preparatory Class.—G. W. Clark, P. S. Clark, R. McA. Richardson.

SCHOOL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Preparatory Class.—W. Y. Duggan, Jas. Gordon, S. W. Harris, G. B. Roberson.

Sophomore Class.—J. B. Holt.

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Preparatory Class.—J. J. Easley, J. W. Harris, J. D. Hughes, W. M. Vaughn.

SCHOOL OF PURE MATHEMATICS.

Academic Class.—G. W. Clark.

Preparatory Class.—J. J. Easley, Jas. Gordon, J. W. Martin, Edgar Miller, H. W. Rankin, G. B. Robertson, E. A. Strickland, W. H. Vaughn, Robt. Young.

Freshman Class.—W. Y. Duggan, R. B. Easley, J. W. Harris, C. M. Roberts, E. A. Strickland, J. B. Suttles, W. M. Vaughn, R. Young.

Sophomore Class.—R. A. Dashiell, S. H. Henderson.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

Sophomore Class.—R. A. Dashiell, S. H. Henderson.

P. C. BRYCE, F. A. MOOD, Secretary, Regent.

The Outlook.

NORTHERN METHODISM.—Six Chinamen were ordained deacons at the late meeting of the East Maine Conference. An extensive revival has been reported in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. Twenty-eight students have professed conversion; out of one hundred and eighty-three students, one hundred and forty-eight are professors of religion; forty-eight are licensed to preach.

EPISCOPAL.—Dr. F. D. Harrison in a letter to the *Churchman*, estimates that while there are in that church in this country 2750 churches, there are only 2181 effective clergymen in charge of parishes, showing 569 with no ministers. The society for the relief of the widows and children of the Episcopal clergymen of Pennsylvania has funds invested to the amount of \$386,000. It is one of the oldest associations of the kind in this country. The preliminary court to examine Bishop Whittingham has met. He was prosecuted for refusing to act on the presentment of the Standing Committee of his diocese, charging two clergymen of Mount Calvary church, Baltimore, with reciting at a burial service prayers for the dead involving the doctrine of purgatory. Much interest is felt in the matter by the Episcopalians of Maryland. The court decides evidence insufficient.

The Diocesan Synod in Montreal was in session when the union of the Presbyterians of Canada was effected, and passed a resolution requesting the Metropolitan bishop to convey to the united body their congratulations. There was but one dissenting voice. The message of the bishop was received by the Assembly, and an appropriate answer returned.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The First Presbyterian Church of Franklin, Pennsylvania, recently celebrated an event interesting in its history. A course of lessons, embracing the entire Bible, was completed by the church. The course began twenty-one years ago. In the new Presbyterian church at Harlem, New York, there is a room at the side of the pulpit where invalids may hear the sermon and be secluded from view, and be able to assume any position necessary to their comfort. On June 28th, five persons united with the Presbyterian church at Rio Claro, South America. Good news was also heard from St. Carlos. Protestantism is gaining ground all the time. A Chinese mission has been carried on by the Fourth Presbyterian Church in New York City. The school, which is the chief agency, holds session both day and evening. The First Presbyterian Church in Washington, Pennsylvania, has a class in the Sunday-school called the "Silver Grays," composed of men upwards of fifty years old.

BAPTISTS.—Mr. Ricardo F. Cifre, a native of Spain, has received ordination as a Baptist minister, and expects to return to his native

country under appointment of the Baptist Missionary Union. At the Centennial of the first Baptist preaching in Kentucky, Rev. W. P. Harvey gave some interesting figures: In 1784 there were 309 Baptists in Kentucky; in 1812 there were 22,694; in 1840 there were 61,642; in 1851 there were 69,098; in 1860, 81,262; in 1874, 147,031. There is now one Baptist to every ten of the population of Kentucky. Brown University owns property valued at \$662,355 46, and has an income of \$55,572 57. Plans have been adopted for a new library building at a cost of \$80,000.

LUTHERAN.—The Norwegian Lutherans are increasing so fast in the Northwest that the Regent of the University has established a professorship of Scandinavian languages and literature. It is also proposed to establish a theological seminary in Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Missionary treasury of the Dutch Reformed Church, is reported to be empty; only a few churches have paid in anything for two months. The board of managers make an appeal for help. The Young Men's Christian Association in Portland, Maine, maintained their mission schools last year as well as a prayer-meeting at their rooms Wednesday and Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings. Two hundred members of a Sunday-school at Montpelier, Vermont, recently waited on their Superintendent, Governor Page, and presented him a fine engraving of the "Return of the May Flower." Mount Holyoke Seminary has sent out one hundred and fifteen missionaries; eighteen within two years. Twenty more are wanted; eight for Cape Colony, Africa. Several of the graduates have served at Cape Colony with great success. A congregation of the Disciples of Christ has recently been established in Brooklyn. Congregation numbers about 170.

ABROAD.—A plan has been adopted in England by which poor dissenting ministers with salaries of from \$250 to \$500 per year may receive donations of valuable books, the amount given by their respective congregations being duplicated from other sources. Rev. Mr. Freemantle, a clergyman of the established church, recently arranged to preach for Rev. Dr. Parker, Independent, but was forbidden by his bishop. A public meeting was called in London to discuss the subject. The restrictions of the law on broad-minded churchmen are felt to be oppressive, and places dissenting ministers in an inferior relation; they not being recognized as clergymen, or their houses of worship consecrated. The district meeting among the English Wesleyans favor lay-representation. The vicarage of Halifax has been offered by Mr. Disraeli to Rev. F. W. Farrer, who declined to accept it. The living is worth about £2000 per annum, but is largely raised from the Vicar's rate, which is unpopular with both churchmen and dissenters. The English Primitive Methodists at Leicester, reported 169,392 members; 15,935 preachers; 10,112 leaders; 6419 chapels; 3647 Sunday-schools; 50,932 teachers; and 316,659 scholars. During the year 25 new chapels and 15 new schools have been entered. They have also 32 day schools; 64 teachers, and 3122 scholars.

CATHOLIC.—Bishop Batles, of Alton, Illinois, has placed under ban all societies whose members send their children to public schools, or give balls or picnics where intoxicating liquors are sold.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS AUG. 7, '75.

The Family Circle.

Cures for Fits.

For a Fit of Passion.—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness.—Count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

For a Fit of Extravagance and Polly.—Go to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced.

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn, Must be content to lie thereon.

For a Fit of Ambition.—Go into a churchyard and read the grave-stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Despondency.—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those which He has promised His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cucumbers and squashes, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a lower end will return into his house with one bounding in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity, and Fear.—Whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician: "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

For a Fit of Resigning.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the sick and the afflicted and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.—Nearly half a century ago, long before railroads were invented, a stage-coach used to run every day between Galveston and Greenock, in Scotland. One day a lady who was traveling in this coach noticed a boy walking barefooted, and looking very tired as he struggled to get along. She asked the conductor to take him up and give him a seat, and she would pay for it. When they arrived at the inn at Greenock, which is a seaport town, she asked the boy what he had come there for. He said he wished to be a sailor, and hoped some of the captains would engage him. She gave him half-a-crown, wished him success, and told him to be a good boy and try to love and serve God. Twenty years passed away. One afternoon the coach was going along that same road, returning to Galveston. Among the passengers was a sea-captain. When they reached about the same spot as just above referred to, the captain observed an old lady on the road walking very slowly and looking very tired and weary. He asked the driver to put her in the coach, as there was an empty seat, and he would pay for her. Shortly after, as they were changing horses, all the passengers got out except the captain and the old lady. As they were alone, the lady thanked the captain for his kindness in giving her a seat, as she was unable to pay for one. He said he had always felt a pity for poor, tired foot-travelers, for, twenty years ago, when he was a poor boy, traveling on foot near this place, some kind-hearted lady ordered the coachman to take him up, and paid for his seat. "I remember that very well," said she, "for I am that lady, but my condition is very much changed. Then I was very well off, but now I am reduced to poverty by the loss of a son. Then the captain shook hands with her, and said how glad he was to see her. "I have been very successful," and an now going home to live on my fortune; and now, my good friend, I will settle twenty-five pounds (i. e. a hundred dollars) upon you every year as long as you live."

God gave her back again more than a hundred fold what she gave in pity to that poor boy.

AN HONEST MERCHANT.

Jacob Heuser, a German, was a merchant engaged in the sale of lace. He had been in the habit of putting a somewhat high price on his goods. This, one day, began to trouble him, and he said to himself: "You have until now always asked more for your goods than was necessary, and disposed of them at a price too high, especially to people who know how to trade. But was that doing right? A Christian is not to lie and cheat; but I did both. Please God I will not do so again!"

Soon hereafter he attends a fair at Cassel, for the purpose of disposing of his goods and of selling them. On the first day of the fair many people came to look at his stock, to ask prices, and to purchase. But since he has but one price, and declares that he cannot sell any cheaper, not a single yard is bought that day. With a sad heart, Jacob went his way to the inn for supper and rest. He cannot rest; he is sorrowful.

"That is the reward of your Christian faithfulness," he says to himself. "You fared better when you were with the world, and did as others do." Nevertheless, he composed himself finally and fell to sleep.

On the following days, Jacob prospered no better. In the evening, when the other traders were merry, he sat by himself, eating his bread with sorrow and sighing. But there was hope yet of one particular customer who was not in the habit of bartering and bargaining long. The customer was none less than the wife of the landgrave of that region.

On the fourth day of the fair she made her appearance, and O joy! to Jacob's was the first booth visited by the fair lady. What wonder that his heart beat with anxious expectations. She makes her selections, and desires—a small reduction of the price fixed. Poor Jacob! he must declare that he can't throw off a single penny. His customer silently withdraws to see what she can do elsewhere.

But, as an expert, the noble lady soon learns that the laces of the other traders are not only higher in price, but also inferior in quality to those offered her by Jacob. Stating this to the ladies accompanying her, she returns forthwith to the first booth. Here she makes many and large purchases, and praises Mr. Jacob for his honesty.

This becoming generally known, all the ladies of that court and city begin to patronize the honest and upright tradesman. In the evening he had not a quarter of a yard left of all his laces.

With praise and thanks to God filling his soul our merchant states that, as on the first three days of the fair he could not eat for grief, so on the evening of the fourth day he could not eat for joy.

THE DYING CHILD.—I remember when I was nursing in a hospital once, says a writer, there was a poor little boy about six years old dying of rheumatic fever. I was night nurse in the ward, and regularly, when the attack of pain came on, he used to scream out for me: "Nurse, sing. It hurts me. Sing the hurt away."

So then I'd prop him up in my arm and sing one song after another, from "Twinkle, twinkle, little star," to "Black-eyed Susan," till the paroxysm of pain was over and he'd quiet down again. I always knew when that was by his joining his voice in, too—such a weak pipe of a voice, poor lamb! but I was better pleased to hear it than any music, for it told me the pain was gone for awhile, and I could lie him down to sleep again.

Poor wee mite! I was singing "Little Bo-Peep" the night he died. I had him in my arms. He'd been sinking all day, but he couldn't last out another day, though he tried to join in as usual, his voice went into a gasp and broke. I'd been sometimes used to call the children in the ward my little sheep; and when I came to the end of the verse

Little Bo-Peep she lost her sheep, And doesn't know where to find 'em, he looked up in my face with a bit of a smile on his poor little drawn mouth, and said: "Nurse'll know where she goes home. Will I be long going home now, nurse?"

Long? Ah, poor lamb! ten minutes, later and he'd gone home.

CHINESE WOMEN.—A Chinese father has absolute power over all his family, even to the selling them as slaves, or the taking of their lives; but self-interest and affection operate so strongly as to make heinous sins against sons as uncommon as in western lands. A daughter, however, has not the same safeguards.

She has many duties, but no rights. Her advent in the family is always deprecating, and is often not endured. In consequence of the almost universal poverty, the prevailing thought concerning her is how to spend the least possible for her, and how to dispose of her in marriage most profitably. In entering into the marriage relation, which she does when about fifteen years of age, she depends solely on the skill of the elders of her household, who select her partner for life, and decide, without consultation with her, in what family her lot is to be thenceforth cast. If her husband die before her father-in-law, her second marriage would be considered a reproach and disgrace. She remains, therefore, sharing the family food and labor, as much a part of her father-in-law's household as before her husband's death. Unlike the similar case among the Israelites, it would be illegal for her to marry one of her husband's brothers, or even any person with the same surname.

When a husband and father dies, his property, unless his sons choose, as is often convenient, to use it in common, is divided equally among them. They then take turn in feeding the mother an equal length of time. Daughters do not inherit.—Baptist Missionary Magazine.

THINKING CORN.—Prof. Roberts, of the Cornell University, made some experiments in growing corn upon the College farm last season, the results of which are valuable. He planted three plots of three-sixteenths of an acre each with corn and thinned the hills in one lot to three stalks, another to four stalks to a hill; the third was not thinned. The first plot yielded at the rate of 120 bushels, the second 125 bushels, and the third 103 bushels (of ears) to the acre. Mr. Roberts states, as the result of many experiments prior to these at the Iowa Agricultural College, that the heaviest crops of corn were made by growing three stalks to a hill, and that two stalks to a hill will produce more corn than five stalks. If every stalk produces an ear, and corn is planted three feet apart each way, there will be nearly 100 bushels of shelled grain per acre. To grow maximum crops of corn, then, it is only necessary to grow one ear upon each hill, and ears of such a size that a hundred of them will make a bushel of grain. In view of this, it is strange that with so prolific a grain as corn, a yield of 100 bushels per acre should be considered as something almost impossible to be obtained.—Agriculturist.

SETTLED THE NIGHT BEFORE.—A touching incident is related in connection with the meetings held under the direction of Mr. Mealy and Mr. Sankey at Glasgow, Scotland. One evening, after the close of the service, a miner, in his working-clothes, who had been deeply impressed by what he had heard, still lingered; and in reply to a friend who urged him to go home, said, "No; I have come here to be good, and I have not taken it in yet." After more prayers and the singing of a hymn, his heart was touched, and a new joy entered his soul. Grasping the hand of the minister, who had been talking with him, he said, "I have wondered if this might be true; I now believe it. It has brought peace to my soul. I know and trust my Savior." The following day, while working in the mines, he was crushed by a falling mass of coal or rock. His injuries were fatal. "Bend down your ear," said the dying man to a companion near him, and then added, "O, Andrew! I'm thankful I settled it last night!"

ONLY TWO.—Only two ways. One broad, the other narrow; one leads to destruction, the other life; many go by the one, few by the other. Which is your way? Only two sorts of people.

Many sorts in man's opinion—many societies, classes, sects, and denominations. Only two in God's sight: the righteous and the wicked, the wheat and the chaff, the living and the dead. Which are you? Only two deaths: the death of the righteous and the death of the wicked. Which do you think you will die? Which do you wish to die? Which would it be if you were to die this moment? Only two sides at the day of judgment: the right hand and the left. Only two. Those on the right hand will be blessed—"come, ye blessed of my Father." Those on the left will be cursed—"Depart, ye cursed."

All must appear before the judgment seat of Christ, to receive the reward of the things done in the body, whether good or bad. What word shall be spoken to you? On which side of the throne will you stand?

A "Holy" Pagan City.

Holiness in heathenism consists only in the name, and superstition often assigns it to the most hideous physical filthiness. Benares, Benarash, Benarash is the most distinguished shrine-city of India, and has been famous a great many centuries for its "religious" character and for the peculiar "sane" folly of its inhabitants. In "Remains of Lost Empires," published by the Harpers, there is the following not very savory description of this singular old city, the Mecca of Hinduism and pantheon of more than a thousand temples:

The walls of the streets are filled with the little niches, holding hideously shaped and painted Hindu deities. The people are mad upon their idols. It is estimated that there are over five hundred thousand enshrined deities in the city.

Attended by a number of the native English police, we visited several of the temples. The people about these shrines seemed to be raving. As much as we had mingled among Eastern fanatics, we now felt, for the first time, that our lives were in danger from the violence of religious fanaticism. Unprotected, should not have dared to set foot within the limits of any of the temples, but before our guides the crowd sulkily gave way, and we were able to enter one after another of the shrines. They were perfect sties, offensive to every sense. The idols were dripping with the filth of offerings which consisted of ghee (butter), sugar, rice, flowers, and leaves, mingled with the sacred waters of the Ganges, with which they were kept constantly wet. The bullocks, confined within the temple, received with more appreciation the offerings made to them. They were fat and sleek, and certainly had no occasion to lament that the fates had exalted them to be as gods. Suspended from the roof of the temple, and swinging near the idols, were little bells, which those making offerings rang, to call the attention of the god, should his thoughts happen to be abstracted. To enumerate all the abominations we saw within those temples would be to exceed the powers of any pen. We never imagined that even any heathen faith could be charged with such absurd and revolting rites as a part of its regular worship. The diabolical sensualism stamped upon the countenances of the half-naked Brahmins and fakirs, and the wretched, frantic aspect of the women that crowded about these shrines, caused us, protected though we were, to shrink back through fear and loathing.

Picture the joy of Brahminism in exalting the divine purity of Brahminism should picture to their readers its benign effects upon society in the most sacred city of the pagan world that the philanthropist exalts and blesses Christianity for the boon that it has brought to man.

How Mildness Subdues.

Tom's sister was pretty, and being a year older than Tom, wanted to show her authority over him. Tom was rough and awkward, and just at the age when a boy resents all meddling with his "rights." He would put his hands in his pockets, his chair on Nell's dress, and his feet on the window-sill. Of course, they often quarreled.

"For pity's sake, Tom, do take your hands out of your pockets!" Nell would say, in her most vexing manner.

"What are pockets for, I'd like to know, if not to put one's hand in?" and Tom would whistle and march off.

"Tom, I don't believe you've combed your hair for a week."

"Well, what's the use? It would be all roughed up again in less than an hour."

"I do wish, Tom, you would take your great boots off the window-sill!"

"Oh, don't bother me, I'm reading."

Tom would say; and the boots refused to stir an inch, which, of course, was very naughty. And so it would go from morning till night.

But little sister Bess had a somewhat different way with somewhat stubborn Tom. Bess seemed to understand that coaxing was better than driving; and sometimes, when he sat with both hands plunged in his pockets, Bess, with a book or picture, would nestle down beside him and almost before he knew it, one hand would be patting her curls, while the other turned the leaves or held the pictures. If she chanced to see his feet on the window-sill she would say: "Just try my ottoman, Tom, dear, and see how comfortable it is to the feet," and though Tom occasionally growled in a good-natured way about it being too low, the boots always came down to level.

Whenever his hair looked very rough, she would steal behind him and smooth it out in a way Tom liked so well that it was a temptation to let it go rough, just for the pleasure of having her comb it. Yet for the next three days next he would take special pains to keep every hair in its place simply to please little Bess.

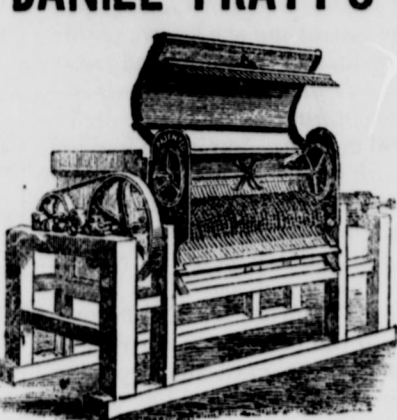
As they grew older, Bess, in the same quiet, loving way, helped him to grow wise and manly. If she had an interesting book, she would hand it to him to enjoy it with her; if she was going to call on any of her young friends, Tom was always invited to go with her.

"I can't understand," said lady Nell, "why you should always want that boy forever at your elbow! He's rough and awkward as a bear." "As gentle as a kitten," said Bess, slipping her arm through his with a loving glow, while "the bear" felt a great warm glow at his heart as he walked away with Bess, and determined to try harder to be courteous and "gentle as a kitten" for her sake.—Christian Weekly.

A LOAD OF BRICKS.—"See what I will do in the morning!" So thought a little boy to himself, as he lay in his snug little bed, about ready to fall asleep. He had heard his father, the minister, and the neighbors talk a great deal about a new church; a long time, he had heard that one ought to be built, long enough it seemed to him to build one, but still nothing was done. In fact he had heard it said lately that may be they would not have a new church after all. Perhaps he did not like the old meeting-house, and fancied he should like to go to church better if they had a new one; at all events he gave his mind to the subject and resolved to do something. The next morning he rose very early, intent on carrying his plan into execution. Whether he consulted with any one or not, we do not know, but we doubt not he had learned the verse, "Let not your right hand know what your right hand doeth," and thought it was best to go by himself, believing that he was doing right. Very happy he felt as he trudged along to the minister's house,

although when he reached the door it was so early that the good doctor had not come down stairs. Soon, however, he appeared, and his youthful parishioner delivered to him a load of bricks which he "had brought to build the new church with." In a wheel-barrow three times the size of the little boy, lay two bricks, the beginning of the new church, and as he returned to his home, cheered by the kind words of his pastor, we are sure that he felt that doing was better than talking. As the doctor went into the street he said to every one he met, "The church will be built; the first load of bricks is on the ground; and before our little hero was much older, he had the pleasure of seeing the church finished which he had begun."

DANIEL PRATT'S



Improved Cotton Gin

PRATT'S IMPROVED GIN, WITH REVOLVING HEAD.

10 and 12-foot Segments, Complete. Sold at FACTORY PRICES, and with no back freight.

W. WARREN, Galveston, H. SCHIEFFELUS, Houston, Agents for the State.

JANNEY'S DOUBLE-THREAD IRON COTTON SCREW, For sale by W. WARREN, Agent, Galveston, Lock Box 966

BLESSING & BRO., 172 TREMONT STREET, GALVESTON, TEXAS, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

All styles and sizes, from CARTE DE VISITE to LIFE SIZE, and to our friends in the celebrated

Oil Portraits on Canvas, either from Life or copied from Small Pictures. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DEALERS IN Frames, Mountings, Albums, And all kinds of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS. Wholesale and Retail. Also dealers in the celebrated

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, The best in the world. Indispensable to every family, and at a price

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL! AN ACTIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

Where we have no Agent, we will GIVE ONE MACHINE TO ANY ONE WHO WILL SELL THREE.

Send for Illustrated Price List, and particulars. Needles for all Machines. Small orders promptly filled and forwarded by mail. The best Threads and Silks. Address as above.

A. ALLEN & CO., Dealers in ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Wholesale and Retail. Also, WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AT NEW YORK PRICES. Galveston, Texas. 227 Drawer 2, P. O.

DAVID WHITE, J. M. KING, Grimes County, Galveston

WHITE & KING, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Will advance on Bills Lading or Consignments in hand. sept 29-ly

Stowe & Wilmerding, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash advances on consignments of cotton to our agents, and to our friends in New York or Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. apr 3-6m

CROSSMAN & SIMPSON, UNDERTAKERS, Ware-rooms: Corner Winne and Center Sts., Sales-room between Tremont and Twenty-fourth streets, Galveston.

This firm have constantly on hand Metallic Cases, Caskets, Rosewood and Black Walnut Coffins. Robes for deceased Ladies, Gents and Children. Elegant Hearses, appropriately decorated for Children, also large hearse for persons advanced in years. my 22-ly

LEAGUE & LUFKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, 67 & 109 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. 27 1/2 1/2 1/2

N. N. JOHN, H. H. SEARS, WM. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton and Wool Factors, (Hendley Buildings), STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, and to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Agents for PRATT'S RADIANT AND ASTRAL OILS.

Steele, Wood & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Outlery, Guns, Flows, Nails, etc., etc., Have a full stock in their line, including builder's Plant, Blacksmith's Mechanics' and Housekeeping Hardware. my 29-ly

L. MOODYW E. S. JEMISON, MOODY & JEMISON, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, &c., No. 128 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 2823.

Liberal advances made upon Consignments, and special attention given to the negotiation, by sale or hypothecation, of all Texas Bonds and Securities. Deposits of Interior Bankers solicited.

BUY YOUR GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH. GALVESTON CASH GROCERY, 178 and 180 Twentieth Street.

A large assortment of FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, BASKETS, BROOMS, ETC., ETC. All goods delivered free in the city. J. P. BOONE, Manager.

S. W. SYDNOR & CO., CASH WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS STRAND, GALVESTON.

Personal attention given consignments of Fruit and Produce from the Interior, however small. J. P. BOONE, 129-30a

Jas. Collins, J. B. Turnley, Quittman, Wood Co., Turnley & Co.

Turnley & Collins, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. Strand and 2nd Street, up-stairs, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Special attention given to Cotton, Wool, Hides, etc. apr 13-ly

JOHN W. POPE, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, Cor. Avenue II and Twenty-second Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

27 Post Office Box 630. jct 25-6m

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAFLARD, RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., AT THEIR OLD STAND 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

New Goods by Late Arrivals! JOSEPH LABADIE, 61 Market Street, Galveston.

Has landing and in store large additions to his stocks of Hardware, Outlery, Mechanics' Tools, Tinware, Wooden and Willowware, Gardeners' Implements. He has also received large accessions to his GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT AND AMMUNITION DEPARTMENT.

His stock of FISHING TACKLE, TWINES, ETC., is the complete in the city.

Mr. Labadie has just selected these goods in New York and other markets, and can offer them at prices which will not be met with elsewhere. j 19-4c

MANNY & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Victor, Pioneer & Economist SORGHUM MILLS, COOK'S EVAPORATORS, The Largest Assortment, best Goods & lowest prices. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (j 31-2

MENELEY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, Troy New York Manufacture a superior quality of BELLS. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. apr 19-ly

AGENTS to canvass for Pictures of Deceased or Living Persons, to be copied and enlarged, and finished in Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Best work and larger commissions given than any copying company in America. Address CHICAGO PHOTOGRAPHIC & COPYING COMPANY, 522 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. j 10-ly

M. W. SHAW & BRO.



Manufacturers and Dealers in Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Gifts for the Celebrated Waltham Watches. Cor. Market and Tremont sts.

THE STATE OF TEXAS. To the Sheriff or any Constable of Liberty County, Greeting:

WHEREAS oath has this day been made before me by Wharton Branch that A. N. B. Tompkins is absent from the State of Texas, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and praying for publication of this writ in some newspaper, printed in Liberty county, if there be one—but if there be no newspaper printed in said county, then by publication in some newspaper printed in the nearest county where there is one—for three successive weeks before the return day hereof, summoning the said A. N. B. Tompkins to appear before me at my office in the town of Liberty, in the county of Liberty, on the first Monday in September, being the sixth day of said month, A. D. 1875, to answer the complaint of the said Wharton Branch for the sum of seventy gold dollars and interest, due upon a promissory note, executed by said Tompkins, for \$70.00 gold dollars, dated Liberty, June 20, 1872, and payable ninety days after the date thereof, to James Minter, or order, at Liberty, Texas, and endorsed by said Minter. Herein full not, and of this writ make due return as the law directs, given under my hand this 9th day of July, A. D. 1875. J. M. C. LACOUR, Justice Peace Liberty County.

LANE & BODLEY, John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, Manufacturers of Plantation Machinery For Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, etc. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue. j 31-ly

DAVIDSON HOUSE, By Mrs. J. H. DAVIDSON, 112 POSTOFFICE, Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts., GALVESTON. j 31-ly

DIRECT NAVIGATION STEAMERS. PASSAGE.....\$3 00

MEALS AND BERTHS FREE! LEAVE HOUSTON AT.....5 P. M. LEAVE GALVESTON AT.....6 P. M.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

New Goods by Late Arrivals! JOSEPH LABADIE, 61 Market Street, Galveston.

Has landing and in store large additions to his stocks of Hardware, Outlery, Mechanics' Tools, Tinware, Wooden and Willowware, Gardeners' Implements. He has also received large accessions to his GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT AND AMMUNITION DEPARTMENT.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, '75

Obituaries.

SMITH.—Indiana Elizabeth Smith, the wife of Bro. J. Clark Smith, of the North Texas Conference, died at Sulphur Springs, Texas, July 15th, 1875.

Waste Basket.

The gate of the period—Investigate. "An office boy to build fires with a reference," is wanted in Chicago.

Why are children like jellies? Because as they are moulded, so will they turn out.

It is always hard to "hit the wrong nail on the head"—particularly if it be one's finger nail.

The little busy bee and the little boot-black emulate each other in improving the "shining hour."

A BATCHELOR made a will leaving his property to the girls who had refused him. "For to them I owe all earthly happiness."

AMONG the curiosities of advertisements is the following: "Saloon for sale at half the cost of fitting. Central location. Mean business. Address," etc. The italics are ours.

A WOMAN returning from church recently declared that "when she saw the shawls on those Smiths, and then thought of things her own poor girls had to wear, if it wasn't for the consolation of religion, she did not know what she should do."

In a Roundout church on a recent Sunday morning the usual donning of overcoats was proceeding amid considerable confusion, but had not been completed, when the pastor arose to pronounce the benediction.

"O, wild is the tempest, and dark is the night, but soon will the daybreak be dawning. Then the friendships of yore Shall blossom once more, And we'll all meet again in the morning."

"MY MOTHER'S GOD."—At a fashionable party, a young physician present spoke of one of his patients whose case he considered a very critical one.

HE WISHED Christians would let his patients alone. Death was but an endless sleep, and the religion of Christ a delusion, and its followers were not persons of the highest culture or intelligence.

A young lady sitting near, and one of the gayest of that company, said, "Parson, doctor, but I cannot hear you talk thus and remain silent. I am not a professor of religion; I never knew anything about it experimentally, but my mother was a Christian."

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever.

serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required.

FIERY TRIALS.—I have observed that towns which have been casually burnt have been built again more beautiful than before; and walls afterwards made of stone; and roofs formerly but thatched, afterwards advanced to be tiled.

It was at the house of a well-known doctor of divinity, and the little toddling girl, who did not like to see her aunt trim a lighted kerosene lamp, had come honestly by a somewhat modified theory of predestination.

SAID Pat: "Faix, where wud ye find a modern house that has lasted so long as the ancient?"

JOB PRINTING.

THE JOB OFFICE

THE ADVOCATE OFFICE

Plain and Ornamental

PRINTING

FROM 10 TO 25 PER CT. CHEAPER

Than any other Establishment in Texas.

Print at short notice!

- CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, NOTE-HEADS, ENVELOPES, LEGAL BLANKS, POSTERS, BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, RECEIPT BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, BILLS LADING, INVOICES, SHIPPING RECEIPTS, -IS FACT, ALL KINDS OF-

JOB PRINTING

that can be done in a first-class establishment.

We have—

- NEW TYPE, NEW PRESSES, NEW CUTS & DESIGNS.

To keep up with the Inventions of the day,

we order direct all the

New Styles of Type, Designs, etc.,

As fast as they are published.

ORDERS

FROM THE COUNTRY

Respectfully solicited.

FITS!

FITS!! FITS!!!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

SETH S. HANCOCK.—Dear Sir:—I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall wherever I would be, or whenever I was occupied with, and I was severely injured several times from the falls.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? SETH S. HANCOCK.—Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed \$8, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss.:

SENT to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance.

"THE BLOOD IN THE LIFE."

How many diseases have their seat in the blood, diseases which have been treated vainly for years.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

100,000 LIVING WITNESSES

ATTEST the valuable properties of these Pills for the cure of constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, fever and acute piles, sick headache, biliousness, blood in the urine, stomach, disgust of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, fluttering at the heart, dull pain in the head, yellowness of the skin and eyes, nausea, churning sensations when in a lying posture, diseases of the liver, kidneys, and bladder, nervous affections, pain in the side, chest and back, scurvy, itching of the head, and many of the diseases incident to females.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE

POSSESSES qualities that no other dye does. Its effect is instantaneous, and so natural that it cannot be detected by the closest observer.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Everybody prizes it highly. Lighter, sweeter, richer. Saves Milk, Eggs, &c. Sells everywhere like hot cakes.

HOUSTON ADVERTISEMENTS

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

I am prepared to supply the people of Texas, either at wholesale or retail.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Ward, Dewey and Co., Lessees of TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARY, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM 29 Main Street, HOUSTON.

Having added to our various Factories and Sheds the latest Improvements in Machinery, we are now prepared and beg leave to offer to the public—

White and Colored WOOLEN KERSEYS, OS. NABURGS, SANTANTA SHEETINGS, BIG TREE SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNES.

Furniture of Every Description, such as Bedsteads, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, etc.

Also—Sofas, Mattresses, Pillows, Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Drays.

Hand-made Boots and Shoes a Specialty.

ALL GOODS MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

For further particulars, address WARD, DEWEY & CO., Houston.

S. CONRADI, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 61 Main Street, (VanAlstyne's Building), HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired and Warranted.

T. W. HOUSE, BANKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Wholesale Dealer in GROCERIES, 39 and 41 Main Street, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SCHMIDT & KOSSE, No. 75 MAIN STREET, Houston, Texas.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of English, German and American HARDWARE.

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

D. H. HARNETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office: Masonic Building, Galveston, Texas.

JAMES H. GILMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Galveston, Texas.

Office No. 1 Beissner's Building, Twentieth Street, between Postoffice and Market. Postoffice box 48.

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

E. P. ALBRITTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Corner Twenty-second and Postoffice streets, Galveston, Texas.

JOSEPH & KITTEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Twenty-second and Postoffice street, Galveston, Texas.

L. E. TREZEVANT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Masonic Building, Galveston.

M. C. McLEMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 15, Moody & Jenison Building, Galveston, Texas.

WM. HARRY HAYS, LAWYER, 115 Postoffice street, Galveston, Texas.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.

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TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 60 Twenty-second Street. Guarantee Capital - - - \$245,700.00

AGENTS WANTED FOR Cross & Crown. THE SPIRIT AND POWER of the religion of Jesus Christ as shown in the sufferings and Triumphs of His followers.

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LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEEDS. 100 lbs. per bush, net-delivery insured. One lb. seed to the bush, 50 cents. 100 lbs. per bush, net-delivery insured. One lb. seed to the bush, 50 cents.

Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas Aug. 7, '75.
I. G. JOHN, D.D., EDITOR.

IS IT JUST?

An esteemed brother enters a mild complaint against the ADVOCATE because preachers who do not send five subscribers are expected to pay half price. As this paper belongs to the church, he thinks the preachers ought to have it for nothing. Now there are two sides to that question. If the paper belongs to the church, then the preachers ought to support it. The obligation is as strong on one side as the other. The publishers furnish the paper, and the church pledges patronage, and if any of the representatives of the church fails, it occurs to us that the ADVOCATE is relieved by that act from any obligation to send him the paper. This is the rule among all the papers. As a matter of simple justice, what right has a preacher who makes no effort to secure the subscribers to claim the paper. It costs the publishers the full price of the subscription. Notwithstanding this we send it to every preacher at half price. In other words we send to a brother who declines helping us by acting as agent a paper that costs us \$2.50 per annum for \$1.25. Can our brother ask more. When we assure him that among the more than two hundred preachers in the five Texas Conferences over one-half have not sent five subscribers this year, and that a very large proportion have not sent us a single subscriber during that period, and did not send us any last year; and that some have not sent a subscriber for five years, he may be able to see that, while all this time we send them the paper at a loss, that the forbearance is altogether on the side of the ADVOCATE.

We place the paper within the reach of every preacher. We do not think there is a circuit within the bounds of the five Texas Conferences where five subscribers may not be found if proper effort is made. Some of the preachers who are sending us no subscribers are on circuits from which other preachers sent us large lists. If the class for whom the brother asks the paper for nothing would exert themselves, as others do, our subscription list would be doubled in three months. We have made the above remarks not in the spirit of complaint, but in answer to a complaint. The kind and cordial co-operation we receive from so large a number of the preachers cheers us in our work. At no time in the paper's history have words of approval respecting its course been so general and so decided. These words of endorsement come not only from the preachers, but from the laymen. We shall go ahead.

OLD CATHOLIC.—An Old Catholic Congress will be held at Breslau, August 20-22. A union conference is to be held about the middle of August at that place, to be composed of Old Catholics—the members of the orthodox churches of Russia and Greece, and of the church of England. Its object is to prepare the way for the agreement on the fundamental dogmas of the bodies concerned, and their consequent recognition of each other. . . . It was decided at the conference at Bonn, that under present circumstances married priests should not be installed over congregations.

BRO. W. H. ARDIS writes from Moscow circuit, July 30: "Since my last report from this work we have held three protracted meetings, which resulted in several conversions and the church greatly revived. I have presented the claims of the ADVOCATE to the people, and all want it, but the want of money is in the way. I think I shall send up a good list next fall."

BRO. J. CRAWFORD writes from Palestine, July 30: "I am still trying to work for our most excellent ADVOCATE; doing a little and hope to do still more after awhile. I am so much pleased with the paper, I can cheerfully recommend it as the best paper in the State."

PLAIN DEALING.

Some of our friends have expressed alarm respecting the uncompromising tone of the ADVOCATE respecting some of the sins found both in and out of the church. They fear their publication may bring a reproach on the church. We have no apology to offer. It is the sin that is the reproach to the church, and those who keep silent share the guilt. It is the duty of the watchman when he sees the enemy approaching to give the alarm without stopping to ask if the clangor of his trumpet will not disturb the slumber of some drowsy sluggard, or be unwelcome to the cowardly or the indolent who are summoned by its notes to the defense of the beleaguered citadel.

Some time since we called attention to the demoralizing influence of the fashionable gambling hells of our city, when we were told that the church need not make a fuss about these things, for among their patrons are found not only many of our leading citizens, but some prominent professors of religion. We were told that they not only patronized the bar-rooms, but were often found in the gambling saloon, or might be seen—if we would put ourselves to the trouble to visit these places—in the dance-halls, or sneaking with the crowd into the opera house and gazing on the nudities of debased women at the Can-Can. We are not prepared to take the trouble. We make no boast of our piety; but we have too much respect for what little Christian reputation we have secured to be found in such places. If men who belong to the church go there, we are unable to follow them, while those who do frequent these resorts are unwilling to testify respecting the fact because they usually have too much respect for public opinion to confess their own shame. If members of the church do thus disgrace their profession, it is unjust that the church should bear the responsibility. There are screens before the drinking establishments, and the passer-by can not see the professor as he soils with the wine-cup lips but recently framing the language of prayer. There are back rooms and stairs leading to private apartments where the card table is set out or the faro dealer leads the game. Those who partake the profit of these men's hypocrisy are the responsible parties, and not the preacher who can not cross their portals or gaze on their deeds without leaving a stain on his ministerial character. If we can not follow the offender to the places of his sinfulness, we can at least protest against the deed, and vindicate the church of Christ from all participation in such inconsistent and disgraceful practices.

There is always much that is sad in sin, for the sinner is the victim of his own guilt; but there are some sins that are so contemptible that they take away much of the sympathy we feel for the offender. We respect an open foe, but we recoil from hypocrisy. There is something loathsome in the man who sings and prays in church, and then goes, like a sneak, into the haunts of the devil; who kneels at the sacramental board and receives the sacred symbols of the Savior's death with hands unwashed from the stain of recent and willing sin. We venture to say that the bar-keepers and gamblers of Galveston share this sentiment. They may welcome the professedly pious man as a good customer, but they have a profound contempt for his religion. When he turns his back they mimic his sanctimonious tones in the prayer-meeting, and secretly ridicule the religion he has disgraced. Whatever sin may attach to the business of these men, they are consistent in their lives, and do not hesitate to say that we would prefer their place at the judgment bar to those who cloak their sins with a heartless profession.

What we have said, or may yet have to say, may awaken the ire of those whose offenses have been pointed out, but when their conduct brings a reproach on the cause of Christ, we must enter our

protest. When they depreciate the profession they have assumed, each branch of the church and each individual suffers, and in the name of the church; and as a professor of the Christian faith, we protest against all such inconsistencies. If the sin be so hidden we may not reach the sinner, we shall not cease to point out and denounce the sin.

BRO. W. T. THORNBERRY writes from Moulton circuit, August 3: "I write to inform you that the Lord has blessed Gonzales circuit with a gracious revival of religion. At Denton's creek, six miles from the town of Gonzales, there existed, prior to the war, a small society which was scattered, and entirely lost sight of. On the 16th inst. I began a meeting there, which I was forced to close on the night of the 29th, leaving about twenty-five penitents deeply convicted. The cause of the closing of the exercises was the fact that my third quarterly conference met at this place to-day. During the meeting on Denton's creek the power of God was demonstrated in convicting and converting sinners. I organized a church at that point with a membership of 57. I baptized 35 adults and one infant. It is impossible to give the exact number of conversions, as some preferred joining other churches. I think I can safely say that there were seventy who, at this meeting, made their peace with God."

BRO. P. W. GRAVIS writes: "I have just closed my third quarterly meeting on the Cowhouse Mission, which commenced on Friday night, July 16th, and continued until Thursday night. There were several conversions and eight accessions to the church. I have never witnessed such an interest among the people in my life before. The congregation was large to the last. We left about forty penitents who solicited an interest in the prayers of the church. My district is now in fine working order, and I believe that we are on the eve of a general revival of religion. The preachers are all at their work with sleeves rolled up, and the Lord is on the giving hand. The workmen are busy about their Master's work; but strange to say, they are living on quarter-rations. Will the churches in the interior pray for us—if they can do no more."

BRO. J. M. WESSON writes from Navasota, July 22: "The Huntsville district conference convened at Willis at 11 A. M., July 22nd. The interest of the occasion was greatly promoted by the presence of Rev. E. S. Smith, elected to the presidency of the Andrew Female college. The friends of this institution evince a disposition to rally more earnestly to its support. This is as it should be. The Texas Conference is highly favored, having Chappell Hill within easy reach of the west and the southwest; while Huntsville is equally accessible to the east and southeast. Those residing in the Trinity valley below Crockett, and all the southern portion of the East Texas conference territory, will find this institution worthy of their patronage."

BRO. J. M. PUGH writes from Calvert, August 2: "I desire very much the abundant success of the ADVOCATE, and I think you will succeed upon your present plan. The ADVOCATE is gaining favor. It is an excellent paper; and the broadsides you are giving, 'popular vices,' I heartily approve. Keep up the fire. 'Cry aloud and spare not.' All good people will thank you, and may many have cause to bless your efforts in exposing the vices of the times, and warning them and their friends."

BRO. J. C. A. BRIDGES writes from Pine Hill, August 2: "I send you another report from Carthage circuit. I closed a meeting night before last at Bethlehem church, of eight days' continuance, which resulted in the accession of twenty-two—eighteen on profession of faith and four by letter. Truly the Lord has done great things for us wherever we are glad. I am not prepared to give the exact number of conver-

sions; but there were some who professed and did not join that will, perhaps, go to sister churches. The meeting gradually increased in interest up to Saturday last at 11 o'clock, when we had a glorious out-pouring of the spirit, and the membership was made to rejoice in hope of an endless life. May God give us such a revival as we had last year."

PASSING EVENTS.

The Permission (Local Option) Bill for the suppression of intemperance has been defeated in the English Parliament. A large and enthusiastic meeting in its favor was held at Exeter Hall, and was addressed by Cardinal Manning, Sir William Lawson, M. P., and several other members of the House. . . . Moody and Sankey special trains have been run to London for the benefit of those who wished to attend the meetings. . . . The volcanic eruption in Iceland may lead to the abandonment of that island. . . . By the new constitution the Senate of Spain will have 300 members. Deputies for the Lower Chamber to be chosen for five years, one for every 5,000 inhabitants. The King appoints the President and Vice-President of the Senate, and has the right to veto. He can dissolve the Chambers and elective portion of the Senate, but must convoke new Chambers within three months. The constitution guarantees personal and religious liberty. . . . On the 12th of July two men passed themselves as plumbers, secured admission into a house in the city of New York, in open day, handcuffed an old lady, the only occupant, and robbed the house of \$40,000 in Virginia State bonds. . . . It is proposed to hold about the 1st of September a Soldiers' National Reunion, comprising members of the Federal and Confederate Armies and distinguished men of all parties. . . . The tramps in the North are becoming dangerous. A call for special legislative action is made. It is proposed to make them work or send them to jail. . . . 107,616,000 postal cards were sold during the year ending June 30th. . . . There are upwards of \$10,000,000 silver coin and bullion in the United States Treasury. . . . The Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., have closed for eight weeks, and 1,250 operatives have been dismissed. . . . The Legislature of New York has appropriated \$200,000 to the American Museum of Natural History, located in Central Park, New York city. . . . The potato bug has reached Massachusetts. It is to be seen now if he is smarter than the Yankees. . . . People are waiting for Secretary Delano and others high up in Indian affairs, to show why they should not be convicted of complicity in the Indian fraud rascality. . . . The population of Brooklyn, N. Y., has increased 100,000 since 1870. It has now 700,000 in its corporate limits. . . . Alvan Clarke of Cambridge is constructing a powerful telescope for the Austrian Government. . . . The Royal College of Persia, has 200 students who are taught English, French and Russian, natural sciences, medicine, military tactics, drawing, etc. . . . Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar has been re-nominated Senator from Mississippi. . . . The Legislature Suffrage Committee, of Connecticut, has reported in favor of allowing women to vote in Presidential elections. . . . Various forms of European cholera are prevalent in the Prussian capitol.

MULLER, Bristol, whose "Life of Trust" is an answer to all the cavils of the sceptic respecting the power of prayer received last year for the support of his charitable work, the sum of \$240,000. Since 1839 he has received and expended for the support of the orphans, \$3,750,000. No appeal has been made for help only to the throne of mercy.

AMONG the curiosities of advertisements is the following: "Saloon for sale at half the cost of fitting, Central location. Mean business. Address," etc. The italics are ours. It would seem as if the character of the business might have been inferred without an explicit statement.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON.—Com. Cooper on the 28th ult., reported no new cases at the Navy Yard or villages in that vicinity. Five deaths at Barancas. . . . The amount of the indemnity from Spain growing out of the capture of the Virginius has been received, and is ready for distribution. . . . On the 30th two new cases were reported at Fort Barancas, and two deaths. . . . On the 31st all the flags were at half-mast in respect to the memory of Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON.—On the 31st Ex-President Andrew Johnson died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Brown, in Castor county, Tennessee, from a paralytic stroke. He had been in rather bad health since his return from Congress, but nothing serious was anticipated. On Wednesday morning (the 28th July) he came on the train for Castor, and thence rode on horseback seven miles to his daughter's. The same evening at 4 o'clock his right side was paralyzed, rendering him speechless. His wife was with him. His son Frank and his daughter reached him from Greenville in the afternoon. He was conscious only for a brief interval, and died 2 o'clock, A. M., the 31st. The Executive Mansion, Washington city, the several departments were draped in mourning. Flags were at half-mast, and all Federal offices closed. He was buried at Greenville, the 3d, with Masonic honors, and the honors due his history and character. Surrounding counties and the towns and cities in the State in reach sent up representatives. The leading State officers from Nashville were present, while the immense concourse indicated the powerful hold the "great commoner" had on the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

GENERAL NEWS.—A letter to New York from St. Thomas state that the Spanish authorities at St. John, Porto Rico, took off a passenger named Lewis Vinegas, from the British steamer Eida by force, and it is reported that Vinegas has been shot. . . . On the 30th Dr. Donnelly, a dentist, of Cynthiana, Ky., approached another dentist named Peckover, called him a liar and shot him dead; and when on the way to jail was shot dead by Ridgely, brother-in-law of Peckover. . . . The death of Gen. E. G. Pickett, at Norfolk, Va., is reported in telegrams, July 31st. . . . The first bale of cotton, for crop 1875-76, from Galveston, was sold at Boston, July 31st for the benefit of aged men's home, for 14 cents per pound. . . . The police of Philadelphia, on the 2d inst., report that a house on Melon street had been visited by them in which, in a room reeking with filth and with no ventilation, they found the emaciated form of a raving woman who had been kept in close confinement without the knowledge of her neighbors. The sisters of the unfortunate woman, named Catherine and Amanda Troxell, were taken in custody, and Mary, the victim, was removed to the insane hospital. . . . The further investigation of the Mountain Meadow massacre is progressing. It is evident that Lee commanded the Mormons during the fight. The story of the immigrants poisoning the well is denied by the Indians who say they had nothing against them, but were hired by Lee to aid in the slaughter, by the promise of clothing and good horses. . . . On the evening of the 3d, Judge Morris counsel for Mr. Tilton, served a notice on Messrs. Shearman and Sterling, attorneys of record for Henry Ward Beecher, to be prepared to answer in a new trial on the first Monday in September. Judge Morris says they have some new evidence, and thinks they can try the case in ten days. . . . Singer, inventor of the improvements on the sewing machine bearing his name, is dead. He amassed an immense fortune. . . . A skiff was run down by a steamer, near Huntington, West Va., and four men were drowned. . . . On the 31st five men were killed by caving in of the Eureka Consolidated mine, California.

A Fatal Choice.

Rev. Lewis W. Green, D.D., was one of the most learned men and finished orators of the Presbyterian Church in this country. He was a companion of Tom Marshall in his boyhood and a friend of his later years, and related the following facts to the writer: "Tom Marshall was going to school near Pisgah, in Central Kentucky, and at school were several young men who have since become noted. A revival of religion had occurred, at which several of the boys made a profession. A prayer meeting was organized, conducted by the young fellows. At one of these meetings Marshall was present. His thoughts were serious, and he had been deeply considering the salvation of his soul. Marshall was very ambitious. Fame as an orator was then the great desire of his soul, and he had deliberately concluded to adopt that profession which would give most scope to his powers of oratory. The orators of the State, nay of the nation, were then found not in the pulpit, but in the forum, and on the hustings, and the law and politics were selected by Marshall as his arena for success. But these religious thoughts disturbed his plans, and called him away from the paths of fame to an humble service of God. He went to the prayer-meeting, deeply revolving the question whether to give up fame or religion. One of the young gentlemen led in prayer and was more than usually fervent, and moving in his petitions. Marshall with the rest, was on his knees during the prayer. But in the midst of it Marshall got up and rushed out of the house. He was asked why he did so, and replied, 'I felt that if I remained in that house until that prayer was concluded, I must decide for religion and against fame, and then I must go into the pulpit; and I had determined for the law. Such was Marshall's decision. He studied law; studied politics; was a famous orator. He did not enter public life until near thirty years of age. At forty he was famous as an orator and a drunkard. He states himself that then he enjoyed all over the country, from Boston to New Orleans, the 'detestable reputation of being a sot, with one foot in the grave and an understanding almost totally overthrown.' He denied then the accusation, saying that he was one of 'your spreeing gentry.' 'My spree, however, began to crowd each other, and my best friends feared they would run together,' and he signed the pledge, but did not remain long sober. 'The feverish thirst, that horrible yearning after the distillations from the alembic of hell, which is sure to scorch in the throat and consume the vitals of the confirmed drunkard with fires kindled for eternity,' soon became his. His spree did 'run together,' and Marshall died without influence, and left a tale of a wasted life. Of his future—his lot in the land beyond the grave—he gave this account to Dr. L. W. Green. The conversation took place at the Phoenix Hotel, in Lexington, I believe, in 1856. Marshall said to Green that he knew that there was no mercy for him; that he was a doomed man, only waiting death to enter upon the career of the eternally lost."

A CHICAGO paragonist who got a place on a Philadelphia paper was thus addressed by his new proprietor: "Of course, you know our Philadelphia papers are different from those of the West; they have to be. You must be a little guarded in your paragraphs. I know that you came from the West, the land of robust thought and outspokenness, but you must remember that our subscribers are a peculiar people. Don't pitch into everybody—that is, everybody that is alive now, or who has died, say, within five hundred years; don't even say anything harsh of Mr. Richard Turpin, for there are some of our subscribers who go so far as to admire him. No man of genius, no matter how mean he was in private life, must be ridiculed in our paper, for our people love great men and always stop their papers when they see anything against their heroes. Why, we lost forty-three subscribers one day by a harmless paragraph on that old humbug William Penn. By the way, if you should at any time feel as though you really must attack somebody, just pitch into Sesostris, that old Egyptian fraud who pretended to be conqueror when he never conquered anything at all. That was a good while ago, and none of our subscribers knew anything about the Egyptians. A good many of these antiquated old scoundrels need writing up, anyhow. Suppose you begin now on old Sesostris at once."—*Courier-Journal.*

You will find some Christians who know not where their next bread is to come speaking of the bounty of their God, while others are repining in the midst of plenty.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, '75.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT, REV. WM. McK. GILLUM. GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, WALTER I. BARKER.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Special Premiums

FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1875. Beginning July 1st and Ending September 30th.

To the person sending us the largest number of subscribers during the third quarter of 1875, we will give one of the

Wilson No. 5 Sewing Machines. Price, \$55.00.

We will prepay the freight on same to any point in Texas on the railroad.

A Magnificent Family Bible, to cost us at wholesale price twenty dollars.

to cost us at wholesale price twenty dollars. It is published by the St. Louis Bible Publishing Company, and is gotten up in the most handsome and comprehensive style.

This is a good chance for the members of a church to club their efforts and secure this work for the pulpits use of their pastor.

We will in a few days receive the book, when a full description of it will appear.

These offers are made by traveling and local preachers, Sunday-schools, gentlemen, ladies, children, youth—everybody except our general traveling agents, of whom we have only two.

The premiums do not exclude the privilege of commissions nor other remittances. For instance, should the largest number sent reach only ten subscribers, the party will receive two of the No. 5 machines—one under rule of general premiums, (see list elsewhere) the other in accordance with this special offer.

If the successful party prefers, he or she can claim only one machine and 25 cents cash for each subscriber sent.

A renewal counts one subscriber.

31.25 subscribers count, of course, as half subscriptions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Agents sending us new subscribers or renewals will please affix to their signatures the word "AGENT."

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in the free Texas conferences—waiting to end of year, when we expect all who have not forwarded us five subscribers to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

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

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

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

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

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

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

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

Business letters should be addressed, Advocate Publishing Co.

AMONG the large number of cotton and commission merchants in this city, the name of A. C. McKeen stands well.

Business entrusted to his hands is rapidly and carefully attended to.

His success in this line of business during the time he has engaged in it is owing to the energy and enterprise which marks all his operations in business.

The card of W. A. Dunklin & Co. appears in this issue of the Advocate. These gentlemen are favorably known to the people of the interior for personal integrity and prompt attention to all business consigned them.

Liberal advances made on consignments of cotton, wool and hides. Bagging and ties furnished at the lowest market prices.

The extensive wholesale grocery house of F. A. Glass, Esq., is situated on the Strand (Gary & Oliphant's old stand.)

Mr. Glass, the enterprising proprietor of this popular house, is a wholesale dealer in and importer of groceries of every description.

He has facilities that enable him to sell groceries as cheap as any house in New York or New Orleans.

ATTENTION is called to the cotton card of John D. Rogers & Co. This well known firm are still at their old stand, and on a still stronger financial basis than any year heretofore.

They are furnishing bagging and ties at the lowest market rate; and in all cases, liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton to their address.

We commend to cotton shippers that staunch and reliable firm, Campbell & Clough, cotton and commission merchants, of this city.

The respective members of this firm have been long and favorably known to the cotton men of the interior for their promptness and stability in all business transactions, and the satisfactory course pursued by them in the handling of cotton entrusted to their hands.

DAVIDSON HOUSE.—This establishment is under conduct of Rev. J. H. Davidson and his estimable lady.

They have leased the large and commodious three story building of Dr. Edmundson, on Postoffice street, near Bath Avenue.

The house is well furnished, and has every modern convenience; is centrally located, has south exposure, and large ventilated rooms.

The table is always supplied with the choicest in the market.

TEETOTALLERS' MEETING.—The Rev. Mr. Burr, Seaman's Chaplain, will speak on Temperance before the Teetotalers' Society on Sunday, August 8th, at 4:30 o'clock, P. M., at the good Samaritan Hall, opposite the Custom House, on Postoffice st., near centre.

Temperance orders appropriate to the occasion. All are earnestly invited to attend—ladies included.

The well known firm of Messrs. J. C. Smith & Co. is carrying on an extensive cotton and wool factory business, corner of the Strand and Centre street.

This firm has been so long engaged in this business that their experience renders them capable of giving satisfaction to patrons on all occasions.

They have established throughout the interior a reputation for first-class business qualifications and personal integrity.

MESSRS. GRINNAN & DUVAL are numbered among the prominent and enterprising business men of Galveston.

Their recognized business qualifications and long experience in the cotton factorage and commission business give them a solid position—both financially and commercially.

Their office is on the Strand, over the Texas Banking and Insurance Co.'s office.

MESSRS. J. A. McCoy & Co., proprietors of the Galveston Artificial Stone Works, are now making by this process all kinds of drain and sewer pipes, chimneys and chimney tops, foundations for houses of any weight; also ornamental vases for front yards, gardens and sidewalks, and edging for flower gardens.

Their works and office are on the corner of Twenty-sixth and Mechanic streets.

HOW TO HANDLE SNAKES.—A correspondent who was present yesterday morning at the Zoological Gardens, when about a dozen Indian cobras were removed from the box in which they had traveled into a clean, though narrow cage, describes the mode in which those deadly reptiles were handled by the keeper as truly astonishing.

With his long-handled wire hook, he, from a respectful distance, managed to draw out a snake tail first, and catching it by the tip, let it gently down, head foremost, into its new cage, the lid of which, a glass slide, was open just wide enough to receive it.

One after another, eight cobras were thus removed and safely housed, some dilating their "hoods" and angrily hissing as they tried to strike whatever object they could reach.

Snake charmers and Indian jugglers thus handle the cobras with impunity. Suspended by the tail, they are powerless to raise themselves and wound the hand that holds them; but care must be taken lest the creatures strike at the limbs.

—London Times.

We commend the popular establishment of Mr. Gus. McKernon, corner of Church and Tremont streets, where will be found a large variety of foreign and domestic fruits.

Consignments of fruit from the interior solicited. Soda water, with genuine fruit syrups, on draught.

THE FISH PARTNERSHIP.—When a boy, I was fishing with Sam Rusk, a lad of my own age and size. We were seated on a grand old rock, rising about twelve feet above the surface of the Beech Fork, and about as many feet from the shore.

We were among the notable of Bardstown boys, in the line of catching fish and coons. Sam, on that occasion, distanced me in luck, and when I mentioned partnership he turned his lips in scorn, as he glanced his eye at my slim string of fish, compared with his own. Price's are asked for. At that moment, I looked a large blue cat. So soon as Sam saw this fine denizen of the deep make his appearance on the surface of the water, he cried out, "Now, Burr, I'll go in partnership with you." I hadn't time to elude the bargain before my fish slipped from my hook, and with it the partnership and my luck vanished at once.

I have thought of this event many a time, amidst the stern realities of life. The moral is, when successful, partnership is easy; but when the blue cat of good luck slips the hook, or, in a word, when luck turns against you, friends will decline partnership.

AYER'S AGUE CURE. Never fails to cure Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever.

WE DON'T CARE. Some dealers say: Yes, we know that Dr. Price's Flowering Extracts and Cream Baking Powder are the best, but we don't care if others are made of saw-dust or arsenic.

So long as they suit our customers and afford us a better profit, we shall sell them. The public should know these things, and know too the reasons why adulterated baking powders and flavoring extracts are recommended by such dealers.

It is because Dr. Price's cost more, and as they sell them at about the same price as others, it does not give so good a profit. We should look to the quality of articles that enter into our daily food, and remember that the makers of good goods cannot put them into the market at the same price of the adulterated ones. Steele & Price, manufacturers.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has become so well known to the people of Texas as one of the finest and most comfortable roads on the continent to travel on, that it seems almost unnecessary that we should say anything in its praise.

Yet we cannot ever get back from a trip over this line without saying something in praise of the management who always seem to be striving to make their patrons comfortable while traveling over their road.

The track is always in the best possible condition and trains are at all times run at uniform speed. Pullman's finest Drawing Room Sleeping Cars accompany all through passenger trains, and if you are going north or east, by making your wants known, you can either go via Hannibal or St. Louis. And for Kansas City, Denver, California, or any of the Northwestern States or Territories, it is much the best route we have from Texas.

Their Dining Stations and Bona of Meals are all that a traveler could wish for, and in fact there seems to be nothing left undone to render a trip over this road pleasant.

That enterprising manufacturer's agent in Houston, H. Scherffus, Esq., displayed at the Texas State Fair the celebrated Revolving Head Cotton Gin, manufactured by the Daniel Pratt Gin Company, Prattville, Ala.

These well known gins have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been given a fair trial, and those who have tried them speak of them in the highest terms.

MARRIED. VICKERS—McDONALD.—At the residence of Dr. J. H. Vickers, July 29, 1875, by Rev. J. M. Wesson, Frank L. Vickers and Miss M. H. C. McDonald, late of Alabama.

COX—RELLICK.—At the residence of the bride's brother, July 27, 1875, by Rev. J. M. Wesson, Mr. H. W. Cox and Miss Josephine Rellick, all of Wallace's Prairie, Arkansas county.

Church Notices. The camp-meeting for the Moscow circuit will be held at Moscow, embracing the fourth Sabbath in September, commencing Thursday, September 23, 1875.

It will be on the self-sustaining plan; but ample accommodations will be provided for all ministers and their horses, and also all visiting brethren from a distance. We most earnestly invite all ministers to attend that can. Come, brethren; come in the spirit. W. H. ARDIS, P. C.

Cedar Creek Camp-Meeting. I wish to announce to the public that we expect to have a self-sustaining camp-meeting on Cedar Creek, two and a half or three miles above Prairieville, on the east side of the creek, at a lake called the Beech Lake, commencing on Thursday, September 23. We want all who can come, to come in their wagons, prepared to take care of themselves. We desire and solicit ministers who can attend to do so. EUGENE T. BATES.

Austin Camp-Meeting. There will be a camp-meeting at the Walnut Creek camp-ground, five miles north of Austin, from September 23 to 29th inclusive. The self-sustaining plan will prevail as a general rule, while there will be the entertainment prepared for ministers of the gospel and other Christian workers. Strangers can find accommodation either among the tenters or at a boarding tent, come, brethren, and help. All are cordially invited.

J. W. WHITFIELD, H. V. PHILLIPS.

Camp-Meeting. There will be a camp-meeting at Spring Creek camp-ground, Redland circuit, embracing the fifth Sabbath in August (29th). It will be on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers will all be provided for. Services will commence on Friday night. Let us pray for God to meet us there, and make one in our midst. Our Third Quarterly Conference meets at the same time and place. J. J. DAVIS, P. E.

Camp-Meeting. There will be a camp-meeting, commencing August 27th, at Colorado Chapel, six miles below Webberville. Ministers cordially invited to attend. R. W. KENNON.

San Marcos Camp-Meeting. The San Marcos Camp-meeting will begin Thursday, August 12, four miles below San Marcos, east side of the river. W. J. JOYCE, P. E. O. A. FISHER, P. C.

Camp-Meeting Changed. The camp-meeting at Johnson's Lake will commence the 30th day of September, 1875, which is Thursday before the first Sabbath in October. E. T. BRASHEAR, P. C.

Marlin Circuit Camp-Meeting. The camp-meeting for Marlin circuit will embrace the third Sunday in August, (Aug. 15) instead of the second Sunday. Bro. Connor is compelled to be at Colvert on the second Sunday, hence the change from the second to the third. J. M. TRUITT.

Angelina County Camp-Meeting. The camp-meeting of Angelina county will begin on the 10th of September. Also the Quarterly Meeting will embrace the 11th and 12th, in connection with the camp-meeting. The location may be known as the Ryan Camp Ground, ten miles west of Homer. (Self-sustaining.) All are solicited to come. We especially call for ministerial help. J. A. MILLER.

Palestine District. The Palestine District Conference will convene at Jacksonville on Thursday, August 12th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A District Sunday-school Convention is to be organized at the same place, Saturday, August 14th. All the pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, and one delegate from each Sunday-school in the district are to be members of the convention. The preachers in charge will please see that all their Sunday-schools are properly represented. Be sure to bring up the Sunday-school statistics. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

Wheeler District. A camp-meeting will be held at Mt. Nebo, seven miles south-west of Waxahatchie, Ellis county, commencing Friday, August 14th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. This is to be strictly a self-sustaining camp-meeting. All are invited. C. H. ELLIS, Pastor.

Camp-Meeting. There will be a camp-meeting held at each of the following places, on Trinity Circuit, Dallas District, North Texas Conference: Derryberry's Camp ground, three miles east of Plano, Aug. 15, 22. Early Camp ground, Aug. 29. Duck Creek Camp ground, Sept. 4. These are self-sustaining meetings, and we expect them to be carried out to the very letter. No huckster shops, nor picture galleries are admitted on the camp ground. We wish this distinctly understood. Ministers, both itinerant and local, are requested to attend. We shall greatly need their assistance. GEO. S. GATWOOD.

Camp-Meeting. There will be a camp-meeting, on the self-sustaining plan, at Johnson's Lake, eight miles north of Pennington, four miles south of Hudson's Store, commencing on Thursday, September 23, 1875. Ministers and people are invited to attend. E. T. BRASHEAR, Pastor.

Long Point Camp-Meeting. The Camp-Meeting at Long Point, Austin county, three miles north of Pittsville, will embrace the third Sabbath—August, commencing on Thursday, the 17th day of August. The ground is beautiful and pleasant; water good and plenty. It is desirable that the meeting be on the self-sustaining plan. Preachers and people are cordially invited to come and tent with us. Come in the name of the Lord Jesus. THOMAS WHITWORTH.

Starville Circuit. The following are appointments of meetings on the Starville Circuit, East Texas Conference (Marshall District): Antioch, Aug. 14, 15, 22. White House, Aug. 21, 22. Ransom Chapel, Aug. 28, 29. Jamestown, Sept. 4, 5. Starrville, Camp-meeting, Sept. 18. Canby, Sept. 25, 26. All ministers are earnestly invited to attend the Starrville Camp Meeting who can do so. Rooms on the self-sustaining plan; but ample accommodations will be provided for all ministers and their horses, and also all visiting brethren from a distance. We invite and request all the aid possible in all our meetings from brethren in the ministry. Come one; come all; and come in the spirit. S. W. TURNER, P. C.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. BEAUMONT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Trout Creek, at —, Sept. 14. Jasper, at —, embracing a camp-meeting, Sept. 27. Woodville, at —, Village creek, including, Oct. 4. White Creek, at —, embracing, Oct. 16. Newton, at —, embracing, Oct. 17. The District Conference meets at the same place on Friday, Oct. 16, at 9 o'clock. Conference sermon, by E. L. Armstrong, on Friday night preceding. Milton H. Jones will preach a tabernacle sermon on the subject of "Missions," on Saturday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock. A sermon on the subject of "Infant Church Membership," by E. C. Armstrong, on Sabbath, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock. Beaumont and Orange, at Orange, Oct. 24. Liberty, at Liberty, Oct. 31. F. M. SPOWELL, P. E.

ALVESTON DIST.—THIRD ROUND. St. James Church, at Galveston, Aug. 14, 15. St. John's Church, at Galveston, Aug. 21, 22. Cedar Bayou, at Cedar Bayou, Aug. 28, 29. Washington Street, at Houston, Sept. 4, 5. Velasco, at Houston's Chapel, a camp-meeting, Sept. 11. L. G. BROWN, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Price Chapel, at Price Chapel, Aug. 14, 15. Cold Springs, at —, Aug. 21, 22. Bryan, at —, Aug. 28, 29. Anderson, at —, Sept. 4, 5. The District Conference will convene at Willis on the 22d of July. Opening sermon by Rev. F. T. Mitchell, at 11 A. M. W. WESSON, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Lampasas, at Lampasas, Aug. 8. Rockdale, at —, Aug. 15. P. W. GRAVIS, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Emory, at —, Aug. 8. WINSBRO, at Sand Ridge, Aug. 15.

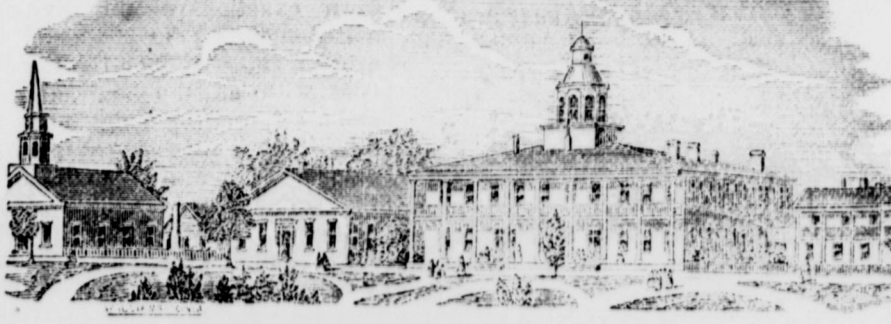
COMANCHE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Redland, at —, Spring Creek, Aug. 29. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Elystan Fields, at Walnut Springs, August 15. Henderson and Bellevue, at Ch. Hill, Aug. 22. Bellevue, at —, Sept. 25, 26. The District Conference, at Overton, to commence on Thursday, July 28th. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Soda Lake, at Trinity Chapel, Aug. 15. Linden, at —, Aug. 22. Mt. Pleasant, at Mt. Vernon, Aug. 29. JNO. H. McLEAN, P. E.

DALLAS DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Bethel, at —, August 14, 15. Trinity, at —, Aug. 28, 29. Dallas, at —, embracing and Sunday in August. McKinney, at —, Sept. 4, 5. Denton, at —, Sept. 18, 19. Grapevine, at —, Sept. 25, 26. Decatur, at —, Oct. 2, 3. Dallas, at —, Oct. 9, 10. Dallas, at —, Oct. 16, 17. We call special attention to the following prescribed duty of a Presiding Elder: "To procure at the Fourth Quarterly Conference full statistics from every charge, to be reported at the Annual Conference, in case the preacher in charge fails to make his report." The brethren will please have their reports ready for us. W. F. EASTERLING, P. E.

WHITWORTH FEMALE COLLEGE,



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TEXAS Medical College HOSPITAL, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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W. M. PECK, M. D., Professor Institutes of Medicine. HAMILTON A. WEST, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics. J. SUNDRIE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, '75.

Correspondence.

The Duty of the Laity, Etc.

BY REV. H. M. BOOTH.

The thesis assigned for discussion in this opening service of our District Conference is embodied in these words: "The measure of the duty and obligation for the laity of the church." The Divine authority which determines the extent of human obligation is clearly set forth in the words of the Master in application to the lawyer, who, as a representative of the Pharisees pronounced the question: Which is the great commandment in the law? Jesus said unto him, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In the discussion of the great theme, your minister upon this occasion departs from his universal custom of extemporaneous speech that he may, under the pressure of this special service, and to him the embarrassments of a strange auditor, give distinctness of utterance to his perceptions, untrammelled by his surroundings, in written discourse as he has the privilege of election. Whatever diversity there may be in the interpretation of the authority defining the extent of our obligations, there can be no question as to the wisdom that sweeps the whole field of moral obligation and epitomizes all moral science in the two commandments, upon which hang all the law and the prophets." This definition of the extent of moral obligation by Jesus, the Son of God, proclaims with the distinctness of light and divinity that radiates the words which give expression to the sublime conception. The obligation thus enforced by the words of Jesus is binding upon all alike—the minister and the layman, the saint and the sinner. They are of universal application. What God requires it is the duty of man to perform. The one is correlative of the other. There is a reciprocal obligation between the duty enjoined and the obligation of its performance. When the Master's will is ascertained there is no discretion but to do it. There is a practical infidelity that pervades the church of God in its ministry and laity to say nothing of that universal scepticism that characterizes humanity. It is this that the conformation of the life to the Divine requisition in its broadest extent is the duty and privilege only of the favored few. Enoch could walk with God three hundred years; and he was not, for God took him. He could by uninterrupted communion with his God through faith and obedience become so purified and sublimated in his life as to be translated without experiencing death. Abraham, the friend of God, by his indomitable and all conquering faith, and the father of us all, who like him, honor God; our great exemplar could trust in his God and obey him at a sacrifice of his only well beloved son—dearer than life. Moses could commune with his God upon Sinai's dread mount until his face so shown with the radiations of Divine light and glory that his fellow sinners could not look upon it until it was veiled. Paul, the chief of sinners, could be caught up to the third heavens and behold the unutterable glory. Stephen, the great layman and martyr, with a face radiant as an angel of God, could speak for Christ and die for him looking up into heaven with rapt vision, and seeing the glory of God and Jesus standing on the right hand of God, and thousand upon thousands of saints and martyrs, men of like passions with ourselves, the same weaknesses, the same temptations, and only the same divinely proffered aid have, through omnipotent grace realized by faith's wonder working power, achieved the triumphs of a christian life as well as the victory over death. But we, fellow-sinners and heirs of the same promises, ministers and laymen, stagger at the promise of God, and haltingly, and stumblingly, and unbelievingly pursue the christian life and grovel in the dust when we are required imperatively, and privileged to pursue the shining way of life, and upon Pisgah's mount of vision view the promised land. What the most eminent saints, prophets and apostles, ministers and laymen, have realized in their christian experience we may realize. We should, we must, stand upon the same high platform, the same elevated plain of the higher christian life and extended field of christian enterprise. The same spirit of consecration, the same unyielding faith, the same victories over sin, the same triumphs over the powers of darkness and over

ourselves must characterize our experience and lives. There is no high standard for one and a low standard for another. No discrimination, no election of persons in the stern exactions of the divine requirements. Thus you and I, and every man, shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and soul, and mind, and thy neighbor as thyself. There are different spheres of labor and different capacities for the work, but the same religious experience, the same divine qualification. The layman must be as divinely endowed as the minister. He requires the same inspiration, the same flaming zeal, the same burning love, the same sin-consuming power. There is no abatement of requisition in the accomplishment of his great mission. From the very inception of the christian dispensation contemporaneously with the ordination of the ministry, the apostles of our Lord, under the influence of plenary inspiration conjointly with the membership of the church, elected a co-ordinate working power among the laity that required the same divine endowment of wisdom and the Holy Ghost. There were stern duties for the laity to perform, in the faithful discharge of which the ministry were to be relieved, that they might give themselves wholly to their appropriate work—prayer and the ministry of the word; and we be to the laity for any disastrous results that may be consequent upon their defection in fulfilling their mission. The layman must recognize the call of God by the church as of as imperative mandatory force and binding obligation as the call of God through the same channel upon the ministry. They are co-workers in the same great cause, and their duties and obligations are reciprocal and homogeneous, though distinct. Neither can accomplish his mission without the hearty, faithful co-operation of the other, and both require and must be endowed with wisdom and the Holy Ghost commensurate with the requisitions of the work in the several spheres allotted to each. When the "Holy Ghost fell on the day of Pentecost upon the Apostles and set on them as cloven tongues of fire," there was no discrimination in his effusion; but there was fulfilled the prophecy, that all flesh should be the sharers in the glorious baptism, and afterwards, under the preachings of Peter, the Gentiles as well as the Jews received the Holy Ghost in the very same way, according to the declaration of Peter to those who questioned the legitimacy of their birth-right. What becomes of the vain pretensions of those who claim that only the apostles and some favored few are thus divinely qualified for the work of God by being endowed with the Holy Ghost? No man, be he minister or layman, can accomplish his work in allotments of Providence without the love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost. This is the mighty impulsive power that inspires the soul, inflames the zeal, and gives the divine inspiration that is conquering, and will ultimately subjugate the world to the dominion of the son of man. And in proportion as the flaming power is realized in the church of God will be the mighty throb of the christian heart, whose pulsations shall be felt in earth's remotest bounds. In a single generation of christians, the ministry and laity of the church, in the Spirit of entire consecration to God, under the influence of the flaming love of Jesus, went forth to the conquest of the world—all workers together, animated by the same undying love of souls. The rejuvenation of this spirit is revitalizing the church we trust in our day. The signs of the times indicate that the layman of the church are in conjunction with the ministry, feeling the inspiration impelling them to identify themselves fully with the work of God. They are found in the councils of the church, with the evangelists in their work and labor of love, and side by side they are pushing the victories of the cross in this and other lands; fully adequate for every position in the advance movements of the church in her widest sweep of christian enterprise. The era is redawning when all shall be workers in the world's conversion, and it becomes every layman as well as minister to be impressed with the great fact that he is an individual factor in the production of the tremendous results of concentrated christian effort. Is it not sufficient to stir any and every human soul that beats responsive to the mighty tide of christian enterprise that is upheaving and convulsing the world? That christian man or woman is not to be envied who is not en rapport with the mighty impetus that is moving to its profoundest depths the heart of christendom. Who can look upon the great conflict between the sons of light and the powers of darkness, the surging masses engaged in the fight with an unfeeling heart and an idle hand? Sons and daughters of God! prepare, if not prepared, for

the onslaught, and work the works of God that no man take your crown, for the pen of victory shall ring all along the lines of the sacramental hosts of our Israel. It becomes every christian man or woman to compute the magnitude of all the forces, the cumulative powers within the reach of his attainment for concentration upon this work, which the angels covet, and work up to the full measure of his capabilities and adaptabilities to it. It is the privilege and duty of every christian to study to ascertain "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" and do it. No idlers can be tolerated in the house of God. Go in the morning of life, go at noon, go at eventide. Whatever is right the Master will give you. Whoever you are, whatever position you occupy, whatever talents you possess—one or five—go work in my vineyard, and "whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." "Labor vinet omnia." There is no obstacle that you may not overcome. You may say to this mountain, be thou removed, and it shall obey you. Your conscious impotence shall be energized by the power of God. Your ignorance shall be illumined by wisdom from on high. Your deadness shall be spiritualized by the light-giving Spirit. Your humanity shall be endowed with the elements of divinity. You see, brethren, your high calling, your angelic privileges. Shall any one, however humble in his own conceptions, excuse himself? Shall any one be appalled. "Send by whom thou wilt send." "But I am slow of speech." "I am faint-hearted." "Let me go and bury my father." "I have bought a yoke of oxen." "I have married a wife." Surely I will be excused. Let no man take thy crown! "The field is white unto the harvest." "Trust in thy sickle and reap unto everlasting life!" Plead no weakness, no impediment. Let no want of energy paralyze your powers, however insignificant. Rouse your slumbering soul to action. With or without the spirit of the work, go forward in it. Let not the voice of the siren sing a lullaby to your dormant soul. For the love of God, for the love of heaven, for the love of the souls of men, bestir yourself. Lay all upon God's altar: time talents, money, influence, all, all, for the love of Christ. If all were workers to the full extent of their ransomed powers in the varied fields of labor in the vineyard of the Lord allotted them by the Lord of the vineyard, if there were no idlers, no sluggards, who are ever ready to offer the most flimsy excuses for their sloth and inaction, what a revolution would be effected in a single decade of human life in the world's history and salvation! And how, christian men and women, shall we give an account for our great defection when the whole of life's labors and the results are summoned up? How shall we pass the solemn ordeal when you and I shall be called upon for the improvement of the several talents that have been intrusted to our care, and we shall reply because only one was entrusted to us, "I knew thee, Lord, that thou wert a hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not sowed?" Therefore I hid it in the earth. "Lo! there thou hast that is thine." But our blessed Lord thinks not so. He demands the improvement, the increase, the development. Take it from him and give it to him who recognizes the obligation of increase, of progress, of cultivation; we cannot bury our Lord's money. It will canker our souls. It will harden our hearts. It will corrupt our nature. It will perish in the vault, and we will perish with it. When the eaglets sing as they go into our coffers, "Farewell vain world we are going home," they will be so much lead that will prevent our upward flight. Our money must be used for our Lord. Our intellects must be employed for our God; whether one talent, or five, or ten, all must be consecrated to Him; and the miserable plea that because we cannot be burning and shining lights, we will not shine at all, will not avail in the day of reckoning. The intellect that is not burnished by active service will grow dim. The fires of Divine love that are not kept aglow by replenishing from God's altar in the work, will go out. The heart and intellect and purse that is not consecrated to Him who hath redeemed us, in their entirety, will be cursed instead of blessed. We accomplish our highest destiny in time as well as eternity in the recognition of our duty and obligation to God and humanity. In the discharge, to the extent of our abilities, of all our social and relative obligations, however humble may be our position, we meet the approval of our own hearts and our God who is greater than our heart; we enlarge our capabilities, acquire moral and spiritual power and largely develop our christian manhood—our usefulness and happiness and glory. By the non-development of these

moral and intellectual forces, through supineness and sloth, we dwarf all of our powers, hang as dead weights upon the car of Zion and Progress, defeat all the benevolent purposes in our endowment, and fail to achieve the immortal destiny of blissful reward which shall be awarded the faithful worker. How powerful the incentives to accomplish our high mission! and all these are presented to the aspirations of the christian hero, who, invigorated with the heavenly inspiration of the love of Christ and his fellow, is fully adequate to accomplish that mission, whatever may be his surroundings and his misgivings. Here is the platform upon which every layman as well as minister must stand. Here he must take his observations of the broad expanse of christian duty and obligation, and, by his reckoning upon this pedestal at this sublime moral altitude, base his calculations, and in the strength of his God work out his destiny, however humble or exalted his position. From this high plane of observation, with these inspirations, let the heroic working, intelligent layman survey the outlook, and with the live minister be in full sympathy with the activities of the moving and rushing times in which we live. Steam power and electricity have vitalized the age. The workers for good or evil feel the impulse that powerfully moves them forward. The emissaries of evil are on the wing. The antagonistic forces are organized and at work. The corruption of the age is fearful. It pervades all classes from the highest to the lowest, especially the highest. The demoralization of a potent and false philosophy in its protean form is wide-spread. The love of money is the idol god before whose shrine thousands upon thousands are prostrate worshippers. The cauldron of corruption seethes. The heterogeneous mass reeks with sin. The repulsive stench goes up to heaven. Free-loveism the Can-can and other immoral enormities shamelessly stalk abroad in the land. A corrupting literature floods the country. The grog shop is sending out its streams of death, and victims by thousands, and tens of thousands are engulfed in perdition; members of the churches are filling ranks that are crowding the road to the drunkard's hell. Look out! ye laymen with your ministers, upon this dreadful picture of humanity in all its aspects of hellish development until the sight of your eyes affect your hearts; and, like the weeping prophet, pour out your souls to God. Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Ye men of faith and prayer, ply the mighty agencies at your command. Lift up the standard that shall stay the surging billows of sin and death. There is a conserving power that can arrest these corrupting elements and save society from utter wreck. It is the mission of an aggressive church of the living God, in combination with the gospel, to utilize all the forces of a progressive civilization for the subversion of the antagonisms of christian progress, and especially, the specious, insidious pseudo, skeptical, semi-infidel philosophy of those who, under the pretence of friendship, state the cause of God and humanity. In the days of a French infidel philosophy, of which a courtisan and kindred spirits were the high priests, God in mercy raised up such evangelists as John Wesley and Whitfield, and like spirits, to stem the torrent of vice that infidelity was rolling over the land; and the great revival of the past century saved the world from destruction. The present century is witnessing the same grand movement to checkmate the onslaught of hell. God is raising up flaming evangelists, laymen as well as ministers, who have gone forth in the spirit and power of the gospel to stem this torrent of vice that all the combinations of sin are rolling over our land and other lands. Can you doubt the result? The power of the gospel will culminate in the conservation of society from the destructive elements which are at work for its demoralization. Every worker to stimulate his high emprise has a crown of glory which awaits him if he is true to his high calling and eternal infamy and disaster if he is recreant to his trust. God helps us to fulfill it by loving him with all the soul, mind and heart, and our neighbor as ourselves, thus fulfilling the law in discharging our whole duty to God and man. AN absent-minded professor, in going out the gateway of his college, ran against a cow. In the confusion of the moment he raised his hat and exclaimed: "I beg your pardon, madam." Soon after he stumbled against a lady in the street. In a sudden recollection of his former mishap, he called out, with a look of rage on his countenance: "Is that you again, you brute?"

EDUCATIONAL. Wesleyan Female Institute, STAUNTON, VA. Will begin its Twenty-sixth Annual Session, September 20th, 1875. Rev. Wm. A. Harris, D. D., President, with an able corps of twenty-three Teachers and Officers. Modern Languages taught and spoken in the College by a European Teacher. Music by seven Professors and Teachers, among whom are two of the most cultivated Teachers of Vocal Music in the South. This is one of the healthiest climates in the world. Its marked effect is the rapid promotion of the physical health and vigor of our pupils. Those who come here from the south with feeble constitutions, chills and climatic diseases, are entirely restored. Buildings elegant—fanned by the purest breezes, and commanding the most magnificent rural and mountain scenery for thirty miles along the beautiful Valley of Virginia, making it one of the most delightful college homes in the Union. The past session this School was attended by pupils from seventeen different States, including twenty-seven from Texas. Great economy and simplicity in dress are required. A simple uniform is worn. No unnecessary expense allowed, and none made without express instructions from parents. Strict economy practiced to keep all expenses of pupils within the lowest possible amount. [From Bishop D. S. Duggett, D. D.] The Wesleyan Female Institute, located in Staunton, Va., under the Presidency of Rev. W. A. Harris, is in my judgment, one of the best Institutions, for young ladies, in the south. I have occasion to know and appreciate its value by the advantages enjoyed by one of my daughters, now a pupil there. It possesses all the facilities of a thorough female education. Its personal accommodations are all that can be desired for health and comfort, or taste. [From Bishop E. M. Marvins, D. D.] The Wesleyan Female Institute is an honor to the Church. Instruction is thorough. All classes stand high. In music, advantages are offered of very high order. The most talented Professors are employed, and neither pains nor expense are spared to make this department eminent. TERMS FOR THE ENTIRE COLLEGIATE YEAR. Board and Tuition in the Collegiate Course, including Ancient Languages \$210. Music and other extras moderate. For catalogue address Rev. W. A. HARRIS, President, Staunton, Va. Coronel Institute, SAN MARCOS, TEXAS. Male and Female Departments. SEPARATE SCHOOLS. Under the patronage and supervision of the San Marcos District Conference, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH. Maj. J. H. BISHOP, A. M., President. Assisted by a full corps of EFFICIENT TEACHERS in both Literary and Musical Departments. The next session of this Institution will open On Monday, August 30, 1875. The Trustees are now able to offer educational advantages superior to any in Western Texas. San Marcos is noted for HEALTH and MORALITY. Boarding facilities excellent. Full particulars as to Board, Tuition, etc., will be published in due time. Parties desiring further information can address Rev. O. A. FISHER, President Board of Trustees. Martha Washington COLLEGE! ABINGDON, VIRGINIA. R. W. JONES, M. A., President and Professor English and Latin Languages and Literature. Rev. H. P. MYERS, A. M., Professor Mathematics and Physical Sciences. Mrs. M. J. BURNETT, English, History, Physiology and Botany. Miss ELLA P. JENNINGS, English, French and German. CASIMIR FALK, Prof. Instrumental Music. Mrs. M. J. HAMPTON, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mrs. R. W. JONES, Drawing and Painting. ROBERT H. BOSS, Superintendent of Grounds, Miss LIZZIE HAWTHORNE, Matron. Board and Tuition: For Twenty Weeks, in advance, \$10 00. Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, EXTRA. For these the charges are moderate. To any person who will pay at the beginning of the session \$20, we give Board, Tuition, Washing, Lights, Fuel, Furnished Room, and Modern Languages for twenty weeks. The situation is a lovely one, and the mountains of Virginia, 2,000 feet above the sea-level. The atmosphere is pure and invigorating. The healthfulness is unsurpassed. For catalogue or further information, address, R. W. JONES, President, or Rev. H. P. MYERS, Sec'y, Abingdon, Va. KENTUCKY Military Institute. The SIXTIETH Session begins on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1875. Mind and body fully developed by original methods. Discipline firm and unrelaxing; directed by capable Christian men. The best habits of a diligent manhood created and fostered by military government. For catalogue address Col. ROBT. D. ALLEN, Supt., Farmdale, Franklin Co., Ky. Reference is made to E. A. Blount, San Augustine, and A. G. McMath, Galveston. TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE, AUSTIN, TEXAS. The Eighth Annual Session opens on Monday, September 6, 1875. Fifty new Cadets will be appointed. For Catalogues and Circulars, address, JOHN G. JAMES, Superintendent.

AUSTIN FEMALE COLLEGE, AUSTIN, TEXAS. The third scholastic year begins September 1, 1875. THOS. G. STACY, ASSOCIATE PRINCIPALS. Mrs. HELEN M. KIRBY, Instructress in Literary Department. Prof. WM. BESSLER, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss HELEN E. STACY, Musical Department. R. M. SWEARINGEN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, etc. To be employed, teacher in fine arts department. Miss C. F. STACY, Superintendent of Social and Domestic Duties. Tuition from \$3 to \$8 per school month; board, fuel and lights, \$20 per month. Music, Vocal and Instrumental, \$5 per month. All bills payable in currency. For further particulars address THOS. G. STACY. WACO FEMALE COLLEGE, WACO, TEXAS. Rev. SAM P. WRIGHT, A. M., President. Prof. W. D. VINSON, A. M., (Washington and Lee University), Professor Mathematics. W. H. WILKES, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, (Lectures). Miss JOSIE EVANS, (Staunton, Va.), Literary Teacher. Miss MOLLIE WILLIAMS, (Auburn, Ala.) Literary Teacher. Miss ANNA M. HESS, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss EVA CARTER, Assistant. Mrs. MARY A. WRIGHT, Matron. The Trustees think in the above they offer a faculty to which there is not a superior in the South. This school is under the direction and patronage of the Northwest Texas Conference. Next session open August 23, 1875. For further information address, W. A. FORT, President Board Trustees, or Rev. SAM. P. WRIGHT, President. ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS. Rev. E. S. SMITH, President. R. O. ROUNSAVALL, A. M., PROFESSOR. Assisted by a corps of experienced Teachers. Course of study complete. INSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT. Fall Term will open September 1st and close December 23d, 1875. Spring Term will open January 3d and close June 14, 1876. CHARGES IN CURRENCY. TUITION. Fall Term, Spring Term. Collegiate Department \$20 00 \$20 00 Intermediate .. 14 00 21 00 Primary .. 8 00 12 00 Music .. 20 00 30 00 Art .. \$20 00 \$21 00 Modern Languages, each .. 8 00 12 00 Use of Piano .. 2 00 4 00 Incidental Fees .. 1 00 1 00 Diploma Fee, (on graduation) .. 6 00 Latin, to Pupils in Regular Course, Free. Class Practice in Vocal Music, Free. Physical Culture, (Callisthenics), Free. * Bills strictly payable in advance. Accepted drafts, due in sixty days, taken as cash. Apply for Circular to REV. E. S. SMITH, President, DR. J. A. THOMASON, President Board Trustees. MARVIN'S CELEBRATED FIRE DAMP AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. BANK AND COUNTY RECORD VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, ETC. Everything in the Safe Line. Express Box to a Bank Vault ALL WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED COMBINATION LOCKS. SAFES, VAULT DOORS, FROM \$75 TO \$5,000, FROM \$125 TO \$3,000. MARVIN'S SAFES. AFTER THIRTY-SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND TEST In All the Great Fires, ARE PRONOUNCED BY "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," WHICH MAY BE COUNTED THE BEST AUTHORITY IN THE LAND, TO BE THE BEST NOW MADE. Soon after the Chicago and Boston great fires, the Scientific American investigated the subject of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, sending to some half a dozen of the leading safe makers for samples of their filling. They submitted the same to test by the "Bronson Burner," which generates 2,000 degrees of Fahrenheit. After giving three months' time to the investigations of this important subject, they declare as follows in their issue of May 3, 1873: "Since the Boston fire, we have given some attention to the real merits of the various Safes, with a view of supplying our own office with the best article in the market, and have accordingly made selection of a dry filled Alum and Plaster safe, manufactured by MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway, New York." "DON'T TRUST OLD CORRODED SAFES THAT WILL NOT STAND FIRE, but lock your stable door before your horse is stolen." The superior advantages offered by our freight from New York at from 17 to 50 cents per hundred, against \$1 30 from St. Louis and \$1 80 from Ohio by rail, make an important item to purchasers. "You pay your money, you take your choice." SAMUEL PILLSBURY, GENERAL AGENT. AT STEELE, WOOD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS, 68 and 70 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS. WHARTON BRANCH, LAWYER, 1721 23 Strand, Galveston, P. O. Box 229.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, '75.

The Sunday-School.

In an excellent address given recently at a large Sunday-school convention in London, Dr. Colrose spoke of the "effects of the recent religious awakening on Sunday-school work."

On the subject of wisely selecting the features of the lesson best adapted to the wants of classes or individual scholars, Dr. Hall remarks: "One of the first things that an intelligent teacher ought to do, after looking at the lesson, is to look over the members of the class, to form an estimate, so to speak, of their capacity for understanding sequences in thought; to look at their circumstances, to consider, for example, whether they are boys or girls, and, if boys, to consider of what age they are, what rank in life, what kind of families they come from, how they are likely to make their way in life, and then, in your own mind to say: "Now, what part of this lesson ought I to emphasize and to enforce? What direction ought I to give in this lesson, so that it will touch at the greatest number of points, the thoughts and lives of these pupils to whom I am to bring the Word of eternal life?"

Among the hints and suggestions which the season calls out, is this line of advice from the Baptist Teacher, to the teachers who go into the country and are near a Sunday-school: "Take a class, help them sing, become a pupil, or play missionary among your fellow-boarders. True, you are there but for a little while, but make that little while a bright spot."

Omnibus.

A FLOW of words is no proof of wisdom.

FORTUNE and futurity are not to be guessed at.

LIVING on excitement is very expensive living.

A WISE man aims at nothing out of his reach.

THE purse of the patient frequently protracts his cure.

BEGIN nothing until you have considered how it is to be finished.

IT is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave, than to expend it like a gentleman.

MOST people would succeed in small things, if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

NEVER despise humble service—when large ships run aground, little may pull them off.

WHERE true fortitude dwells, loyalty, bounty, friendship and fidelity may be found.

IF you are a coward, and friends commend you for your courage, it isn't of you they speak; they take you for another.

BUY not, sell not, where self-respect is bartered, for that once lost, the mainspring of honor is rusted and decayed.

IN seeming opposition to the natural course of things, some men rise by their gravity, and others sink by their levity.

PLAIN men think handsome women want passion, and plain women think young men want politeness; dull writers think all readers devoid of taste, and dull readers think witty writers devoid of brilliancy.

IF you love others they will love you. If you will speak kindly to them, they will speak kindly to you. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

GENUINE repentance restores and rectifies past wrongs as far as it can be done, and prays for pardon for having done those wrongs, as well as for the wrongs which can not be righted by the sinner, but by the merciful Father in a full pardon.

Farm and Garden.

SALT should be furnished to all animals regularly. A cow, an ox, or a horse needs two to four ounces daily. Salt increases the butter in milk, helps the digestive and nutritive processes and gives a good appetite. The people of interior Europe have a saying that a pound of salt makes ten pounds of flesh. Of course, salt only assists in assimilating the food; it does not make flesh nor muscle.

WHERE TO MANURE.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club, at London, Prof. Voelcker said, in reply to some statements made by Alderman Meehi, "Don't manure subsoil of any kind, light or heavy; manure the top soil, and keep manuring elements as near as you possibly can to the surface, so that the young plant may derive immediate advantages from the food prepared for it." This, we take it, is the true doctrine very forcibly expressed, and we believe it accords with the experience of the most careful observers, both in this country and in England.

RURAL BEAUTY.—If I have no coaches and horses I can at least hang a tracery of vine-leaves along my porch, so exquisite and delicate that no sculpture can match it; if I have no conservatory with its wonders, yet the sun and I together can build a tangled coppice of some blooming things in my door-yard, of which every tiny leaflet shall be a miracle. Nay, I make my home, however small it may be, so complete in its simplicity, so fitted to its offices, so governed by neatness, so embowered by wealth of leaf and flowers, that no riches in the world can add to it without damaging its rural grace, and my gardeners—sunshine, frost, and showers are their names—shall work for me with no crusty reluctance, but with an abandon and a zeal that ask only gratitude for it.—Donald G. Mitchell.

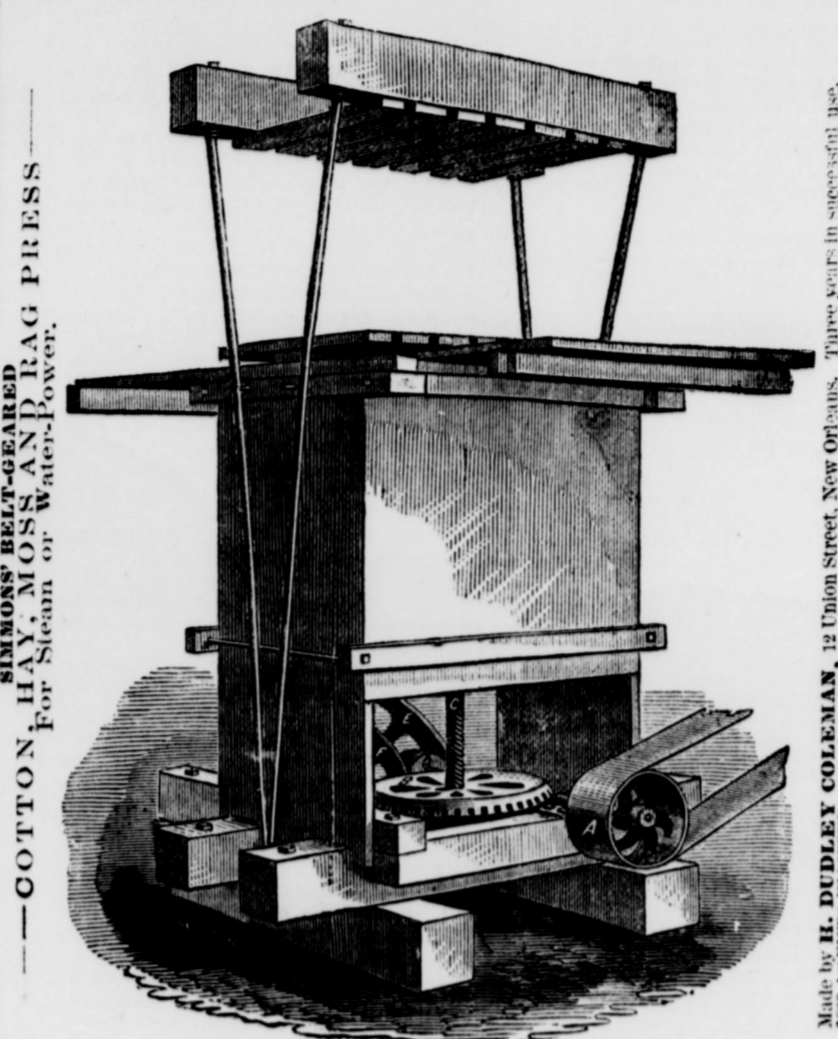
TRAINING PETUNIAS.—A writer in the London Garden says that a fine effect is obtained by his method of training petunias. He procures a number of hazel rods, each about two feet long, bends them like croquet hoops, and drives both ends into the bed, placing them at suitable intervals all over it. On these he ties and trains his petunias, which blossom more abundantly than usual under this treatment. Petunias have been successfully treated as if they were sweet pea vines, and trained on a slanting trellis. The trailing habit of this plant, especially late in the season, is not always sufficiently considered. We have no flowers among our annuals that keeps up a more constant, fresh and cheerful bloom, all through the season, until killed by frost, than the petunia.

Household.

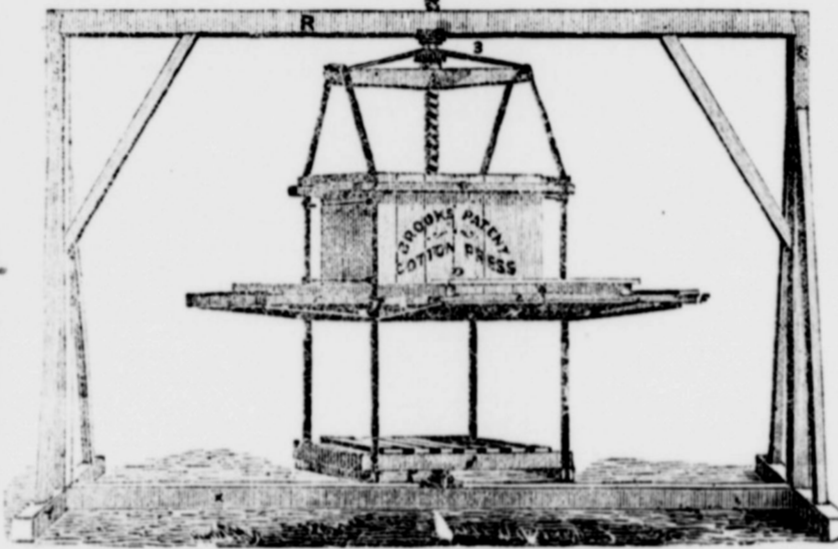
HOME HINTS.—Rats detest chloride of lime and coal tar. White horn buttons may be made to imitate mother-of-pearl by being boiled in a saturated solution of sugar of lead and then laid in very dilute hydrochloric acid. Awnings can be rendered water-proof by plunging the fabric into a solution containing 20 per cent. of soap, and afterward into another solution containing the same per centage of sulphate of copper. Wash, and the operation is finished. A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather is to set over the dish containing it a large flower pot or unglazed earthen crock, inverted. Wrap a wet cloth around the covering vessel, and place the whole where there is a draft of air. To extract rust from steel, immerse the article to be cleaned in a solution of 1/2 oz. cyanide of potassium to a wine glass full of water until the dirt and rust disappear. Then clean by means of a tooth brush with a paste composed of cyanide of potassium, castile soap, whitening and water. The following is a simple way of obtaining copies of writing without the use of a copying press: Mix white sugar with the ink, 1 1/2 drams sugar to 1 oz. ink. Use this with an ordinary pen, and place over the writing a moistened sheet of unsized paper. Lay both leaves between two layers of carpet; put the whole under a piece of board large enough to cover. Then stand on the board for a few seconds. An excellent impression will be found on the copying paper.

ONE EGG CAKE.—One and one-half cups sugar, one or two eggs, butter the size of an egg; beat smoothly together, one cup of sweet milk, two to two and one half cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

CRACKER PIES.—Take nine soda crackers, break them and pour over them two cups of boiling milk; let them stand until reduced to a pulp, add one and one-fourth cup of sugar, one of butter, four spoonfuls vinegar or two of tartaric acid; flavor with lemon or orange. This is sufficient for three pies.



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148,852

or nearly double those of any other company. The figures are all the more remarkable for the reason that the sales of nearly all the companies in 1874 are less than their sales in 1873, while those of the SINGER have largely increased. The superiority of the SINGER is fully demonstrated by the following statement.

Sewing Machine Sales for 1874:

The Singer Manufacturing Co. sold.....241,675

We would call particular attention to our large stock of

SPOOL COTTON, EMBROIDERY AND SEWING SILK.

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ON SUNDAY: Train Leaves Galveston at 10 A. M.

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any person out of work, or desiring of adding to their income the true value of their spare time, will please notice

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LEMON SUGAR, ETC. ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Lard and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

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Christian Advocate GALVESTON, TEXAS, AUG. 7, '75.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, Aug. 6, 1875.

There has been nothing of unusual interest to note during the past week in commercial matters at this point, no changes of importance having transpired in the situation of affairs in any branch of trade.

The demand for money on real estate security has been light, and there has been no change in the rate, which ranges from 10 to 12 per cent. for long or shorter time.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 113 3/4. The rate here closes at 112 1/2 buying, and 113 1/2 selling.

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

EXCHANGE—Rates continue firm and generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL—Sterling 60 days, nom; New York Sight Currency, 1/2 pr; New York Sight Gold, nom; New Orleans Sight Cur., par; New Orleans Sight Gold, nom.

BANKERS—Sterling, 60 days, nom; New York Sight Currency, 1/2 pr; New York Sight Gold, nom; New Orleans Sight Cur., par; New Orleans Sight Gold, nom.

FRIGHTS.—RAIL. STEAM. Liverpool direct, 15-32d; Via New York, 15-32d; Bremen, 15-32d; Havre, 15-32d; Cork for orders, 15-32d; Amsterdam, 15-32d; New York, Fall, 15-32d; Providence, Fall, 15-32d; Boston via New York, 15-32d; Philadelphia, via New York, 15-32d; Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Fall River, sail, 15-32d.

wanted degree of steadiness. Values have exhibited but slight fluctuations in any department, though hog products still continue to advance slightly. Hides and wool have been quiet, the latter especially so, there having been no movement of importance during the week.

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BANKERS—Sterling, 60 days, nom; New York Sight Currency, 1/2 pr; New York Sight Gold, nom; New Orleans Sight Cur., par; New Orleans Sight Gold, nom.

Table with columns for 'To-night', 'Last Friday', and 'This Day'. Rows include 'Low Ordinary', 'Good Ordinary', 'Low Middling', 'Middling', and 'Good Middling'.

Table titled 'CONSOLIDATED REPORT--6 DAYS.' with columns for 'Receipts', 'Exports to Great Britain', 'Continents', 'Channels', 'Stock', and 'Against last year'.

Table titled 'NEW ORLEANS MARKET.' with columns for 'This Week' and 'Last Week'. Rows include 'Ordinary', 'Good Ordinary', 'Low Middling', and 'Middling'.

Table titled 'NEW YORK MARKET.' with columns for 'This Week' and 'Last Week'. Rows include 'Ordinary', 'Good Ordinary', 'Low Middling', 'Middling', and 'Middling Texas'.

Table titled 'THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.' with columns for 'This Week' and 'Last Week'. Rows include 'Middling Uplands' and 'Orleans'.

Table titled 'ARRIVALS.' with columns for 'This Week' and 'Last Week'. Rows include 'Middling Uplands' and 'Orleans'.

Table titled 'THE GENERAL MARKET.' with columns for 'This Week' and 'Last Week'. Rows include 'Middling Uplands' and 'Orleans'.

Flour—Sales have been a trifle larger with prices about steady. Stocks are ample. Treble extra \$7 50 @ 8 00; choice extra 8 50 @ 9 00.

Wool—Dried—Raisins: layers per box \$3 25 @ \$3 50; figs per lb 15 @ 20c; prunes, fine French, none; currants, Zante, per pound 10 @ 12c; apples per lb, 3 @ 10c; dates 12 @ 15c; almonds, soft 2 1/2 @ 3c; shell, 2 1/2 @ 2 5/8c; hard shell 2 1/2 @ 2 5/8c; filberts 15c; pecans none; Brazil nuts 15c.

Iron—Per pound, common bar, 4 1/2 @ 5c; band, 6 @ 6 1/2c; hoop, 7 @ 7 1/2c; sheet, common, 7c; B. C., 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs, 6c; nail rods, 10c; axles, 8 1/2 @ 9c; horse-shoes, Burden's, \$7 25 @ 7 50; mule-shoes, \$8 00.

Leather—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 42 @ 43; do. second quality 40c; do. fair saddle skirting 44c; do. oak harness leather 41c; do. second grade do. 38c; do. black bridle do. 50c; do. fair bridle do. 55c.

Meat-Cutters—Per dozen: Woodruff's, No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$18.

Oil—Lard, No. 1, \$1 00; No. 2, \$1 15; No. 3, \$1 30; No. 4, \$1 45; No. 5, \$1 60; No. 6, \$1 75; No. 7, \$1 90; No. 8, \$2 05; No. 9, \$2 20; No. 10, \$2 35; No. 11, \$2 50; No. 12, \$2 65.

Wheat—Good Texas, \$1 15 @ 1 25 per bushel, by the car load, free of elevator charges.

Wool—Spring clip, free of burrs—Medium 26 @ 28c; very long and bright 29 @ 31c; Mexican 17 @ 21c; market fairly active. Sales this week 8,000 pounds.

What a child learned.—A little boy who attended a temperance meeting was asked by his father when he returned: 'Have you learned anything, my boy?' 'Yes, father, I have learned never to put strong drink to my lips; for it has killed fifty thousand persons annually, and how do I know that it will not kill me?'

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THE JOB OFFICE

WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL, AMHERST C. H., Va.

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FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.