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GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, '75.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The ponderous wheel of time has registered another rotation in its ceaseless movement. Another week has passed away and buried itself in the grave of time, carrying with it many memories that will live on in the days and weeks yet to come. The world moves, nor stops for a single moment to dally and sport with the joys that fall to the lot of the favored few. It moves on; all unconscious of the groans and sighs that blend themselves with the music of the spheres that float off to the distant echoes, filling up the empty caverns of space, and reaching out their trembling tones that linger on the soft winds, and die out as they touch the listless ear of the Great Infinity. It moves on to the end which is yet to come. All curtained in darkness and shrouded in doubt, the unknown future rushes upon us. It comes like a conqueror, beneath whose tread ruin raises its rugged head and mocks the pitiless anguish that marks his course. We meet the advancing issues—embrace those that are blissful, and struggle with those that are painful; but ere we are conscious of the taste of joy, we find "dead sea ashes" upon our lips; ere we realize the hurt of a wound, new dangers appear and warn us to continue the fight.

Life is but a battle-field; and, struggle as we may, the hours, and days, and weeks, the invincible cohorts of time, rush over us, carrying with them the sheen that glitters upon our spears; but we fight on with our rusty weapons, hoping and fearing until we fall, and die away from the recollections of the world. Life is a contest; and good and evil are the foes that wage ceaseless warfare in the hearts of men. Here virtue wins a victory; there vice triumphs in its work for hell. The Great God looks on with pitying eye upon the creatures of His own image, as they rush madly on to ruin—heedless of their fate. His grace grows with the spiritual wants of everyone; but carelessly the monitions of the "still, small voice" are pushed aside and a more propitious season requested.

Thus the world goes on, while men and women are chasing the shadows of unseen substances that flit around them. Thus the end is reached by too many, and death finds its food with which to feed the flames of hell. The end comes; but we see it not. Like a thief it advances upon us, but we make no preparation to receive it. The Musselman at his Mecca; the Christian at his Shrine; the sinner at his vices, all declare that God is good; but how many forget to add that he is also just. Let not the sun go down on the morrow without finding a new resolve in your heart, dear reader; without having taken some step towards making your peace with God.

The census informs us that in 1850 there were 18,371 Jews in this country with but 36 synagogues. In 1870 there were 73,265 in number with 152 synagogues. In New York they have twenty-six synagogues, and in Philadelphia they have six. The rapid increase of this wonderful people in our land shows the attraction our liberal institutions afford them.

A MAN never looks so helpless and insignificant as when standing around in a dry goods store waiting for his wife to get through trading.

THE PREMIUMS.

The premiums of third quarter have been awarded as follows: The first—a Wilson sewing machine—to Rev. R. H. Neely. Second—a magnificent family Bible—to Rev. W. G. Nelms.

We will publish next week the fourth quarter premiums—for largest and next to largest number of subscribers.

THE papers mention the fact that a contract has been awarded an English firm for the establishment of two blast furnaces in the north of Japan. The speed with which this people is wheeling into the line of civilized powers is a matter of amazement even in these days of progress. The centre of civilization may swing around before another generation to the eastern shores of Asia, and when the mines of England are exhausted and her commerce departed, their power may move to the front and impress her power on the policy which will control the nations. Christianity is moving in the van of these great changes.

Correspondence.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The State Fair—The Increased Prosperity of Missouri—Jefferson Davis—Yankee Shrewdness—The Largest Hotel in the World—Commercial Review.

St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1875.

Visitors from all parts of the Union are thronging here by thousands, the main attraction being the approaching annual Fair of the Missouri State Agricultural Association. The streets are crowded with sight-seers, and the hotel capacities of the city, immense as they are, will scarcely be adequate to the occasion. The attendance is always something wonderful, no less than 125,000 persons usually being present on the principal day of the Exposition. Thursday of the "Fair week," as it is usually termed here, is always set apart as a general holiday to afford the laboring classes an opportunity of attending. No private enterprise has contributed so materially to the growth of this city, or added more wealth indirectly to this section of country. A large amount of capital is brought hither through this medium, and retained by means of the superior opportunities for investment which are daily afforded. Indeed, the prayer of the impecunious, "Hard times come again no more!" seems about to be granted; and this city and State appear to be on the eve of an universal era of prosperity. Commercial enterprises of every kind have received an additional impetus from the large crops which have been grown throughout the State. The agricultural classes being favored with an abundant harvest, for which there is and will be, a heavy foreign demand, have much to be thankful for, both in the way of prices realized and the chances offered for the interchange of commodities. The suburban cities and towns are thus doing their share toward hastening the growth of the "Mound City." St. Louis, since becoming the fourth city in the country in population, and the third in manufacturing importance, Cincinnati and Chicago are no longer recognized as rivals.

Unlike the mushroom growth of the latter "towns," the improvement here is equally rapid and infinitely more substantial. More than three thousand brick and stone buildings have been erected here during the past twelve months, prominent among them being the new Exchange, costing two millions of dollars; and the customhouse and post-office, which, when completed, will cost over five millions.

The recent establishment of direct and close communication with all parts of your State has done much towards creating a friendly feeling between Missouri and Texas. Indeed, the recent calamity which befel your city was the occasion of many expressions of sympathy and regret, and I am satisfied that the people of St. Louis have a warm corner in their hearts for each and every one who boasts allegiance to

the "Lone Star State." The size of the latter's territory, to say nothing of her commercial importance, will always entitle her to due respect. The recent action of the municipal authorities and Board of Trade, in response to a call from your mayor for aid, has been severely criticised by the people generally. Their action herein, I am assured resulted more from a lack of organized effort than from want of sympathy with the sufferers. Any system put on foot for "donations to the Texas sufferers" would have met a ready response from the hearts and purses of our city.

As an evidence of the disappearance of sectional feeling and party hate engendered by the late war, I will merely refer to the warm reception extended to the Confederate ex-chieftain, Jefferson Davis on the occasion of his recent tour throughout the West. His travels in this State were almost a continued ovation, and the retired statesman, for statesman he is, was everywhere, so far as your correspondent is informed, received with courtesy, deference and cordiality, to which genius and a straightforward, manly course ever entitle their possessor. By a strange coincidence he and President Grant were both here on the same day, and so far as attention bestowed was concerned, a casual observer would have had some difficulty in determining which of the two occupied the highest office in the gift of the people.

Boston capitalists, with proverbial Yankee shrewdness and forethought, have concluded that St. Louis offers better inducements and greater chances for a successful investment of their money than any of its Western rivals. Even envious Chicago, with her blocks of magnificent and "highly mortgaged" business houses, must now take a back seat. St. Louis is to have the largest hotel in the United States, and, indeed, in the world. The building is to be twelve stories in height, with a ground plan of four hundred feet square. For the conveyance of its guests, the hotel will be provided with four elevators constructed upon the most improved plans. There will be two thousand rooms with accommodations for six thousand guests. The hotel will be conducted upon the European plan—or as it is better known here the "Flat system"—and will, no doubt, prove as successful in the Mound city as it has in cities on the Atlantic coast.

The weather to-day has been all that the most fastidious could desire. The river has been slowly falling. Business has been steadily improving during the week; receipts being much larger than the week previous.

To give your interior readers an idea of the status of the St. Louis market, I add an epitome of the movement in the leading commercial transactions at this date. The export demand for grain has increased, and there is a better outlook for the future.

The merchants have reported an increase in the amount of freight received, and the railroads a very large increase in freights. The business by three prominent lines alone for the nine months of 1875 is already one seventh larger than the tonnage of 1874. Freight East bound is estimated at 150,000 tons in excess of last year. Railroad freights are to be advanced to a paying basis. Gold opened at 116½; fell to 116½, then advanced to 117½, where it remained when the market closed. Government bonds firmer and in good demand. Railroad bonds steady. Flour of good low grades and mediums was in good demand, and a better feeling among sellers was perceptible. Demands for these grades varied from \$4.25 @ \$6. But little demand for the best grades, and a very small movement. Wheat in sample lots firm and in very satisfactory movement, but flat for cash at call; with options slow and dragging, the effect of the late "corner." Sales of No. 2, red winter, exclusively in car lots, quoted at \$1.53½ @ 1.53, an advance of 1c. over yesterday's quotations; No. 3 red, and No. 3 unchanged; the former selling at \$1.27½ @ \$1.28; \$1.10 bid for No. 4, but no sales. Rejected sold at 98c., unchanged. October delivery in 5000 bushels lots sold at \$1.53½ @ \$1.54½, an advance of 1c.; same lots for November at \$1.54 @ \$1.54½; \$1.54 for December, and \$1.51 for the year. Corn at the

call was utterly neglected. No transactions. Cotton unchanged.

Although business in every direction has been generally brisk, local news of importance is very scarce, which fact will justify me in closing abruptly this somewhat discursive communication. O. K. C.

Mexican Border Mission District.

BY A. H. SUTHERLAND, P. E.

Mr. Editor—Long have I intended and long has it been my duty to write for publication in the ADVOCATE an account of the "Mexican Border Mission District," of the West Texas Conference. As your readers are generally aware, it was formed at the last session of our conference. It is constituted of the missions of Corpus Christi in charge of Rev. Deroteo Garcia; San Diego, Rev. Felipe N. Cordova; Presenas, Rev. Fermin Vidaurri and Concepcion, lately established and supplied by Rev. Jose Maria Casanova. The account I now give of this district is taken from the representation of the various charges at its District Conference just closed in San Diego. As little has been heard from us this year; and as we wish to make a just representation our report will be a little lengthy. We give the "report on the spiritual state of the church," entire, translating it from the Spanish; all our transactions are necessarily in that language:

To the President and Members of the District Conference of the Mexican Border Mission District.

DEAR BRETHREN—Your committee on the spiritual condition of the church have the satisfaction of making the following report: We have inquired diligently concerning the spiritual condition and attendance upon the ordinances and social meetings of the church, and rejoice much in discovering the good condition of the church in this respect. Except in a very few individual cases, in each mission the members attend with regularity and joy the ordinances and social meetings of the church, and this we take as scriptural evidences of a good spiritual state.

The scriptures are read in private and in the family; and when a member does not know how to read he seeks another to read to him. In this manner all are instructed in the Word of God. Also they live in the spirit and practice of prayer. Are taught that without prayer they cannot receive the help of God. Family prayer is generally observed. The quarterly fast is practiced in all the churches. The members and congregations take great joy in the singing of hymns. The ordinances of God are well understood and duly observed. Such are, baptism, which all the converts wish to receive for themselves and their families. Also with singular universality they partake of the Lord's Supper on every opportunity, thus showing their faith in Christ crucified. Public worship is well attended. In some places there are not large congregations, but the members generally are present, and the Word preached is received with joy and gratitude. The transgression of the Sabbath was a sin most common and general among the Mexicans; but such now is the instruction and reformation that they guard and sanctify the day of the Lord as the Scriptures ordained.

"With punctuality and joy do they meet in prayer-meeting, class-meeting and love-feast. We take all these as so many proofs of a very agreeable spiritual state. But until now have we simply laid the foundation. We have to build. We have to leave the rudiments of the doctrine of Christ and go on to perfection. We have to perfect ourselves in holiness, and entirely sanctify ourselves. We acknowledge that mere conformity to the ordinances and social reunions of the church can not save us, and that the Holy Spirit is needed to work this great spiritual change."

The Committee on Missions recommended the establishment if possible of missions at the following points, and in the order of their mention: 1. Rio Grande city and Carmago; 2. San Antonio; 3. Laredo; 4. Roma and Mier. None of the missions now occupied can be raised to circuits or stations.

The Committee on Sunday-schools and Education generally reported five Sunday-schools with about one hundred and ten members. In the

district we have no literary institutions, so they recommend to our preachers, officials and members generally to do all in their power to teach all the children to read; and to urge on the people where possible to send their children to the public schools.

From the report of the Committee on Finance, it appears that in all the missions, system and considerable liberality are observed. A most excellent system of church finance was adopted. And as they have not yet learned or adopted the system of *shirking* so plain a duty as pecuniary support of the interests of the church, we may look for something of fidelity to their adopted system of *giving*. In Corpus Christi, Presenas and San Diego, there is a good prospect of having churches built soon. In reviewing these representations, which I know to be truthful, several suggestions arise to my mind: 1. The work is *Scriptural*, for it shows unmistakable evidences or fruits of the spirit, the doctrine believed and taught is *sound*, and the living of the membership is that of reformation from sin and vice to "righteousness and true holiness." 2. The work is *Methodistic*; it has the organization, energy and aggressiveness. Even the "noisy Methodists" are by these dark-brown sons and daughters of God, unintentionally reproduced. Though there has not been a shout, and I don't think any necessary, yet the singing only wants the numbers to make it as loud as that that John heard in heaven; and the streaming eyes speak the fountain of deep feeling just below. 3. The work is *needed*. That is, its opportunity is greater than with its present pecuniary revenues it can occupy. Many other places where we could employ good and useful laborers, whom we have already converted and ready to go but for lack of money cannot employ them.

But we will not complain; for much more could be done with the means we have than we are doing. "Pray for us and that the Word of the Lord may run and be glorified." SAN DIEGO, TEXAS, SEPT. 7, 1875.

PASSING EVENTS.

The Granger organization is spreading rapidly in the Eastern States. At the last meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange there were reported 156 councils with a membership of 16,000. It was claimed that the average saving on expenditures was 16½ per cent. The aggregate of all the State debts is said to be \$864,785,000; of this amount New York owes \$159,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$80,000,000; Massachusetts, \$69,000,000; Virginia, \$55,921,000; Louisiana, \$53,000,000; Tennessee, \$48,000,000; Missouri, \$16,000,000; North Carolina, \$32,500,000. Artificial grindstones, made of grit and soluble glass and petroleum, are among the latest inventions from Wormes, Germany. They are said to be an improvement on the old style. The wealth of the United States averages \$772 for each person. On one day this year one million of bushels of wheat were sold in New York city. A New York journal asserts that there are at this time 100,000 confirmed opium eaters in the United States. It is said to be more difficult to reform an opium eater than an habitual drunkard. This fact calls for greater care in prescriptions for various nervous affections. Wall paper to the value of \$1,000,000 is manufactured annually in the city of New York. There are 150,306 volumes on the shelves of the Astor library, New York. The subscriptions to the guarantee fund of the Bank of California amounts to \$7,500,000. A rich vein of copper has been found on the Dayton property, New Brunswick. The United States minister at Hayti has been threatened with violence for harboring refugees, and the Powhattan has been ordered there to protect him. Belfast, Indiana, considers the visit of Moody and Sanky of such importance that anniversary meetings are held in honor of it. Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, has asked the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies of a visit on his part to the United States. He is a man of remarkable abilities and devoted to the interests of his people. Westerville, charged with complicity in the abduction of

Charley Ross, has been found guilty on three of the five counts of the indictment. They are those which charge him and his wife with being parties to the conspiracy of abduction for the purpose of extorting money, and to the consequent harboring and concealment of the child with criminal intent. During the year ending June 30, 1875, \$3,000,323 postal money orders were sent out, amounting to \$77,431,251.58. In the course of a lecture recently delivered by Cardinal Manning, he is reported to have asserted his belief that nothing but the intervention of the "Blessed and Immaculate Mother" saved France from destruction at the hands of the Germans. The police of Madrid have discovered several repositories of arms and ammunition, which are supposed to be designed for a socialist rising. The Spanish envoy at the Vatican is instructed that the Madrid government will be firm, but modest. It will guard the rights of the state, but will respect religion. It is thought the Vatican will abate its pretensions. It having been announced that the Orleans Princes were about to renounce all claims to the throne and declare for a republic, the *Journal de Paris* gives the statement an authoritative denial. By the decision of the Postmaster General, nothing is permitted to be written on the face of a postal card but the address of the party to whom it is sent. Even the date, if written on this side, will make it liable to be stopped or exposed to double postage when it reaches its destination.

Law for the Masses.

The Political, Personal, and Property Rights of a Citizen of the United States—How to exercise and how to preserve them; by Theophilus Parsons, LL. D. Jones Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

It is with much pleasure that we greet the appearance of this long expected work from the gifted pen of one of the greatest legal commentators. When we reflect how essential to the welfare and prosperity of every citizen is an intelligent understanding, both of the principles which underlie our government and the laws which affect all our social and business relations, we at once feel the necessity of some method by which this knowledge can be placed within the reach and comprehension of all. For this purpose was "RIGHT OF A CITIZEN" written, and no one who will examine its contents can fail to be convinced that the author has fully attained his object.

Prominent among the distinguishing features of the work are the articles upon the constitution of the United States, and each of the several states, the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government, the right of Citizenship and Suffrage, the writ of Habeas Corpus, Personal Security, &c., &c., and a vast fund of information of the highest value concerning business transaction of every possible nature.

The author has avoided the use, as far as possible, of the dry phraseology of the law, which tends to perplex and embarrass the ordinary reader, but while rejecting the dry husk he presents the rich kernel of profound legal lore.

We regard the appearance of the work as most timely, inasmuch as it will fill a niche long vacant in our literature. Our readers cannot do better than to obtain a copy and profit by its contents.

PATENTS.

Issued by Patent Office to Citizens of Texas, for the week ending September 30th, 1875.

Published by the Advocates by J. McC. Ferguson, Attorneys and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D.C.

167,712. Magazine Fire-arms. Emil A. F. Toepferwein, Boerne. [Filed July 24, 1875.]

167,217. Swinging berths. B. W. Brown, Galveston. [Filed July 16, 1875.] A berth of a steamer or other vessel, consisting of the two semi-cylinders, hung in journals at right angles to each other, and each provided with openings for the introduction of baggage or other ballast, substantially as described.

167,756. Plows. Irvin Freeman, Corpus Christi. [Filed Sept. 3, 1875.]

Of what possible use is a man who makes his business to needlessly be disagreeable?

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, '75

The Family Circle.

A Mother's Boy.

"Is there a vacant place in the bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as, with a glowing cheek, he stood before the manager.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you could obtain a situation here? Who recommended you?"

"No one recommended me, sir," calmly answered the boy. "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, an honest determination in the countenance of the lad, which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation.

"You must have friends who could aid you in obtaining a situation; have you told them?"

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the overtaking wave of sadness, as he said, though half musingly:

"My mother said it would be useless to try without friends; then recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking why he did not remain at school for a year or two, and then enter the business world."

"I have no time," was the reply. "I study at home, and keep up with the other boys."

Bessie's Fault.

BY AUNT LOTTIE.

Bessie Elder, although a very pretty, interesting little girl, had a fault which caused her parents much trouble, and made Bessie herself often unlovely.

When told by her mother to do anything, instead of starting at once to do it she would say: "yes, in a minute!" and, as her minutes were often quite long, she would have to be spoken to more than once.

One day Bessie was curled up in a large easy chair in the library, reading a very entertaining story book. Her mother was busy writing letters, about which she was in haste.

"Bessie, where is George? Go out into the hall and see if he is there. I am afraid he may climb the stairs and fall," Mrs. Elder said to Bessie, and continued her writing.

"Yes, in a minute!" said Bessie, going on with her reading. Soon a loud scream was heard in the hall, and George came rolling down the stairs.

Mrs. Elder sprang from her seat, and was just in time to catch George and save him from serious injury. As it was, the little fellow was badly bruised and much frightened, and it was a long time before he could be comforted, and Mrs. Elder's letters were too late for the foreign mail.

"My daughter, if you had gone at once in search of George when I spoke to you, all this trouble would have been avoided," said Mrs. Elder to Bessie. "You must correct this very bad fault, or I fear you will suffer for it."

That evening, after Bessie had gone to bed, Mr. and Mrs. Elder talked together about her very serious fault, and decided to try a new plan for its correction.

The next morning there were some of the delicious muffins Bessie was so very fond of for breakfast. After she had eaten her oat meal, she said, "I will take a muffin, if you please, Papa."

"Yes, little daughter, in a minute!" said Mr. Elder, helping himself to another, and preparing to butter it. After awhile he passed the plate to Bessie, but the only muffin on it was quite cold.

lucky, where a man who could fire the best shot stood highest in esteem, and the man who couldn't fire at all was looked upon with contempt.

"No matter. Here's 'Old Bess,'" answered the hunter, giving him a gun, "and she never fails in the hands of a marksman. She's put a bullet through many a squirrel at a hundred yards, and has let daylight through a red-skin at twice that distance. If you can shoot with any gun, you can shoot with 'Old Bess.'"

A target was set up, and Mr. Clay aimed "Old Bess" at it. He fired faint-heartedly, but the shot struck the bull's-eye in the centre.

"A chance shot! a chance shot!" cried his opponents. "Never mind," he answered. "You beat it, and then I will."

No one could beat it, and Mr. Clay had too much sense to try again.—William H. Rideing, in St. Nicholas.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S TABLE.—The following is a very valuable housewife's table, by which persons not having scales and weights at hand may readily measure the article wanted to form any receipt without the trouble of weighing, allowance to be made for an extraordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce 1 quart. Best brown sugar, 1 pound 2 ounces are 1 quart. Ten eggs are 1 pound.

Sixteen large table-spoonful are 1 pint. Eight large table-spoonful are 1/2 pint. Four large table-spoonful are 1 gill. Two gills are a half pint. A common sized tumbler holds half a pint.

An ordinary teacup is 1 gill. A large table-spoonful is half an ounce. Forty drops are equal to 1 teaspoonful. Four teaspoonful are equal to 1 table-spoonful.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, '75

Correspondence.

The Advocate Under Par—The Parker Letter.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of the 18th inst., there is a letter over the signature of G. D. Parker which to me is a puzzle. Its first paragraph (if it may be said to have a first paragraph) impressed me as intended irony, a take off; but as a whole, it will not admit of so charitable a construction. From the phrase, "the people among whom I labor," I infer that the writer is a traveling preacher. But then, would a traveling preacher write such a letter and ask its publication in the ADVOCATE, when its gist—animus—is to bring into disrepute the very paper through whose columns he seeks to be heard; it being the organ of his church to which he is pledged by repeated conference resolutions, which amount to solemn vows, not to envy against, pull down and destroy, but to cherish and build up by every legitimate means! Do conference resolutions mean anything? Or are they only for ad captandam clerical ears? A public will, neutralized and subverted by a private concealed antagonistic purpose? For the honor of the patronizing conferences, I deny and solemnly aver that such is not the fact. If our brother had been so deeply impressed with the utter worthlessness of the ADVOCATE, as a religious journal, and had felt the force of moral obligation to improve it, not to damage it, the point of attack would have been through the annual conference; or if his zeal burned too warmly to admit of a few weeks delay, then the publishing company and the editor were accessible, and would have given his suggestions due consideration. I must say that if our brother's design was good, his judgment was terribly at fault. First, he tells us what his new subscriber said, then what the people said, and finally what he has to say himself. It appears from his statement, that neither the criticizing subscriber nor the dissatisfied people had read the paper, as they were not subscribers, and yet they are the jury who sat on the claims of the ADVOCATE, and he publishes their verdict. "The jury that tries your paper!" Strangely enough, our brother adds his own verdict, by way of spicing, I suppose, the verdict of his subscriber and that of the people. The ADVOCATE is not run according to his mind. It is not religious enough. He wants it turned into a vehicle of short sermons, of a column each, flaming in messages of mercy to the righteous and of terror to the wicked. Would such a publication be a newspaper? Just forty-eight sermons per week—a sermon to each column—two thousand four hundred and ninety-six sermons per year. Who would write these sermons, and at what cost? They would have to be sermons of the first order, or no one would read them, and no one would compose and write two of them per week without pay. Then it would be something; but not a newspaper. Yet it would be according to our brother's mind and in his view command the patronage of its people. Does our brother know the history of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE? The perilous voyage it has made? The winds and waves it has struggled against, and when in a sinking condition, almost dismantled and at the mercy of the wreckers, that it was rescued, saved and refitted by a company of noble laymen at a heavy cost of money, labor and prayers; and that it is now run at their risk in the interest of Texas Methodism? That it is now the organ of the Texas Conferences, and that it is esteemed and loved by them as an arm of Methodistic power, to which many of them cling as does the mariner to the cordage of the ship in a storm? Its history should endear it to every member of the Methodist family in Texas upon the principle that the heart of a true mother yearns over the child of affliction when she sees it rising into hopeful promise.

"In all candor your paper is below par throughout the entire range of my acquaintances," says Bro. P. I do not know the extent of Bro. P.'s acquaintance. I am sure it does not extend east of the Trinity river. We have a membership of about 12000 in East Texas Conference, and "in all candor," I have heard no one say that your paper is below par. To the contrary the district conferences have uniformly followed in the wake of the five annual conferences and endorsed the ADVOCATE and its editor and pledged increased devotion to them. It is the prevalent sentiment, both among the preachers and laymen "throughout the entire range of my acquaintance" that the ADVOCATE has been on rising ground since

the last Texas conferences, and that it now compares favorably with the members of the ADVOCATE family. They claim that it is battling faithfully and successfully in the cause of truth, and that if sustained as it should be by those who ought to be its friends, it will be at an early day a blade with temper keen, and "strike through rock and steel, felling the giant foes of our holy religion and harbingering the coming hosts of Texas Methodism as they march to certain triumph.

If it fails in this divinely appointed mission it will be chargeable not to open foes; but secret enemies and misguided friends.

Our brother—no doubt, a good man—assumes an attitude of enlightenment on religious journalism sufficiently egotistic though gratuitously tendered in the way of private counsel to the Publishing company; but when published to the world, and in the paper it would disparage, it becomes both offensive and puerile. He may fancy to himself that he has no disposition to damage the ADVOCATE; but I think he will find it no easy task to harmonize this fancy with the publication of his letter. Evil reports and the sayings of people may not be circulated and published to the damage of innocent parties.

ADVOCATE COMPANY AND EDITOR, permit me to congratulate you upon the manifest consciousness of safety which must underlie the publication of this damaging assault upon the paper. I cannot conceive of the possibility of such a publication except on a basis of an enlightened sense of security, a fixed conviction that the enterprise, over which you preside, is so deeply grounded and rooted in the affections and confidence of the church as to justify you in an excess of liberality even to such as might do it harm by a mistaken policy or by officious intermeddling in matters they do not understand. Indeed I can justify its publication on no other hypothesis. It is the law of tyrants that makes requisition on persons, corporations or kingdoms to pronounce the sentence of their own condemnation.

To ask it, is to seek to accomplish the end without the power to enforce the demand, and places the applicant in the ludicrous position of warring against the first law of nature; not of right, but by permission. To ask you for the amputation of your finger for no other reason than to try the temper of the surgical instrument, or to test the skill of a new operator, would hardly be reasonable or humane. The reader can make the application.

It is no part of the duty of an editor of a religious journal, no more than that of the pulpit, to please all the people; that were an impossibility.

To please God, keep a good conscience in the heroic performance of duty is not only the full measure of human responsibility, but the true elements of success.

Then, dear ADVOCATE—child of Texas Methodism—you are OURS; we love you still and always. Nail your colors to the mast, keep your eye on the compass, hold your helm with a steady hand and ride on to certain success. Thousands of eyes are upon you, as many hearts beat in sympathy toward you, while a host of hands are at your command.

God bless the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the publishing company, the editor, the agent and the church of which it is the organ. R. S. FINLEY.

Rev. G. D. Parker vs. Texas Christian Advocate. Mr. Editor:—I have just read the communication of Bro. G. D. Parker of Richmond, addressed to the ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY, and think it a remarkable paper; remarkable in candor, criticism, censorship, advice and diction. The most sensible thing about it is, he had "at last procured another subscriber," and that you would "see that now and then he would send you a subscriber."

The good brother has made discoveries which have escaped the notice of some other readers of the ADVOCATE, in that the "paper does not take hold of the great interests of religion in a way to make men wiser and better;" that "such articles as furnish spiritual food are sadly scarce." He exhorts you to "speak to the wicked, it shall be ill with him," etc.

Some of us, less censorious and more complimentary, were giving you credit for exposing sin in high as well as in low places; even "bearding the lion in his den." I will not occupy your space with a critique on the brother's communication, nor the intellectual taste of the people he represents.

An itinerant preacher hears much not worthy of notice, much less of repeating, and has to contend with ignorance and prejudice. While he may pity the one, he should try and remove the other; this remark is not intended for any particular locality.

I am, however, truly glad to hear that the good people down in that rich Brazos country, where their preacher does not "offer the plea of hard times," have toned up on the subject of spirituality. As all are invited to write for the ADVOCATE who can produce anything worthy of insertion we would like for some of brother P.'s people to fill not "over one column" occasionally with something rare, racy, intellectual and spiritual. We would like to see our editor and all of his correspondents totally eclipsed by the fastidious of Bro. Parker's charge. Up in our country the general impression prevails that the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has greatly improved, and compares favorably with our other conference papers. May we not hope that the friends in brother P.'s charge, who are in such easy circumstances, will add greatly to your subscription list? Fraternally, etc., DANIEL MORSE.

How to Conduct a Religious Paper.

Mr. Editor:—Under the above head you published in your issue of September 18th a letter from Rev. Bro. G. D. Parker which, besides the three things it pretends to prove, illustrates a fourth: How much more prompt is human nature to advise somebody else to "gird on your armor" than to say in the words of the meek Savior, "Come, follow me." A fable makes the old crab say: "My son, why do you not walk straight?" The reply is, "You go before and I will try and follow." I imagine that you need advice less than help, and to what source do you look for this friendly assistance?—to the ministry? Yes. Your over-worked Christian editor was struck at in that letter—but who was struck? The weapon, "boomerang-like," recoils upon the ministry, to which class Bro. P. belongs. Here I will say that no one is meant to be attacked or criticized; but I am addressing myself to the question of a plain Christian duty. Bro. John needs no encomium; he speaks for himself; your paper compares favorably with what it has been; and there is an advertising column where, I doubt not, the "charitable subscriber" may look to his advantage in at least the sum of \$2 50. Bro. John has a heavy cross to bear; his duties are no light thing! Are the ministry going to content themselves with telling him how to balance the burden? or will they help him to bear it, like Simon did for Christ? I understand that your columns are open to any minister of the conference—which many take advantage of—to contribute a short piece illustrating any of the Christian virtues; and from that standpoint they can address themselves, not to a scanty congregation, but to all who read your paper. The good things they could thus disseminate would live after them, and each of those who might wish to advise would find something in your columns that would meet his views, as emanating from his own brain. The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE should have more assistant editors than any paper in the land—contributions, of course, being subject to your convenience and space, and the judgment of your editor. Each worker could inculcate religion in that way which seemed best. Bro P. could therefore surely have an ample opportunity, from time to time, to tell of the "direful doom of," etc.; while some other brother might induce the thief to sin no more by showing him how much he would gain by raising one hundred hogs instead of stealing ten; and still another, instead of removing the fears or satisfying the acquisitiveness of humanity, might dwell on the beauties of holiness and teach us not to "see the mote in our brother's eye;" but to throw the broad mantle of a Christian charity around our neighbor's faults, and taking him privately, whisper good counsel in his ear instead of publishing his real or apparent failures to the world. The infinite, the finites and the relations between them—the true teaching of which is the end of religion—is a broad harvest, but the reapers are few. The ministers of Texas can throw a flood of light on these matters; can join in it head, heart and hand, with emulation without envy, and a high reward as well as proud distinction awaits the most diligent.

General Topics.

Mr. Editor:—Having been sick for the last ten days, and much perplexed under the pressure of business and the dreadful deluge of your city, I have concluded to while away a few moments in writing a word to the ADVOCATE, which has long been a welcome visitor in our family. This country should of all people be the most grateful, as peace and plenty abound on every hand—as every variety of grain, cotton and vegetables have yielded an abundant harvest. There are some fruits of thankfulness in this part of Texas: There has been sweeping revivals in all the different churches, and many additions to all of them, though I see no reports from any of our preachers in this section of country.

The solicitude to hear the effect of the great storm at Galveston was somewhat relieved on last night by receiving the ADVOCATE. Was glad to hear that you were not all lost, as the first telegram we received was that the city had sunk and all lost together. I am satisfied this country would contribute to the relief of the distressed in your city if the right steps were taken. They have been very liberal out of their abundance in helping the distressed in the grasshopper region up North, and my feelings are that charity begins at home.

Now, Mr. Editor, by way of bringing things to a point, I will say I am no preacher; nor do I ever expect to be; if I was, I expect I would do many wonderful things. There is one thing I could do, I am sure: I could get quite a number of subscribers for the ADVOCATE, as the people up here generally like it. There is no telling what a man can do when he tries. It is said, "where there is a will there is a way."

Finally, I will say that, in looking over the ADVOCATE last night, I read the letter of Bro. G. D. Parker. I was very much astonished to hear that there was such an opinion existing in our church in regard to the value of the ADVOCATE, and was surprised to think that any good brother would write such a letter to the ADVOCATE.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Editor, if you will inform me who it is, Bro. Parker or the people, that is dissatisfied with the ADVOCATE, I will get you quite a number of subscribers for your paper. Respectfully, T. A. B. VA ALSTINE, TEXAS.

If rocks ever bled, they would bleed quartz.

for "a good religious paper," I presume Mr. — is entitled to his own opinion as to what constitutes it. Bro. Parker says: "In all candor your paper is below par throughout the entire range of my acquaintances." I am sorry the range of Bro. Parker's acquaintance is so limited. If he had attended the session of the district conference to which he belongs he would have had an opportunity of extending the "range of his acquaintance," and also of finding out what some of his ministerial brethren thought of the ADVOCATE. There was in that body men, perhaps nearly equal in point of intelligence and judgment as to what constitutes a good paper as Mr. — or the good people generally within the "range of Bro. Parker's acquaintance" and yet, strange as it may seem to Bro. Parker and the good people with whom he is acquainted, the preachers individually, and as representatives of the various circuits and stations in the Chappell Hill District (Richmond excepted) unanimously endorsed the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE; so have other District Conferences. And as for "not improving sin," I know of no paper in all our land that has been more bold and fearless in its attacks upon wickedness in high places, and low places, than the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Now in conclusion, I would ask Bro. Parker how it happens that his people know so much about the ADVOCATE when none of them take it? or very few, as I presume from what Bro. Parker says.

In my judgment there is where the trouble lies. Bro. Parker's Methodists don't know enough about the ADVOCATE. If a few more of them would even conclude, as did Mr. —, and subscribe for the ADVOCATE just because "it claims to be published in the interests of Methodism;" and read it, and let their children read it, and after trying it one year, if they think it is not worth the \$2 50, I presume Bro. John or any body else will not insist on their investing another \$2 50.

Well, Mr. Editor away up here in the Post Oaks of Barleson county we have got no better sense (I reckon) than to think the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE a good paper. And if our people had plenty of money, as they have down in Fort Bend county, I could send you more subscribers than I do. Yours etc., J. L. LEMONS.

General Topics.

Mr. Editor:—Having been sick for the last ten days, and much perplexed under the pressure of business and the dreadful deluge of your city, I have concluded to while away a few moments in writing a word to the ADVOCATE, which has long been a welcome visitor in our family. This country should of all people be the most grateful, as peace and plenty abound on every hand—as every variety of grain, cotton and vegetables have yielded an abundant harvest. There are some fruits of thankfulness in this part of Texas: There has been sweeping revivals in all the different churches, and many additions to all of them, though I see no reports from any of our preachers in this section of country.

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Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.
GALVESTON, TEXAS OCT. 9, '75

THE HORNET'S NEST.

A student of natural history found a weather-beaten hornet's nest under an apple tree and went to work with his pocket knife to examine its internal arrangements. In spite of outside innocence, it was full of spite as he found out after a few strokes with his knife. The hornets were not only alive, but lively; and after bounticing his face for several days he decided that henceforth he would not be governed by appearances.

A young man at college found on the table of his chum a modest looking book. The title and the preface were not threatening. He read it. It was full of infidelity. His doubts planted poison in his soul; and many an hour of unbelief, many a painful struggle of heart followed ere the stings were healed.

Another found a dog-eared, well-thumbed book hid away from the professor's eyes. It was about the size and had something of the look of a second reader a ter it had been used successively by three boys in the same family. He opened it and his eye recoiled as he looked on an obscene engraving. Fascinated, he looked again. Before he laid it down he had read many pages. His soul was not only soiled; it was stung. Often before the pages of the Bible his mother had given him that filthy engraving would float. Many a time in the midst of his prayers, the impure scenes its pages described would reappear as vividly on his memory as in the hour he had perused them. The hornets were alive; and long afterwards he felt the sting.

The playbill looked both innocent and attractive. He was away from home. He would just go in and see the inside of a theatre. It was time he was rubbing the green off anyway and learning the ways of the world. He persuaded himself that he was simply going in search of knowledge. He was delighted. The sole end of the play was to please by ministering to the sensibilities or pandering to the passions. He went again and again. The house of God, the Sunday-school, the prayer-meeting after awhile were forsaken. They failed to excite, and he hungered only after sensation. His Bible was unopened. The prayer his mother taught him was unuttered as he lay down on his bed at night. It was a mercy that he ever prayed again. Many years passed ere the poison was extracted from his moral nature.

Thus on every side are strewn allurements, innocent without but deadly within. But few have passed many stages along life's journey without handling something more terrible than a hornet's nest.

It is estimated that there are 145,000 drinking saloons in this country; 128,000 school-houses; 54,000 church buildings. There are about four liquor dealers to each school-teacher, and twelve for every preacher. There are supposed to be 5,000,000 daily customers at the drinking saloons, or about one-seventh of the population, who drink the 72,500,000 gallons of liquor made by the 29,000 distilleries, besides wine, beer and adulterations which we might measure by the milldam full. With these before us we can estimate the work the church, the school and the temperance men have on hand.

MADAGASCAR now has a newspaper, printed in the Malayash language. This fact justifies the claim that the missionary is the pioneer of civilization. When ignorance and superstition have prevailed so long that almost every vestige of humanity has been obliterated, the gospel is introduced, and the moral and intellectual in many nations spring to life with a power and vigor which remind us that in the day of Pentecost both an intellectual and moral miracle announced the opening of the gospel era. The gospel brings both light and life.

THE DREDGE BOAT.

The back windows of the ADVOCATE office open on the wharf and often our eyes turn towards the busy scene. The dredge boat has often interested us. It is a square built affair with nothing graceful about it. It was built for work, and very industriously it goes about it. One recognizes the presence of an intelligent mind in all its movements, though the workmen are invisible, in the heavy clank of chains, the steady sturdy puff of the steam, as though the boat were a live monster and one could hear its labored breathing as it toils over its task; the regular swing of the long arm; the dip of the immense bucket; its tugging movement as it cuts its way slowly through the mud and sand beneath; its regular rise from the surface and then it slow swing out to the proper point, when the bottom of the bucket opens and apparently a cart load of mud falls to the spot the engineer has chosen. It has performed work in a few days which scores of men with other implements could not have accomplished in months. A deep slip was opened where sail boats and steamers can find sufficient depth to float them.

A storm with wind and the tide, sweeps across the harbor and the deep channel in places is partially filled; and here comes the dredge boat and patiently goes to work clearing out the mud and sand which have been washed in by the waves. It makes no complaint; but works on as steadily as when the task was first performed. And possibly this work will be performed several times before that channel is completely protected against the invasion of wind and wave.

It is the lot of each one who toils hard for the accomplishment of some important purpose to see the work of years impaired or destroyed by some unforeseen misfortune. Not every one is like the dredge boat; at work as soon as the storm subsides. Providence, says one, is working against us. Had our plans met the approval of Heaven, these disasters would have been arrested. Such faith is near-sighted. It sees only what lies right beneath the eyes. Our work is in a world where deep tides and stormy gales sweep along every shore, and where our faith must be lifted above the visible and realize the fact that it is ours to endeavor while results are with the Lord. There is a lesson in failure which may be essential to the grandest success. The storm discovered a weak place, against which we must guard; a current which must be turned aside; a wall which must be built up before another storm shall come. God will not change the course of storms because you or I build one house on this particular shore or cast an anchor in this harbor. But the storm may teach us to build on a more solid basis; to swing out into deeper water; to add more cable to our anchorage, or to deepen and strengthen the haven in which we would find a shelter. If it is a post of duty we occupy, no inconvenience or discomfort will justify its abandonment. Like the dredge boat, we must do our work—only trying with each successive demand to dig deeper and do our work more faithfully than heretofore.

DR. SCHLIEMANN writes from Leyden, Holland, to the London Academy that he has become convinced by new evidence treasured in the pre-historic portion of the museum in that city that there never was any "stone age," but that stone weapons and implements have at all times in the remotest antiquity been used simultaneously with weapons and implements of copper. Thus we see antiquarians and scientists, reasoning from the same data, reach different conclusions. As they are uncertain guides, even when confined to their legitimate field, they are unsafe ones when they enter the realms of theology, and determine moral and spiritual truths by the aid of the few fragments of fact they have gathered from the material world.

REFER to interesting correspondence on third page.

FAITH VS. FANATICISM.

Miracles of the Nineteenth Century—Watchmen on the Walls Crying, "Fanaticism"—God Vindicating His Cause—Idolatry Rebuked—Beware!

When anything strange or remarkable occurs "North of the Tweed," the tendency in the South is to brand it with the name of fanaticism or charlatanism. This tendency has a good foundation. The Northern Church seems so much given over to "Hobbyism," "Fanaticism," and "Radicalism" of thought in every direction that we have good reason for suspecting humbuggery when they announce the occurrence of any wonderful phenomenon. But for us to carry this spirit too far will be to convict ourselves of the same charge urged against them. In this way, let us look at the latest announcement: Rev. S. H. Platt, A. M., pastor of a Northern Methodist church in Brooklyn, New York, had been lame in both knees for a long while, and in one knee for twenty-five years. He is now entirely cured. The cure was immediate and sudden, and affected while he was praying for the cure. He says it is in answer to prayer. To account for this miracle, the papers assign different causes. The New York Methodist does not deny the fact, but says it had just as soon believe the devil did it as God. Dr. Sammers, editor of our official organ at Nashville, classifies it along with the transparent humbugs of this age—though the transparency of the humbuggery was not clear from the doctor's article. Some other papers say it was effected by magnetism, electricity, recreation on the beach, etc. But the subject of the miracle says he had tried all these things before, as well as a great many Esculapians, and had found no relief. In company with a devout friend he tried earnest, wrestling prayer to God; and while he prayed he described his feelings as follows:

"A sensation unlike anything before or since experienced by me began about four inches below each knee and slowly swept upward with a sort of enveloping, condensing and toning up feeling—seeming to permeate every fibre of tissue about the joints and then faded out about the same distance above the knees."

After this he arose and walked as well as any man. This minister has an irreproachable moral character in the Methodist Church, North. This miracle is only one of several recorded of late, one of which we read in the last issue of the TEXAS ADVOCATE. To call these people dupes of delusion is not the way for sober men to look at such strange phenomena in the nineteenth century. That God has the power to work physical miracles now is no less true than it was two thousand and three thousand years ago through his servants. That He will do it if his cause demands is equally true. But the people say, "The age of miracles is passed." This may be true; but why? The answer is: it is no longer necessary. But we are not so sure of that. Mosheim mentions that miracles were wrought during the fourth century. If they were wrought simply to establish christianity on a Divine basis there was no necessity of continuing them so long. May not the cause of their cessation be found in the want of a miracle-working faith in the church, as well as in the Divine purpose? It does seem to us that no time was more opportune for God to work a few notable miracles, than just at this time, in the interest of his cause. We base the present demand for it on the attitude which philosophy and science sustain toward christianity, which was, never since the days of Descartes or Hume, more hostile and beligerent than now. The great leaders of scientific thought in the present age, with only an exception or two, now look upon orthodox christianity as a fossilized relic of a by-gone superstitious age. They boldly assert that all things have a physical origin—that the line which divides the domain of materiality from the empyrean of spirituality is imaginary—that nature can do

all things of herself without the intervention of the gods. Theories of this character, coming from such acknowledged oracles as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin and Herbert Spencer, are permeating the universal thought of the present time. The whole thing amounts to a deification of the abstract laws of nature and idolatry as dark as Chinese worship.

Is it not then a fit opportunity for God to rise in the grandeur of His majesty, and by a few notable miracles teach these worshipers of nature that Jehovah is the supreme power that stands behind nature's throne? Let these dumb, abstract idols be swept from an usurped throne, and hurled back into nonentity by one or two thunderbolts direct from the divine forge, and there will be a shout of victory roll up from all Israel greater than that which shook Mt. Carmel when Elijah prayed for a manifestation of fire from on high to vindicate God's claim above the Priests of Baal. It is high time the worshipers of nature's laws should be taught that nature never yet was invested with any law too strong for God to break if his cause demanded it. It is true, a great many objections may be urged to this view of the subject. We may cry out, "the age of miracles is gone!" Christianity established once is established forever;" *et id omne genus*; but here are several strange, and so far, unaccountable cures. No other satisfactory reason has been assigned as yet, except faith in God. Instead of denouncing these people as dupes, and these cures as delusions, let us rather look at them in the light of reason and of facts. If we cannot account for them on natural reasons, let us acknowledge the intervention of the supernatural. Let us beware how we attribute them to Satanic influences, lest we find ourselves in the unenviable attitude of those Pharisees who accused the Savior of working through Beelzebub. Let us not cry out too hastily: "Charlatanism," lest haply we be found fighting against God.

REV. R. ALEXANDER, D.D.

This pioneer of Methodism; this venerable patriarch in Israel, is now in this city prostrate in health and penniless in purse. The late storm dealt harshly with this good man. After a lifetime spent in ceaseless, earnest and constant labor, and just as he felt himself prepared to pass the remainder of his days independent of the charities of the world, he had his hopes "dashed to earth," and found himself face to face with an imperious destiny which his advanced years and enfeebled health render doubly distressing to him. The Doctor will remain for a week or more in this city, and all letters addressed to him in care of this office will be promptly delivered, or forwarded to him. Several have already been sent to him by old friends, containing comforting words, and some of them that which is more substantial and which subserves this venerable father of the church a most practical purpose in the new battle of life which he is now necessitated to begin, notwithstanding the heaviness of his years, the weakness of his frame, and the sorrow of his heart. To give to such a man is like giving to the Lord, indeed; yet he does not ask it in words, but his determination to meet his own wants single handed and alone certainly does suggest the propriety of his brethren coming to the front now and compensating him for the great services he has heretofore rendered to the needy, to the church, and to the general good of humanity.

A CHICAGO secular paper thought it was making a sharp cut at the churches when it said recently that a "revival of honesty" is more important at this time than "a revival of religion." It seems that neglect of religion has not made men honest, and religion would not damage them. A change of some kind is needed. Will the Chicago paper have them more irreligious to secure their honesty, or would it be willing that people should be religious if it would keep them from stealing?

The Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.—The Episcopal Methodist states that a few Sabbaths ago the venerable Rev. Norval Wilson, while preaching in the Presbyterian Church at Charleston, Jefferson Co., Va., was suddenly taken ill and was compelled to close the service. Later intelligence informs us that he is improving. The chair of mathematics, of Vanderbilt, has been filled by the election of Prof. W. Leroy Brown, of the University of Georgia. He has accepted the appointment. The Western Conference held its session at Council Grove September 1-6 Bishop Marvin presiding. White members, 1359; local preachers nine. Collected for missions \$365. Prospects of conference encouraging. Next session at Nebraska city. The Western Virginia Conference was held September 16-20 at Guyandoto. Bishop Wightman presiding. Five were admitted on trial; six admitted into full connection and two discontinued at their own request. Two reported to have died in the faith, and one expelled for offences committed a few hours before. Mrs. Lambuth, wife of our missionary in China, was present and addressed the conference urging the claims of the mission work. Dr. McFerrin was present and the missionary collection amounted to \$500. The St. Louis Conference met at Salem, Missouri, September 20-27. Bishop Keener presiding. We have seen as yet no statistical report. A letter from Bishop Paine to the Nashville Advocate announces the death of his son, Dr. John Emory Paine, September 15th in his 24th year. In this sad bereavement, the bishop and his family will have the sympathy of the church; but we rejoice to know they have still greater consolation in the dying testimony of the departed one that he was "going home." The Nashville Advocate of the 2d, announces the severe illness of Dr. T. B. Sargent. Dr. Cammyingham accepts the Sunday-school Secretaryship. The death of Dr. A. W. Smith, of the Columbus station, Tennessee Conference is announced in the Nashville Advocate of the 2d: Deep sorrow is manifest in the community where he ceased his labors. All business houses closed. The Illinois Conference met at Litchfield, Illinois, September 22nd. Bishop Doggett presiding. The statistics not yet given. B. R. Turner is transferred to the West Texas Conference.

NORTHERN METHODISM.—The Oregon Conference almost unanimously passed a resolution asking the General Conference to provide for lay representation in all the annual conferences. The statistics of the Southern Illinois Conference are, members, 23,378; probationers, 2519; local preachers, 303; churches, 327, valued at \$624,925; parsonages, 83, valued at \$86,925; schools, 23,879; missionary collections, \$4,615 89; woman's foreign missionary society, \$459 36.

CONGREGATIONAL.—It is stated that one of the Congregational churches in Washington Territory during the last year has been supplied for nineteen Sundays by ministers, and for twenty-nine Sundays by laymen of the church.

SHAKER.—A letter written from New Lebanon, indicates that the Shakers, several outlying societies, have been given up; many good young people have left them; but few recruits have come in. They have been compelled to dispose of some of their farms, and have had to hire men from the world to work others. The leading members of the community still show unbroken faith in their peculiar principles.

CATHOLIC.—A Roman Catholic procession at Toronto, Canada, was attacked on the 26th ult. Stones and pistols being used promiscuously. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal." Such deeds dishonor the religion of all who are engaged in them. Cardinal McCloskey has met a cordial greeting from the Vatican. The Synod of Catholic bishops, lately in session, took steps for the founding of a school for training teachers under the care of the Vincenzian fathers. The bishop says that the control of the State over schools has been engaged to an extent perilous to liberty.

MISCELLANEOUS.—M. Moody's church in Chicago will be completed in December. It will cost \$60,000, and will seat between 3000 and 4000. The new Unitarian church in Boston, built for Dr. Lathrop, has a tower that rises square to a height of 250 feet. Near the top an immense bas-relief of scriptural scenes, and at the corners four large angels blowing trumpets. Moody and Sankey are to hold meetings in the Chicago Exposition building in October, after the close of the exhibiton. P. P. Bliss, Maj. Whittle and Mr. Cole, with the clergy of the city, will aid them in their work. Dr. Cullis, of Boston, is preparing to

open a training school for lay-workers. Why may not each church be made a training school? Mr. Gilmore proposes a chorus of 100,000 voices to sing the hundredth psalm on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Republic. Between sixty and seventy ministers of various denominations, have united in an invitation to Messrs. Moody and Sankey to hold a series of meetings in the city of Baltimore. Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, is now at Vernon, Connecticut. Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, the lay Evangelists, began a series of meetings in St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 14th. Rev. F. S. De Hass, D.D., United States Consul at Jerusalem, was elected at a late meeting of the Geographical Society a corresponding member of that body. During his residence in Palestine, Dr. De Hass has traveled extensively through Moab and the country east of Jordan, a region hitherto unvisited by Americans and almost unknown.

ABROAD.—Rev. Newman Hall's health has so broken down that he has been obliged to leave his work and go to Switzerland to recuperate. The Japanese government has abolished torture as a means of extorting evidence. In 1867 there was a bonfire of Bibles and religious books in Osion, Upper Egypt. Since that time 16,731 Bibles, religious and educational books have been sold in that territory. The committee to correspond respecting a general conference of all the Protestant missionaries in China in 1876, reported unfavorably on account of the distances to be traveled and the difficulty of making the conference of much help to native preachers, owing to diversity of dialects. Dr. Bliss writes that the Turkish government has at last granted permission to print the Turkish Bible in Arabic and also the insertion upon the title page of a statement to the effect that this authorization has been given, so that nobody can stop its sale in the empire. Joseph Hishneek, in behalf of the Friends, lately sold 5036 copies of Russian, Bulgarian, Greek, American tracts in Jerusalem. The Coptic pilgrims, who last year refused them, this year have bought freely of the Sermon on the Mount, the fifth chapter of Mathew etc. Dean Stanley calls Westminster Abbey a consecrated temple of reconciled ecclesiastical enemies. The M. E. Conference of Germany and Switzerland this year reported 70 ministers and 9567 members. While in Geneva, Switzerland, Mr. Sankey heard no less than eight of his revival melodies performed most delightfully on the famous music boxes of that ingenious city. He brought home one of those elegant instruments that his friends might hear the echoes of the great revival coming back to us in strains of melody from the foot of the Alps. The London Recorder announces the death of Rev. Charles Prest, one of the leading ministers of the British Wesleyan Conference. The Turkish government yet allows the free circulation of the Bible. Mrs. Bartlett who recently died in London was eminent for her intelligent and active piety. Her Bible class in Spurgeon's church numbering 800 members. At the Catholic Synod of Archbishops and Bishops recently held at Maynooth, Ireland, it is said the principal discussions were in respect to the school question. The Romish Church is alarmed lest her children will be led away from her fold. The government of Costa Rica has a population of 1,000,000. It grants religious liberty to all sects and religion, and has but one Protestant minister in the land. Will the Methodists of the United States respond to the appeal for missionaries in that field. The Archbishop of Palermo has been notified to leave his See. The Pope has resolved to convoke the Vatican Council again, to discuss ecclesiastical reforms. The Evangelical Alliance deputation returned to England without presenting to the Sultan the memorial prepared by that body. He refused them an audience.

CHURCH AND STATE.—Speaking of the decision in the tombstone case in which the judge sustained the incumbent who desired the right of a Wesleyan preacher to affix Rev. to his name shows that Ritualistic clergymen have always addressed Wesleyan ministers by that title. Of 94 names recommended to the late Wesleyan Conference, sixty-one were from country circuits; thirty-three from town circuits and six from London. Those circuits affording the most work for local preachers, are the source from which come the ministers of English Methodism. Bishop Tulancingo (Catholic) of Mexico mourns the condition of Romanism in that country. He says, "the salary of priests does not average the wages of a day laborer." He, himself, has often to dine on a crust of bread; and for lack of money the churches and ornaments cannot be kept in repair.

Christian Advocate

ANOTHER new and substantial business house has opened on the Strand in this city, which, judging from its immense and varied stock on hand, will compete favorably with our largest wholesale grocery houses.

The Galveston Cash Grocery is still progressing in public favor, and daily adding to its large list of patrons, by its adherence to popular prices and keeping constantly on hand a select and varied stock of groceries.

ENTERPRISE.—The Galveston Elevator Company has arranged to furnish the trade in this and neighboring sections with fresh ground corn meal, Graham flour, gritz and chop-feed, in small or large quantities.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER is always laden with fresh interesting and useful matter. The present managing editor, S. C. Rogers, has very clearly proven that he is not wanting in skill in the management of an agricultural journal.

J. L. ARTO, the popular cigar man of Galveston, and proprietor of the Diamond cigar store, corner of Market and 22nd streets, has gained a large increase of patronage, by disposing of the favorite brands of cigars at remarkably low prices.

Just received by the City of Austin a fine assortment of ladies', gents', misses' and children's shoes; also trunks, valises and satchels of every description. The finest stock of shoes in the city at Wenk Bro.'s Island City Shoe Store, 165 Market street.

ATTENTION is called to the editorial notice headed, 'To Our Country Friends.' The Butterick patterns are undoubtedly the best. Our lady readers should avail themselves of this opportunity, and secure some of these patterns at greatly reduced prices.

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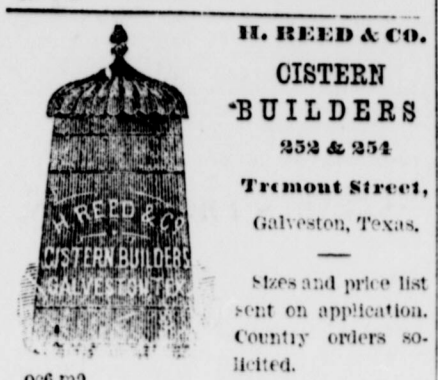
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Address, W. M. D. CABELL, Principal, Naramond Post Office, Va.

McKINNEY, TEXAS, Sept. 2, 1875. MADAM—My son is not going to return to Norwood, but I regard it as a most excellent school, and unless your son is well advanced, I would advise that you send him there in preference to sending him to college. He can finish his course there, or you can have him thoroughly prepared to enter the University. There are a number of Texas boys at Norwood, and I regard it as a most excellent school. Very respectfully, J. W. TITMOUTH.

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Prof. B. W. Burgess: I advised my brother-in-law, Joseph Bradridge, to attend your Business College. He did so with a result in the instruction so satisfactory to both him and me that we have agreed to do all we can to induce our young friends to go to your Institute, as much for their sake as for yours.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I have sent you several pupils to your Business College. That is true. I have sent you at different times, for instruction several young men, among them my nephew. I sent him after having seen the results of your instruction in others. I did so because I believe such instruction is the best a young man can have; and I am fully satisfied that your College is not only a private but a public benefit.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I am gratified to say that my nephew, Hamilton Conley, who attended your College, was greatly benefited through the knowledge obtained by your manner of teaching.

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Church Notices. San Felipe Camp-Meeting. There will be a camp-meeting at San Felipe, Austin county, to embrace the second Sabbath in October (10th), to begin on Thursday evening before at candlelight.

Walnut Creek Camp-Meeting. The Walnut Creek camp-meeting, heretofore advertised for September 27th, and then put off, will commence on the 8th day of October, and continue ten days.

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 Moon Lake, commencing on Thursday, September 23d.

San Gabriel Circuit Camp-Meeting. The San Gabriel Circuit Camp-Meeting will be held at Sanders' Chapel, eight miles north of Rockdale, embracing the second Sabbath in October (10th), services will commence Friday before at 11 o'clock.

Marshall Dist.—Fourth Round. Harrison cir., at Andrew Chapel, Oct. 24. Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, Oct. 21. Henderson and Belleville, at Belleville, Nov. 7.

Belton Dist.—Fourth Round. Georgetown, at Round Rock camp-ground, Oct. 16. Liberty Hill, at N. Hope camp-ground, Oct. 23.

Stephensville Dist.—Fourth Round. Palo Pinto and Graham cir., at Palo Pinto, Oct. 17. Jacksboro cir., at Gray's Schoolhouse, Oct. 20.

Waco Dist.—Fourth Round. Owenville cir., at Boon's Prairie, Oct. 16. 17. Brennon, Oct. 23. 24. Marlin sta., at Marlin, Oct. 30. 31. Marlin cir., at —, Nov. 6, 7. Waco city mis., at Waco, Nov. 13, 14.

Letter Heads printed at \$7 per 1000, by Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston.

Northwest Texas Conference. The Northwest Texas Conference will convene in Corsicana November 10, 1875. The Presiding Elders of the several districts will confer a favor by forwarding to me as soon as possible the names of Lay Delegates to the Conference, and of local preachers who will come for Deacons' or Elder's Orders.

Notice. The candidates for admission on trial in the West Texas Conference will please meet the committee on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, at 9 A. M., at the Methodist Church in San Antonio.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Hempstead cir., at Kerby Chapel, Oct. 16, 17. Richmond and Eagle Lake mis., at Richmond, Oct. 24, 25.

Austin Dist.—Fourth Round. Pastop and Hill's Prairie, Oct. 15, 17. Cedar Creek cir., Oct. 23, 24. Colbyville cir., Oct. 29, 31. Columbus and Cedar cir., Nov. 6, 7. McChade's cir., Nov. 13, 14.

Corsicana Dist.—Fourth Round. Navasota mis., at Antlers, Oct. 17. Redland cir., at Leona, Oct. 24. Centerville cir., at Centerville, Oct. 31. Mexia cir., at Bethel, Nov. 7.

Jefferson Dist.—Fourth Round. Linden cir., at Douglassville, Sept. 16, 17. Southlake cir., at Caddo Bend, Sept. 29, 31. Jefferson sta. at Jefferson, Sept. 23, 24. Mt. Pleasant cir., and Wheelville mis., at Bridge's Chapel, Oct. 29, 31.

Galveston Dist.—Fourth Round. Houston cir., at Chapmanville, Oct. 16, 17. Washington Street, at Houston, Oct. 30, 31. St. John, at Galveston, Nov. 29, 31. St. John, at Galveston, Dec. 4, 5.

Palatine Dist.—Fourth Round. Busk cir., Oct. 16, 17. Palestine sta., Oct. 23, 24. Tivy sta., Oct. 29, 31. Kickapoo cir., Nov. 6, 7. Tyler cir., Nov. 29, 31.

Huntsville Dist.—Fourth Round. Willis cir., at New Waverly, Oct. 16, 17. Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Oct. 23, 24. Zion cir., at New Hope Church, Oct. 30, 31. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Nov. 6, 7. Navasota and Anderson, at Navasota, Nov. 13, 14.

Prairie Plains cir., at Ray Chapel, Nov. 29, 31. Bryan sta., at Bryan, Oct. 27, 28. Courtney and Plantersville, at Anniversary, Dec. 4, 5.

Marshall Dist.—Fourth Round. Harrison cir., at Andrew Chapel, Oct. 24. Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, Oct. 21. Henderson and Belleville, at Belleville, Nov. 7. Marshall sta., at Marshall, Nov. 21.

Belton Dist.—Fourth Round. Georgetown, at Round Rock camp-ground, Oct. 16. Liberty Hill, at N. Hope camp-ground, Oct. 23. Waco cir., at Major's chapel, Nov. 6.

Stephensville Dist.—Fourth Round. Palo Pinto and Graham cir., at Palo Pinto, Oct. 17. Jacksboro cir., at Gray's Schoolhouse, Oct. 20. Back Springs mis., at Sprull's Chapel, Oct. 29, 31.

Waco Dist.—Fourth Round. Owenville cir., at Boon's Prairie, Oct. 16, 17. Brennon, Oct. 23, 24. Marlin sta., at Marlin, Oct. 30, 31. Marlin cir., at —, Nov. 6, 7. Waco city mis., at Waco, Nov. 13, 14.

State Lecturer's Appointments. I will lecture at the following places at the following times. All lectures to be at night, and in the interest of the Grand Council U. F. of T.

St. Marys... October 10. Rockport... " 11. Chiltrip... " 13. Aransas... " 15. Beaville... " 16. LaBalda... " 18. Goliad... " 19. Wessatch... " 20. Helena... " 22. Riddleville... " 23. Alliquerque... " 25. Sutherland Springs... " 27. Laveria... " 28. Seguin... " 29. Prairie Lea... December 7.

Lockvay cir., at Comanche Springs, Oct. 9, 10. Lampasas mis., at Elm Grove, Oct. 16, 17. Burnet cir., at Red Creek, Oct. 23, 24. Hamilton mis., at —, Oct. 29, 31.

Waxahachie Dist.—Fourth Round. Waxahachie sta., at Waxahachie, Oct. 29, 31. Waxahachie cir., at Lebanon, Oct. 30, 31. Emis cir., at Emis, Nov. 6, 7.

Beaumont Dist.—Fourth Round. Newton, at Farm's camp-ground, Oct. 17. The District Conference meets at the same place on Friday, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock. Conference sermon, by E. L. Armstrong, on Thursday night preceding. Milton H. Jones will preach a missionary sermon on the subject of Missions, on Saturday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock. A sermon on the subject of "Infant Church Membership," by R. C. Armstrong, on Sabbath, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock.

Beaumont and Orange, at Orange, Oct. 24. Liberty cir., at Liberty, Oct. 31. P. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Comanche Dist.—Fourth Round. Rockvay cir., at Comanche Springs, Oct. 9, 10. Lampasas mis., at Elm Grove, Oct. 16, 17. Burnet cir., at Red Creek, Oct. 23, 24. Hamilton mis., at —, Oct. 29, 31.

Waxahachie Dist.—Fourth Round. Waxahachie sta., at Waxahachie, Oct. 29, 31. Waxahachie cir., at Lebanon, Oct. 30, 31. Emis cir., at Emis, Nov. 6, 7.

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Christian Advocate

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS: One year—postage paid—\$4.50...

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, '75.

Correspondence.

BLANCO COUNTY.—Mr. Editor:—This portion of the country (Walnut Creek—the Smith neighborhood) was visited on Thursday last...

(Copy) CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 22d, 1875. Elder J. R. Graves, L.L.D.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—You directly challenged us to debate what is now settled as the 5th proposition...

Proposition, "The Baptist Church, as now constituted in its essential characteristics, has existed since apostolic times in unbroken succession."

Baptist, or Dr. Graves, affirms. Methodist, or J. Ditzler, denies. If you prefer to that the following: "The Baptist Church is co-extensive with Christ's Church on earth"—it will do.

We are very anxious, our people are very anxious, to have such a proposition discussed, and have so desired all the time. With kindest regards, yours truly, J. DITZLER.

FROM ENNIS.—Mr. Editor:—Our camp-meeting at Ennis has closed. The weather was unpropitious except some two or three days.

Selections The old Irish Race. A tall, fair haired race seems in remote times to have got the upper hand in Ireland, and to have possessed themselves of the greater part of the country...

FROM THE FRONTIER.—Mr. Editor:—I have thought of writing to you for the last two months, but have been pressed with other matters. We are doing finely up here on the frontier. Our District Conference was the most interesting I have ever attended.

A WORD FROM HENDERSON AND BELLVIEW CIRCUIT.—Mr. Editor: I am taking four or five church papers, and have been reading them in reference to the revival notices with some degree of pleasure and some degree of disgust. It seems

very plain to any discerning reader who is to be glorified in many revival notices. One Brother says: In station A, had a protracted meeting; another says on circuit B, at a certain chapel, or cross-roads, or some pleasant grove, he held a protracted meeting; each giving in detail the number of elders, ex-elders and doctors present; and now for the particulars of the meeting and the glories that should follow: Dr. A. preached, and Elder B. prayed, and Brother C. sang a good song; and Dr. A. got happy, and Elder B. got happy, and old Sister D. shouted, and Dr. G.'s son prayed a powerful prayer, and little Sallie Jones, eight years old, professed religion—and truly she is a prodigy. Well Mr. Editor, all that is nice on paper; but why all this pandering to the pride and vanity of men; where is the necessity of all this specific personation? It does occur to our minds that revival notices are very clear when we say: In station A, or circuit B, God through his instrumentalities and agents thus employed, has converted so many souls; and so many accessions by baptism into the church, etc. Then all this other grand-ado is understood. Mr. Editor, I have the pleasure of saying to the many readers of our noble ADVOCATE, there has been a protracted revival meeting at every appointment on my circuit except two; forty-eight or fifty conversions, and about that number added to the church; the church members greatly revived in spirits, and none of us have done more than we ought, and in all probability not as much as it was our duty. We have not done enough to entitle us to such grand puff in our church papers. Our finances are somewhat behind now, but will come up all right; our missionary collections will be quite respectable. The spiritual condition of the church in the bounds of this work we believe to be good.—JOHN S. MATHEWS, P. C.

nia tell how "Stilicho came to her aid when the Scot moved all Ierne, and his hostile galleys lashed ocean into foam." Porphyry, too, as quoted by St. Jerome, groups the Irish clans as "Scotica gentes." While it is thus possible to form an idea who the Scoti were, the people with whom they are found associated in the pages of Ammianus, the Picts, who have been the subject of such long and acrid controversy, are in some respects an obscure race enough yet. They seem to have been the old Celtic inhabitants of Northern Britain, called Caledonians by the earlier Roman writers. It is certain that in the fourth century they punctured the figures of animals on their bodies; but their name though thought by the Romans to designate the Painted People, is, probably, as little Roman in its origin as that of their barbarous allies, the Scoti, or that of the Pictones or Pictavi in the modern Ptoion.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S WORK

Annual Conference of the Women's Christian Associations of America.

(From the Pittsburg Telegraph.)

The presidents and prominent members of the Women's Christian Associations of the leading cities of the United States held a conference in October, 1873, to interchange views and experiences in regard to the various kinds of christian work in which they were engaged. The conference was opened with a public meeting. Rt. Rev. W. B. Stevens, of the Episcopal Church, delivered an able address prepared for the occasion, and was followed in brief speeches by prominent clergymen of other denominations. At the close of Bishop Stevens' address he said: "It is only recently the church has learned that it has other duties besides those of ecclesiastical extension. We have got to stretch ourselves as a church upon every form of human misery and suffering. The positive good that is done is one of the reasons why this association should command our sympathy; but this is only a drop in the bucket compared to the evil it has prevented. May God bless you in this work and give you increase, so that soon there may be an association formed in every town in the United States, and the great power exercised for good be felt in the most remote places of the world."

The conference continued three days, which were occupied in the consideration of the various methods and needs of christian women's work for women. Among the special topics were: "Boarding Houses for Young Women," "Reformations," "Hospital Work," "Domestic Services," "Dress," "Personal Consecration to Christ essential to real success in Association Work." The subjects were introduced by papers or addresses, followed by general discussion. The Philadelphia Conference was of inestimable value in stimulating to renewed efforts those who were present, but especially was it valuable in adding the experience of each to that of the others as to the best methods of carrying on their work. The Philadelphia Conference adjourned to meet in two years. Since that time many new associations have been organized, and Pittsburg has been chosen as the place of meeting. The ladies of the Pittsburg Association have been engaged in perfecting arrangements for the meeting, and it is now announced to be held on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of October.

Many efficient christian workers and writers have already signified their design to be present, and the meeting will undoubtedly be one of transcendent interest and value to those who participate or are interested in women's work for woman. It is hoped that every Women's Christian Association in the United States and the Canadas will be represented, and all who have not already done so, are earnestly urged by the Pittsburg Association, to appoint delegates to represent them. We invite attention to the official notice of the meeting.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. The third International Conference of the Women's Christian Association will be held in the city of Pittsburg, October, 12-15th, 1875.

The associations of the United States, Canada and Europe are all invited to send delegates to the meeting.

Places of entertainment will be provided for the delegates, and arrangements have been made with the railroads from St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and intermediate points for excursion fares.

In order that the delegates may avail themselves of these privileges their names must be sent before the 1st of October, to Mrs. M. H. Ma-

goffin, No. 1 Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. The special attention of associations is solicited to this request. Religious papers are respectfully requested to copy and notice.

BAPTIST.—There are 1254 Baptist churches in Missouri, and we are told that only 134 gave anything towards State missions last year, while 1130 gave nothing. More primitive than missionary. Mr. Bucknell proposes to the Baptists of Philadelphia, that he will give \$25,000 if they will make it up to \$100,000 as a centennial fund, the interest to be devoted to Sunday-schools and Sunday-school libraries; for the distribution of the Bible and christian literature.

EDUCATIONAL.

Texas Medical College and Hospital, Galveston, Texas.

The regular course of Lectures will begin Monday, November 15th, 1875, and close the 15th of March following.

Faculty: GREENSVILLE DOWELL, M. D., Professor Surgery. J. D. RAMSAY, M. D., Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine. J. M. CALLAWAY, M. D., Professor Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. SAM. R. BURROUGHS, M. D., Professor Chemistry and Toxicology. The Chair of Anatomy will be filled by Concor Baird. WM. PENNY, M. D., Professor Institute of Medicine. H. WILSON, A. WEST, M. D., Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics. J. SINDENBURG, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES: Matriculation, \$5.00. Professors, \$100.00. Graduation, \$50.00. Demonstrators, \$10.00. The matriculate for graduation shall attend two courses of lectures, the last in this college. Four years' practice equivalent to one course of lectures. Board can be procured as cheap as in any city. For further information, address, J. M. CALLAWAY, M. D., Dean, Galveston, Texas.

MASONIC FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Rev. CHAS. B. STUART, A. M., Principal. Hon. E. H. SEXTON, Pres't Executive Board. W. W. HEARSHILL, Secretary. A School of long standing, thorough scholarship, and eligible location. Full Term for the year 1876 will commence on Monday, September 20th. For catalogue containing particulars, address, 1021-24 PHE PRINCIPAL.



THE NEXT SESSION OPENS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1875. For particulars apply to Rev. F. A. MOOD, D. D., W. B. MORRIS, President Board Trustees, GEO. F. ALFORD, Secretary, 1317-cow-61m

LECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of the City of New York, 15th Street and Livingston Place, holds two sessions annually, commencing October 1st and February 1st. Publishes The Medical Eclectic as pp. \$1.50 a year. Specimen copies furnished free. Address ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., 137 West 47th St., N. Y. City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DITSON & CO'S SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS. Constitute a perfect series, providing in the best manner for every class in every school, Academy and Seminary.

American School Music Readers. In 2 Books, of which Book I. (25 cents) is admirably arranged for Primary schools. Book II. (50 cents) and Book III. (75 cents) for Grammar and Higher High School and Academy classes. Compiled by L. O. EMMERSON and W. N. TILDEN.

CHEERFUL VOICES, 50 cents, by L. O. EMMERSON. Is a capital collection of school songs for Common Schools.

THE HIGH SCHOOL CHOR, (\$1.00) by L. O. EMMERSON and W. N. TILDEN. Is fully equal to their last book, THE BOOK OF SONGS, which for some years has been the standard book. The present work, like the other, is for HIGH SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, and SEMINARIES.

THE NATIONAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK, (40 cents) furnishes the best collection of Sacred Music extant for opening and closing schools. Any book sent, post paid, for retail price.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York, OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

AMAZON Red Raspberry 100 per cent ahead. Largest, handsomest, hardest, most delicious. Fruit out, etc. free to all. Best reference. Plants, per doz. \$1.50; per 100, \$16. (Stand, guaranteed.) J. & W. K. JUDKIN, Edesville, Kent Co., Md.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TIGUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 25copy

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STRISSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 25copy

Business Cards printed for \$2.50 70 \$6 per 1000. Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston. Note Heads printed at \$5 per 1000, by Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston. School Circulars and Catalogues a specialty. Shaw & Blaylock, Printers, Galveston, Texas. Accounts-Sale printed from \$5 to \$7 per 1000. Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston.

MEDICAL. THE GREAT English Remedy, THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND TONIC PILLS.

Nervous Debility. However obscure the causes may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections, from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Nervous Debility. It is of the highest importance, then, that individuals should be able to judge for themselves by their own feeling, as to what extent they are attacked by this insidious enemy to health, comfort, and even the best if left to run its course unchecked, by the early and prompt application of curative remedies.

Nervous Debility. Is characterized by a general languor, or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions, constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excess of earthy or uric sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing any length of time. There is great sensitiveness to impressions, the mind retained but a short time, with a tickling and rattling condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a "waffle-ender" or "beside-minded man." Those must of necessity be in each individual different symptoms, according to his peculiar organization, habits, pursuits and temperament, which all serve to shape the manner of the manifestation of their nervous disturbances, constituting a disorder, as to their physical peculiarities, dissimilar and peculiar to themselves. These differences, in the manner and form of their manifestation, do not indicate any necessary difference to be followed in the treatment of any case where disease has its origin in physical injury; the same remedies being applicable to the weak as to the strong, to the sturdy as to the sickly, varied only in degree of quantity and duration in the use of them in order to overcome the disease. NERVOUS DEBILITY, or what is generally regarded as such, is as protean-typed in its peculiarities as are the dreams of the sleep-walker, and in his struggles for safety, lies down exhausted for a moment's sleep upon the wreck upon which he floats, with all the elements of destruction in most connection with him, when the first instincts of his nature are a longing for a something solid upon which he may find a standing place.

THE GREAT English Remedy. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS. Medicines unrivaled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Noses, Pimples, Pustules, Tetter, Fever sores, Ringworms, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Scoury, Salt Rheum, Copper Colored Blisters, Globular Scrofula, Wounds and Ulcers in the Flesh, Decaying Gums, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best.

BLOOD MEDICINE. ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alternative ever originated by man. They impart

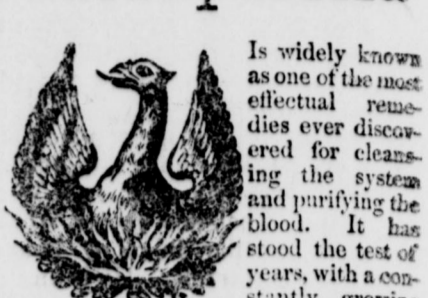
STRENGTH TO THE BODY. VIGOR TO THE MIND. Removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia and Melancholia. Each package of Cordial Balm contains one of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately, at 50 cents per box.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS. FRESHWATER, Nov. 12, 1874. I have used the Cordial Balm and Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills as a preventive and cure for the use of ardent spirits and habitual intoxication, and find them actually specific in such cases. I regard them as most valuable medicines, and in using could induce me to be without them.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO.; RUST BROS. & BIRD; SMITH, DOUGLASS & SMITH; GILMAN BROS.; CAREY, HARRIS & HAWLEY; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass. W. F. PHILLIPS & CO., Portland, Me.

For Sale by Druggists generally Everywhere. Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, free of charge. Address G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D., 143 Court St., Boston, Mass. Aug 28

MEDICAL. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so scorching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Ross or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Cleavations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.



It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even when a disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Agent.

FITS! FITS! FITS!!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only reliable remedy for curing epilepsy, or falling fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted with this disease, as they truly and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a relative who is afflicted, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him. A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1860. SEBASTIAN HANCOCK—Dear Sir:—Seeking your aid for a long time, I was afflicted with Epilepsy, or falling fits, in July, 1858. Immediately my family physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief from the medicine he prescribed. I then consulted another physician, but I soon grew worse. I again returned to my family physician, who was called and bled at several intervals, but I was generally better without any preparatory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was afterwards attended by a third doctor, who would let me eat or drink, or do anything, and I was severely punished several times from the fits. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in medicine. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1860, I commenced to use your Pills, and I lost all confidence in medicine. With the blessing of Providence, your medicine made me the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think your Pills are the only reliable remedy for curing epilepsy, or falling fits, that persons who are afflicted with this disease, should have the benefit of them. Any person who is afflicted with this disease, and obtain it by cutting at my residence, No. 34 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Penn. WM. HILGERS.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? SEBASTIAN HANCOCK—Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote and received two letters of your Pills, which I sent to him, and he was cured in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONROEVILLE, TEXAS, June 26, 1874. SEBASTIAN HANCOCK—Dear Sir:—I was afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for fifteen years, and had these attacks at intervals from two or four weeks, and sometimes more often. I had consulted several physicians for two or three days, on several occasions they continued until his mind appeared to be fully deranged. In such condition he would continue for a day or more, and then he would recover. I tried several remedies prescribed by my resident physicians, but without any success. Having seen your advertisement, I concluded I would try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, and gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, and is about thirty years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, which was ten years since. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial. Yours, R. L. DE FREUSE.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss.: SEBASTIAN HANCOCK—Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms cured by your Epileptic Pills. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with an awful disease. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew more and more deranged, they would increase to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite prostrating him, body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously, but now I am happy to say, he is cured. He has enjoyed his health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, W. F. LIGON.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address—SEBASTIAN HANCOCK, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$2; two, \$5; twelve, \$27.

Please attention that you saw this advertisement in THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. J. J. LIGON.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, '75

The Sunday-School.

LESSON HELPS VS. STUDY.—The numerous helps in which we now rejoice may save us from spending time in subsidiary researches, by supplying the subordinate illustration, and collecting the results of learned investigation.

"I WANT you to come and hear my children sing," said an enthusiastic superintendent.

They went. They screamed, and shrieked, and yelled at the top of their voices, as if they were chasing a thousand cats with a thousand dogs.

TEACHERS' BIBLES.—At the Chattanooga Assembly the following reasons were assigned in a free conference why every teacher should possess a Bible of his own: 1. It makes the owner more familiar, enabling him to find places readily, and to use his book with peculiar skill.

SCHOLARS are frequently to be met with who are ignorant of nothing but their own ignorance.

Omnibus.

GOD being what he is, his church must be secure for time and for eternity.

THE cross of Christ sheds light on every other truth.

THERE is in every ordinance of the Lord that which is peculiar to itself.

THE best mathematics—that which doubles the most joys and divides the most sorrows.

THE best journalism—printing the true and the beautiful only on memory's tablet.

THERE are many who know their own wisdom, but there are but few who know their own folly.

GENTS are as gold that adorns the temple; grace is like the temple that sanctifies the gold.

THE power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy impute all their success to prudence and merit.

INSTEAD of courting admiration for Christianity, and admiring in turn those who admire us and our cause, it becomes us to root ourselves more deeply in a self-denying spirit.—Kieger.

THE true children of God understand well the greatness of their spiritual nobility, and that this, so far from being sullied by the base treatment of the world, is only made illustrious thereby.—Starks.

CHARITY is never lost; it may meet with ingratitude, or be of no service to those on whom it is bestowed, yet it ever does a work of beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver.

MORALITY without religion is only a kind of dead-reckoning, an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy sea by measuring the distance we have run, but without any observation of the heavenly bodies.

A GOOD husband's wife is seldom bad; but it were better for him to find her good than make her so.

SLOW is the sluggard to go to bed, and seven times slower to rise.

THEY never throw away with one hand, who never had occasion to gather with both.

THE most uneasy seat at the ale-house is the best.

IT is in vain to look for warm water under a cold stone.

A COVETOUS eye never had a good penny worth.

IT is when misfortune comes that real friends are known.

IT is difficult to please the child who cannot tell his complaints.

HE that is angry without a cause must be pleased without amend.

DISEASES are the interest of sinful pleasures.

Farm and Garden.

A POULTRY raiser says: "I have tried several remedies for gapes, but have found nothing so effectual as assafetida. Put a few grains into the watering-trough and let the chickens have no other water, and they will not be troubled with gapes. I found it to be a preventive, as well as a cure."

CONFINING POULTRY.—We wish to confine our hens, so as to protect the garden and crops, and we must necessarily take much more pains than when we allow them to run at large. To confine hens, and have them to do as well as when allowed to run at large, we must follow the following rules: 1st. Feed regularly at least twice a day; not too much, but just enough to satisfy their appetites.

THE following directions for planting and sowing certain garden vegetables, we quote from the American Agriculturist:

CAULIFLOWERS.—The richer the ground in which these are planted, the better will be the prospect of a good crop. They may be treated like cabbages. Onions need to be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. Unless a liberal amount of manure is given, it is useless to expect a good crop.

Household.

GINGER SNAPS.—Take one tablespoonful of ginger, one of lard, one even of saleratus, half-pint of molasses, half teacupful of water; knead soft, roll thin, and bake in an oven.

CRULLERS.—Two teacups of sugar, two of sweet milk, five tablespoonfuls of melted lard, two eggs, two quarts of sifted flour, five tablespoonfuls of baking powder; mix sugar, eggs and lard well together before mixing milk and flour.

MOLASSES PLUM CAKE.—Two cups of molasses, two cups of butter, six eggs, two cups of brown sugar, six cups of flour, one pound of plums, two spoonfuls of ginger, other spice to your taste. Beat up the eggs very light, and separately, add the spice, rub the butter and flour together, beat in the molasses; then mix all together, and if you choose, have it hot for dinner, with the addition of French sauce.

HOME TOPICS.—Water containing about seven grains of salt in each pint, is, when used continuously, a poison to the weaker forms of vegetation. Equal proportions of turpentine, linseed oil, and vinegar, thoroughly applied and then rubbed with flannel, is an excellent furniture polish. Irish moss has been suggested as a substitute for flaxseed meal in poultices. It is said to make a superior poultice, as it keeps moist about eighteen hours, does not slip, is inodorous, and neither ferments easily nor soils the bed clothes or linen of the patient.

CHARITY is never lost; it may meet with ingratitude, or be of no service to those on whom it is bestowed, yet it ever does a work of beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Slice thin a half dozen large, tart apples, and prepare as many thin slices of cheese, Beat up one or two eggs, according to the quantity required, and season high with salt, mustard, and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apple, sandwich style, and dip the whole into beaten eggs, then fry in hot butter, like oysters, and serve very hot. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast-table.

HOUSTON CARDS.

Houston Cotton Press Co. Proposes to do a collecting, Forwarding and Storage Business. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited.

T. W. HOUSTON, President. A. J. BURKE, Secretary. A. A. SZABO, Superintendent. All cotton consigned to our care by the Houston and Texas Central Railway will be received free of drayage, shipments to any foreign or domestic port, via Houston street, or any other line, according to instructions, will be forwarded free of charge, furnishing bills of lading to shippers and consignees. All we desire is to obtain the commission, which is paid by the vessel.

Ward, Dewey and Co.,

Lessees of TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARY, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.

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

White and Colored WOOLEN KESSEYS, OSNABURGS, SANTANTA SHEETINGS, BIG THREE SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNES, Furniture of Every Description, SUCH AS Bedsteads, Chairs, Bedding 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.

A. WHITAKER, SEED DEALER

GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANT, Houston, Texas.

Special attention paid to consignments of Pruits, Grain, Choice Seeds, &c. Monthly Terms.

HOUSTON CEMENT, PIPE AND ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

JAS. A. COURTNEY, Proprietor, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Pipes for Sewers, Drain Pipes for Gardens, Outlines, etc.; some Patented. Vases of every variety of pattern for Gardens, Lawns and Cemeteries; Chimney Flues, and all sorts of useful and ornamental work in Artificial Stone. All work warranted to give satisfaction or no pay expected.

Office and Factory—San Jacinto street, between Commerce and Franklin. Post Office Address—Lock Box 151, Houston, Texas. sep 4-6m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, (Formerly the "Old Capitol") DAN'L S. SARGENT, Proprietor, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

This well known and popular hotel is now open for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first class. Terms, \$2.50 per day, sep 4-4t

Jno. Shearn, W. H. Lloyd, SHEARN & LLOYD,

COTTON AND PRODUCE FACTORS, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool, Hides and Western Produce. sep 4-3m

S. CONRAD, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, 44 Main Street, Houston.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, Carefully Repaired and Warranted.

S. L. ALLEN, COTTON FACTOR

COMMISSION MERCHANT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. No drayage on consignments by rail. sep 4-3m

DIRECT NAVIGATION STEAMERS.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

Machinery of all kinds on Hand. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

LANE & BODLEY, John and Water Sts., Cincinnati. Manufacturers of Plantation Machinery

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

LEAVE GALVESTON AT 6 P. M. JOHN SHEARN, President.

MEDICAL. TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Nothing like it in medicine. A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alternative. Such are the acknowledged and daily proven properties of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. sep 18-2t

THE JAS. LEFFEL, Double Turbine Water Wheel, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7,000 ROTARY USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

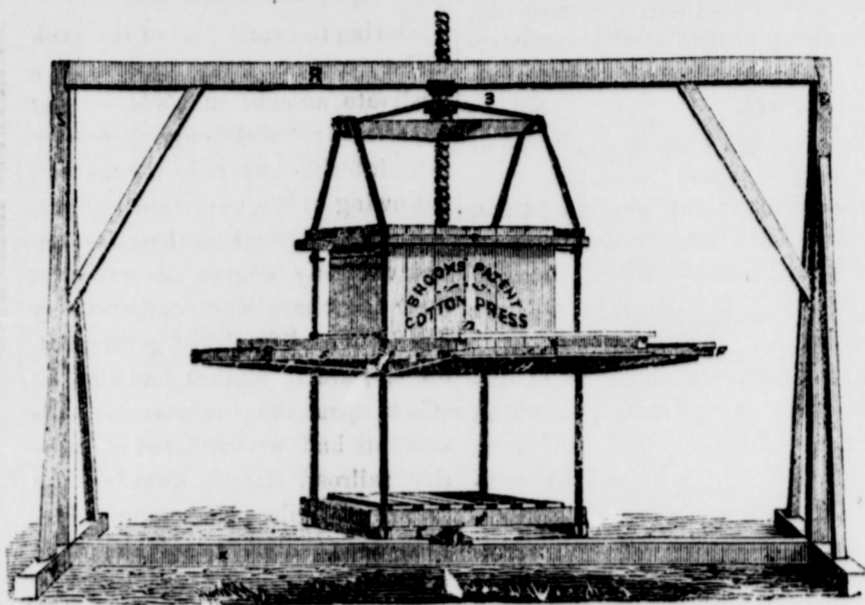
Manufacturers, also, of Portable and Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paper, White Lead and other Presses, etc. Address the author, 25 East 20th Street, New York. sep 1-ly

Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, etc. Address the author, 25 East 20th Street, New York. sep 1-ly

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MACHINERY. BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



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

PRICE.—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete, current, \$200 00. For 10 foot, with Cotton Box, current, \$250 00.

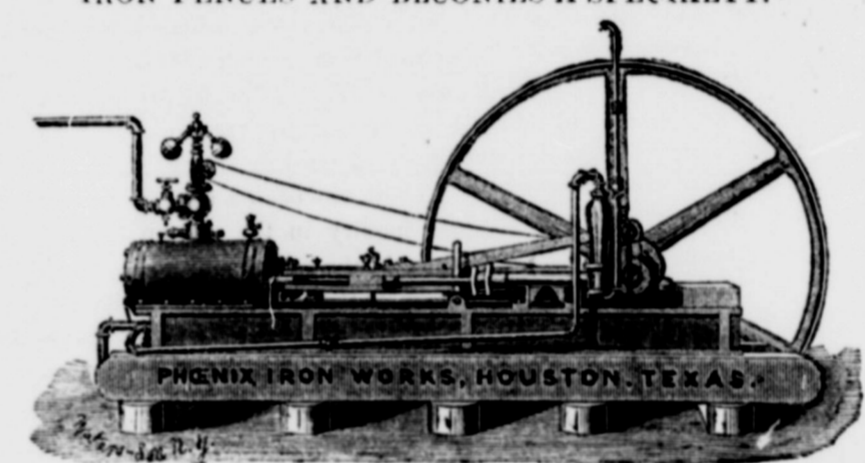
We have sold over FIVE HUNDRED of the BROOKS' PRESSES in the State of Texas, and if there is a single man dissatisfied, we are not aware of it, and would like to know.

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

Gullett's Improved Light-Draft Gin and Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder. Deering Horse Engine or Gin-House, Running-Gear, Simmons' Belt-driven Cotton Press.

JOHN W. WIGGIN, Agent for Texas. B. C. SIMPSON.

WIGGIN & SIMPSON, Engineers, Founders and Machinists, IRON FENCES AND BLOCNIES A SPECIALTY.



Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SAW-MILLS, MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, TIMES, COTTON PRESSES, ETC., AND SHEET-IRON WORK. PRESTON ST., NEAR LING BRIDGE, HOUSTON.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK done at the lowest rates.

MACHINERY. Book Agents

WANTED FOR THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. Including the Apocrypha, a Concordance, Dr. Wm. Smith's complete Bible Dictionary, a History of the Religious Denominations of the World, Chronological and other valuable Tables, the History of the Books of the Bible and of their translation, a Family Album, a Family Record, Marriage Certificate, Marginal References, Illuminated Pages of the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, etc.

Established with over one hundred illustrations on Steel and Wood from Gustave Dore and other celebrated artists. Printed from large, clear, new type, on fine white paper, and bound in the most substantial manner. It is the most elegant and comprehensive Family Bible ever published. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn., or Atlanta, Ga. sep 4-26t

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

Agents Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Cotton Presses, Sizing, Filles, etc. Steam Saws, Steam Pumps, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Bellows, Locomotives, Cotton and Corn Planters, Thrashers & Cleaners, Hay Rakes, etc.

Machinery of all kinds on Hand. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. sep 18-2t

THE JAS. LEFFEL, Double Turbine Water Wheel, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7,000 ROTARY USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable and Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paper, White Lead and other Presses, etc. Address the author, 25 East 20th Street, New York. sep 1-ly

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RAILROADS. G. H. & H. R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

Trains Leave Galveston Daily, Sundays excepted, at 6:10 A. M., 11 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

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

TICKET OFFICES: Corner Meacham and Tremont streets, Galveston, and at the Depot.

G. B. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

H. B. ANDREWS, General Ticket Agent. ap 17-4t

QUICK TIME.

LONE STAR ROUTE,

WASHINGTON SAFETY BIWAKE.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING COACHES.

Close Connections.

International and Great Northern R. R.

DIRECT ROUTE.

North, East, West and Southern States.

STATIONS. Time en route Express, Hours.

DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED. Leave Galv., G. H. & H. R. R. 2 00pm

Houston, L. & G. N. 5 00pm

Att. Palestine 11 51pm

Longview 3 42am

Texasarkana 8 10am

Little Rock, St. L. L.M.S. 3 00pm

Memphis, M. & L. R. R. 1 00am

Poplar Bluff, St. L. L.M.S. 10 50pm

Osprey 2 40pm

St. Louis 6 20am

THROUGH PULLMAN Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches

HOUSTON TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT LITTLE ROCK, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS with all lines leading to the East, North, West and Southern States.

Best, Shortest, Quickest & Cheapest Route! Do not be deceived, but obtain Tickets via the International & Great Northern R. R. H. M. HOXIE, Gen. Supt. sep 4-4t

Arkansas and Texas Short Line

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILWAY.

ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE FROM TEXAS TO MEMPHIS.

Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, Atlanta, Richmond, Lynchburg, Huntsville, Decatur, Montgomery, Selma, Grenada, Canton, Jackson, Miss.

And all principal points in the South-east. Direct all-rail route from TEXAS.

Via Memphis to Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York, Boston.

And all principal Northern and Eastern Cities. Direct connection is made in Union Depot at Little Rock in Daylight.

Connecting at MEMPHIS with Trains on Memphis and Charleston, Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern, Mississippi and Tennessee, and Paducah and Memphis Railroads.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS ALL NIGHT TRAINS. Ask for Tickets via Little Rock and Memphis. W. E. SMITH, Superintendent. JNO. H. PERRY, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. sep 29-4t

MISCELLANEOUS. THE BEST in the World. Gives Universal Satisfaction. Wonderful economy in lbs more Bread to barrel Flour. Everybody praiseth it. Whiter, Lighter, sweeter, richer. Saves Milk, Eggs, &c. Sells everywhere like Hot Cakes. F. S. GANTZ & CO. 176 Duane Street, NEW YORK. 2trelly

SEND YOUR ORNAMENTAL PRINTING TO SHAW & BLAYLOCK.

GALVESTON, TEXAS. CHEAPEST JOB PRINTERS IN THE STATE.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, '75

THE attention of cotton shippers is respectfully called to the card of Turnley & Collins, well known and substantial cotton factors and commission merchants in this city.

WE desire to call special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Evans & Co., 54 and 56 Market street. The great inducements offered by this house to consumers of tea, prove that in the future it will be unnecessary to send orders to Eastern or Northern houses for teas.

THE attention of our city readers as well as those in the interior is respectfully called to the advertisement of the Island City Oil and Chandelier Company.

To the Inquiring Reader.

We so frequently receive communications asking questions with reference to the Burgess Business College and its characteristics, that we are inclined to group these questions into what the lawyers would call a "fund of interrogatories, and answer them in print.

WE ARE ASKED:

Question 1—What is the Burgess Business College, and what does it teach?

Answer—The Burgess Business College is an institution in which the attentive student acquires the knowledge and experience which he would obtain in the counting-room and under the instruction of a first-rate merchant.

For this purpose it is convenient to divide the college into departments. In one of these, book-keeping is taught; in another, commercial law; in another, commercial and exchange calculations; and in another, the art of penmanship.

Some students take one or the other courses, according to their necessities; and they, all together, constitute and complete a full commercial course.

The principal is a practical book-keeper of great experience. His object is to teach the student to do that which he does for the merchant.

Question 2—What previous attainments and instructions are necessary to enable the student to profitably enter upon and pursue a course in the Burgess Business College?

Answer—Presupposing that the student has a good moral character, and is of diligent and studious habits, it will be sufficient if he has acquired a knowledge of the ordinary elements of an English education.

Question 3—We are frequently asked what is the cost of pursuing mercantile studies in the Burgess Business College?

ANSWER. Terms—U. S. Currency—Payable in Advance.

For a life scholarship in double-entry book-keeping, penmanship, commercial calculations, commercial law, and business correspondence, \$100.

When two students are from the same place, and take out "scholarships" at the same time, we will make a large discount on the above rates. When three or more enter, the discount will be greater.

Question 4—Students from distant parts of the State, to whom time is valuable, are solicitous about the time required to complete the course.

Answer—We never limit a student as to time. He is welcome to come so long as he feels the necessity of study, and to review the course or courses when he pleases, without further cost.

Now a word in conclusion. Students are most frequently anxious to secure situations so soon as they are competent. Burgess Business College does not engage to procure a situation for any young man. This is not our business, but we are constantly solicited to recommend persons suitable to fill places, and, for our own reputation, only recommend diligent students and persons who will do us credit.

Medical colleges do not agree to provide patients for those who receive their diplomas; theological schools do not undertake to provide fields of labor for their students; law colleges do not promise clients to their graduates; agricultural colleges do not promise farms to those who attend their course of study and practice in their labor; normal schools do not assure those whom they prepare for teachers a paying employment; neither should business colleges promise situations to those who patronize them.

A thorough business education will command a lucrative position for its possessor at all times.

We clip the above from Burgess' Business College Advocate, published in Galveston. We take pleasure in recommending Burgess' Commercial College as a first-class institution. We know Prof. B. personally, and can confidently say to our friends that they will find his college in every respect all that is claimed for it.

OUR readers will please notice the card of J. E. Mason, who advertises this week the great ink and copying pencil. This pencil is making a decided sensation, as it is one of the greatest inventions ever made for the cause of economy.

To those desiring substantial cisterns made from well seasoned cypress, we commend Messrs. H. Reed & Co., of this city. These gentlemen have had many years experience in this line of business, never failing to secure their share of Galveston or interior patronage.

MESSRS. ALFRED C. GARCIA & Co., shipping and commission merchants, stand prominently among our most enterprising business firms. Owing to the steady increase of their business, they have moved their quarters to the large and spacious building at Nos. 114 and 116 Strand, where they will be pleased to see their patrons and friends. They are doing a large Western produce business, especially in the line of butter, hay, corn, oats, bran, potatoes, onions, apples, etc.

Question 3—We are frequently asked what is the cost of pursuing mercantile studies in the Burgess Business College?

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

During the early part of the week under review, there was only a moderate amount of trade in any department, for although there were some interior buyers in the market, yet owing to the uncertainty of getting goods through to their destination with any degree of certainty, their purchase was comparatively light.

There has been a somewhat better inquiry in the cotton market, though the scarcity of tonnage still restricts the operations of the foreign buyers, and the bulk of transactions are still confined to purchases for Northern markets.

MONETARY.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 116 1/2. The rate here closes at 115 buying, and 116 selling.

SILVER—Rates at the close are 111 @ 112 buying and selling.

EXCHANGE—Rates continue firm and generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL—Sterling 60 days... non New York Sight Currency... 1 dis New York Sight Gold... non New Orleans Sight Cur... 1/2 dis New Orleans Sight Gold... non

COTTON.

The receipts at the ports continue to increase, having been 82,755 bales, against 79,062 bales last week and 76,817 bales last year.

The total receipts for the season have been 264,854 bales, against 231,245 bales last year, showing a gain of 33,609 bales.

GALVESTON MARKET.

There has been a slightly inquiry during the past week increased over the one preceding, and although foreign buyers are still much hampered by the want of tonnage, there has been a shipment made to Great Britain during the week of 2,029 bales. Sales sum up 6,588 bales against 5,179 bales last week. Prices have stiffened slightly during the week at all points with a continued advancing tendency.

Table with columns: To-night, Last Friday, Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

Table with columns: Receipts, Exports to Great Britain, France, Continent, Channel, Stock, Against last year.

This Yesterday, Last Friday, Day, Day, Thisday, last yr Stock, 16,538 18,349 16,121 20,000

Table with columns: Last year, This year, This week, This day, Thursday, Oct. 7, Net receipts, Gross receipts, Exports to Great Britain, France, Continent, Channel ports, Total foreign exports, Exports to N. O., To other ports, Total exports, Galveston Statement.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The market closes firm at the following comparative quotations: This Week, Last Week.

Table with columns: This week, Last week, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Middling Orleans, Middling Texas.

FUTURES. This market closed steadily as follows: Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

Visible supply, according to "Financial and Commercial Chronicle": Oct. 1, 1874, Oct. 2, 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET. SPOTS. The comparative closing quotations are: This Week, Last Week.

ARRIVALS. The closing figures received by cable are (basis Middling) Oct. delivery 6 13-16d; Nov. and Dec. shipment, sail, 7 1-16; Dec. and Jan. shipment, sail, 6 1/2d.

FREIGHTS. Liverpool direct, Via New York, Bremen, Havre, Cork for orders, Amsterdam, New York, Providence, Philadelphia and Fall River, sail.

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

As Handles—per doz., No. 1, \$2 50 @ 2 75 No. 2, \$1 50 No. 2 [N] \$1 65. Bacon—Supply in first hands small market firm. We quote Clear sides, 16c; clear rib, 16c; shoulders 11c. Breakfast bacon 18c.

Bagging—Firm and advanced.—Domestic—heavy, @ 15 1/2 yard; light from store, 15c; India, 11c in bales.

Beans—Is dull and unchanged \$1 25 @ 1 50 per 100 pounds. Job lots, Texas 90c. per 100 pounds by the Car load.

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

Belling, Rubber—Sold according to list, with 20 1/2 cent. off.

Butter—Stock heavy and demand light for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice 24c @ 26c; fair 23c @ 24c; ordinary 22c @ 23c. Western and Kansas City, choice 22c @ 23c; Medium 21c @ 22c; Ordinary 20c; Texas 15c @ 17c.

Brooms—\$1 00 @ 1 50 per dozen. Candles—Quiet but steady favorite brands 16c.

Candy—Light demand; assorted stick 15c @ 16c; fancy 20c @ 25c; rock 23c @ 25c cream 25c @ 26c; gum-drops 30c @ 35c. Maple sugar 25c @ 30c.

Coffee—No stock in importer's hands. First hand quotations are firm at Fair 20, Good 21, Prime 22, Choice 23c. Dealers are selling from store about 1c. advance on these figures for ordinary order lots. Stock in importer's hands 6,500 bags.

Can Goods—Per dozen cans: Peaches, 2 lb, \$2 50 @ 2 55; strawberries, 2 lb, \$2 50 @ 2 60; pine apples, 2 lb, \$2 40 @ 2 50; damsons \$2 35; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$ 75 @ 2 00; 1 lb full weight, \$1 10; corn, 2 lb, \$2 25 @ 2 50; tomatoes, 2 lb, \$1 40 @ 1 50.

Cheese—Western factory 12c @ 13c; English dairy 18c @ 20c. Corn—Moderate supply; prices easy at 75c @ 80c for Texas in round lots; Western \$1 10 @ 1 12c. from store. Texas 90c @ 1 00.

No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50, with ten per cent. discount. CHAINS—Trace, per pair, 64, 10, \$3 65; 64, 10, 2, 75c; 64, 10, 1, 55c; 0 13c @ 1 lb. Drugs—Acid Citric \$1 40; acetic 16c; tartaric 66c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carbols 41c; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap. 10c; alcohol \$2; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 37c, 10c; ammonia spirits arom. 45c; arsenic common powdered 7c. Bisnuth, sub-nitrate, \$2 25. Blue Vitrol 15c. Borax refined 25c. Caustic lunar, pure \$1 15; Chloroform \$1 10. Coppeiras 35c; Camomel, English, \$2 75; American, \$2; stock \$1 60. Cinnamon bark 35c @ 40c. Citron Tartar, pure, 45c @ 50c; grocery 25c @ 40c. Chloral hydrate 25c @ 25c. Morphine, Calphal, \$6 25. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafetida 34c. Gum camphor 35c. Gum opium \$10. Hops (1873) 35c @ 40c. Quinine \$2 60.

Eggs—Firm, 25c @ 30c per doz. packed in patent boxes. Fish—Mackerel, barrels No. 2, \$12 50 @ 13; half-barrels No. 1, \$7 50 @ 8; No. 2, \$6 50 @ 7; kits No. 1 \$1 00 @ 2 10; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$2 15 @ 2 40 per keg; dried No. 1 80c @ 90c; No. 2 60c @ 65c per box; mussels, quarter-boxes, \$2 @ 2 10 half-boxes \$3 50 @ 3 75; 100 lb boxes 75c per pound.

Flour—Sales have been a trifle larger with prices drooping. Stocks are ample. Treble extra \$7 00 @ 7 25; choice \$7 75 @ 8 00.

Fruit—Dried—Raisins: layers per box \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Egs per lb 15c @ 20c; prunes, fine French, none; currants, Zante, per pound 10c @ 12c; apples per lb, 9c @ 10c; Dates 12c @ 15c; almonds, soft 24c @ 26c; shell, 25c @ 26c; hard shell 23c @ 25c; filberts 15c; pecans none; Brazil nuts 15c.

Fruit—Fresh—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$1 00 @ 1 15; 00; Apples, supply fair. Western, \$1 00 @ 1 10. Northern, nominal. Oranges, Louisiana and Mexican, nominal. Sicily 4 00 @ 4 50 per box. Havana \$9 00 @ 10 00 per barrel. Cocoanuts, per 100 \$5 50 @ 6 00. Peaches, scarce at 3 00 @ 4 00 per bushel. Boxes 75c @ 1 00.

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

Hams—Steady. Choice sugar-cured, 17c; 2d quality, 13c @ 13c. Hay—Is in limited supply and fair, active. Western, scarce at \$3 @ 2 50. Northern in job lots \$2 70 @ 3 00. Texas 1 1/2c per pound. Millet 1 1/2c per pound.

Hides—Moderately active and slightly firmer. We quote, dry flint, selected @ 17c. kips and calves 1/2 off as they run, nominal wet salted, selected, 8c; as they run, 7c; butcher's green, 7c; dry salted are sold as dry flint with allowance for salt; glue stock 50c @ 55c.

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

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

Iron—Per pound, common bar, 4 1/2 @ 5c; band, 6 1/2 @ 7c; hoop, 7 1/2 @ 8c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G., 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 23c; pig iron, 30c; cast iron, 18c; axes, 2 1/2 @ 3c; horse-shoes, Burden's, \$7 25 @ 7 50; mule-shoes, \$8 00.

Leather—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 42c @ 43c; 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.

Lumber—The demand is fair, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality, \$20; dressed weatherboards, \$25 @ 28; surfaced boards \$25 @ 28; ceiling, \$20 @ 25; flooring, \$25 @ 30; cypress lumber by the cargo, \$25 @ 30; ash, \$40; shingles, \$4 @ 5 by small lots; \$3 @ 3 50 by cargo lots.

Lime, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime, \$2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 50; cement, \$2 25 @ 2 75; plaster, Paris, \$4 00 @ 5; laths, \$1 40 @ 1 50 per M.

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

Molasses.—Supply fair; demand good, selling 65c; prime, and 70c for choice per gallon, barrels, half barrels 75c. advance. 10c advance. Job lots kegs 60 @ 65c; for barrels.

Nails.—Are unchanged. Quotations are as follows: 10d to 60d, \$1 75 @ 81, \$4 00 @ 6d, \$1 25; 4d and 5d, \$4 75. Flooring, casing and boxing, 75c advance on above. Finishing \$1 advance.

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

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