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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, '75.

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### SATURDAY NIGHT.

The long winter evenings are growing upon us. Glorious evenings with their bright fires, happy faces and splendid stories. These are the family evenings of all the year. Old and young, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters all delight to gather around the happy hearthstone, forget all the differences and distinctions that characterize each from the other, as they talk down the twinkling stars into the middle of the night. Glorious times, these long winter evenings; glorious talks, these family communions, where the happy past is lived over again in the fond recollections that are told and retold; where the present with its full measure of bliss invites the little folks and the old ones too, to drink of its joys, and to smile happy smiles in the bright realities it presents to them; when the future, all sprouting with promises and budding with hopes, is discussed and its varied forms of blessings, its unborn results and unseem effects are guessed at by the anxious, prayerful hearts that beat in unison, and wait in God's mercy for the day-down to burst upon them, when the dreams of childhood and the hopes of maturer years may be realized in the highest and fullest sense. Who can look upon these scenes, who can gaze upon these family pictures and not feel better and happier for having done so? Who can forget these communions, who can even remember them and not feel a thrill of gratitude to God who whirling through his veins?

But step this way gentle reader! Here is the other side of this picture: Look into that gloomy room, and by the flickering light that is dying out in its socket, catch a glimpse of that sad face that is bending over the cradle that stands near the fireplace, in which the embers refuse to glow and give out the warmth and bright sparks you have just been watching. See those tears, pearly, holy tears, that are chasing each other down that haggard face where want has laid his un pitying hand, and deep distress has set its ineffaceable seal. See how ruthless care has driven the dimples from the well mounded chin, and much weeping has washed the colors that once bloomed upon those cheeks that blushed with maiden beauty at the hymenial altar, as the strange words: "Wilt thou? I will," were uttered and repeated before God's holy shrine. Death is creeping into that chilly chamber. His icy fingers have already touched the infant that lays so still in its crib, trying to watch with its half-glazed eyes the face and form that is bending over it. Alone, you say; yes, alone! Alone, with none save God and death! Soon the battle of a brief life will end; soon the shroud and pall, the coffin and the clods will close and seal forever a completed destiny. One place more will be made vacant, one heart more will bleed and suffer; but the bright light, the happy smiles and merry stories will go on, until the grim monster shall touch the enchanted circle, and give to grief its sobs and sighs. Reader are you ready for this visit?

Southern Republicans are said to be begging President Grant to give them Postmaster Jewell's head, charging that he is using the post-office patronage to build up a Jewell party.

## Correspondence.

### LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

ABINGDEN, VA., Oct. 25.  
*Mr. Editor*—I have just returned from the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, where Bishop McTyeire held the session of the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, South. The growth of this body and of the church represented by it has been marvelous since 1867. Then it was dangerous in East Tennessee to avow sympathy with the Southern Methodist Church. Now it has in its communion the most respectable and influential citizens of this section. Up to that time ministers of the conference were whipped and otherwise received personal violence from persons who called themselves Union men. At this session in Knoxville nothing was offered but the most cordial, hospitable and the kindest, most considerate attentions. The conference consists of about one hundred and sixty-five ministers and forty-four laymen. Twenty young ministers were admitted at this session on trial. Three were transferred, W. E. Munsey, to the Louisiana Conference; B. R. Wilburn and S. S. Weatherly to Baltimore.

The business was conducted with admirable dispatch and consummate skill. Bishop McTyeire is the finest chairman, the most accomplished ecclesiastical lawyer and law-officer I ever saw. By a few aptly chosen words the correctness of his rulings is made perspicuous, and his fairness is unimpeachable. He is a model of courtesy and kindness in all his official duties. The conference were profoundly impressed by his breadth of intellect, vigor of thought and wonderful capacity for the quick gathering up of all the details of a large work. Drs. Young, McFerrin and Redford attended the conference, and with the Bishop entertained and instructed the assemblies of the people by sermons and addresses. A good impression of the power and life of our church was made on the city. During the year the membership of the church increased about 2000; the Sunday-school scholars, 4190. This conference stretches over a large area, comprising the richest and most picturesque portion of the mountains of Virginia and of East Tennessee together with a part of western North Carolina. It is a country to make strong, hardy men. The Holston Conference names, as among her chief glories, her two grand Virginia colleges; viz: *Emory and Henry College* for boys and *Martha Washington College* for girls and young ladies. These are among the most prosperous and most successful literary institutions of the M. E. Church, South. The reports from them were of the most gratifying character, and the conference endorses them with pride. Notable features of the work of these colleges are the high grade and pure type of scholarship, and the prudent, proper government maintained. Both of these colleges are situated on the Great Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, one at Emory and the other at Abingden, and nine miles distant from each other. They have the rarest natural advantages in their beautiful, healthful situation, covered with the rich carpeting of native blue grass—and they are at all seasons of the year bathed in the purest, most exhilarating atmosphere. Young men and young ladies will find a residence of a few years at these institutions unpeakably advantageous to the healthful and natural development of solid constitution and physical endurance. Yours, etc. R. W. J.

*FROM WAXAHACHIE.—Mr. Editor*—I wish I could send you the name of every head of family in my charge. They would be bettered by it. I regard the TEXAS ADVOCATE as a decided success, and I hope its career of usefulness may have only fairly begun. This, I am glad to say, is the general expression from those of my people who read it. Yours truly—C. H. ELLIS.

## Caskey and Price Debate.

*Mr. Editor*—By your permission I wish to expose a Campbellite strategy with respect to the debate between Elder T. W. Caskey and myself. It commenced in Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, Aug. 23, 1875, and continued one week. Our agreement was eight days—two to each proposition. Elder Bantan suggested to the disputants that it would be advisable to close up with one day to each of the two last propositions. Mr. Caskey readily consented, and hence I felt disposed to accommodate them; therefore, I condensed my arguments, believing that I could say as much in that length of time as my opponent. I would not mention this, but the impression has been made that I made the proposition instead of Mr. Bantan. The proposition came from him, who had employed Mr. Caskey to do his work. If Mr. Caskey was gaining such a victory as the editor says he did, is it not a little strange that Elder Bantan made the proposition? This question must be decided by thinking men who are acquainted with Campbellite tactics.

We met at the time—a large audience being present. Among the number appeared T. R. Burnett, Campbellite editor and publisher of the so-called *Christian Messenger*, and took his position at a table near the speakers for the purpose of taking down the debate. There was no agreement on my part to have the debate reported and published. The whole arrangement was a Campbellite trick. Mr. Bantan & Co. intended to have a victory in the *Messenger* in case they failed in the debate. I knew that an unjust scheme was on hand, but had no power to prevent it. If such a thing had been anticipated, the services of an honest reporter would have been engaged for the occasion. I had met Mr. Caskey before in the debate at Fort Worth; hence, had nothing to fear—but a false report. Mr. Burnett gave the readers of his paper a statement of his own convictions; crowning Mr. Caskey the victor of the contest. To demonstrate his own testimony he has put words in my mouth which I never used, to make my speech appear ridiculous in the estimation of literary men. One word I will mention. It is this: in my argument on the commission to baptize all nations, I used the word "*Mathetesate*," but I am reported as having used the word "*Matheteseto*." In this word as well as others the gentleman either willfully or ignorantly misrepresented me; he may take either horn of the dilemma.

In all my arguments on the origin and perpetuity of Christ's Church or kingdom, he has failed to give chapter and verse as they were quoted. I quoted from my notes one hundred and three texts, (besides others which I quoted from memory) to establish the truth of my proposition on infant baptism. He merely alludes to some of them, and gives a line or two of a few others, and then closes up each sentence by *so-forth*. A few texts, *only a few*, are quoted correctly by Mr. Burnett, yet he is so destitute of moral honesty that he represents me as having done the work. Judging from what I see in print, I unhesitatingly affirm that he has tried to make my speeches as much like Mr. Caskey's as possible. Is there any moral honesty in such a dirty work? Again, Mr. Burnett has failed to give the quotations which I introduced from the works of several eminent authors. This manner of reporting the debate shows how Mr. Caskey gained the victory of which Mr. B. speaks, and over which he is so much elated. He only alludes to some few of my quotations, and then in such a way as to destroy their force. I presented twelve arguments to prove that we have divine authority set forth in the commission to baptize infant children; not one of them is printed as I stated them. With these irrefutable facts, is it not strange that any man can have the hardihood to act in such a deceptive and hypocritical manner as that verified in Mr. Burnett's report.

Another fact should be especially noted. It will be acknowledged by every lover of the truth that I talked as fast as Mr. Caskey; but his speeches are reported in every instance longer than mine. In publishing the last two speeches on Infant Baptism, he has published Mr.

Caskey's nearly one-fourth of a column longer than mine. How does this happen? The truth is the editor and publisher intended to destroy the force of my arguments in his report. He was unwilling to publish my speeches as they were delivered. If he had published them in full—just as they were delivered, and Mr. Caskey's the same way, his shout of triumph in Mr. Caskey's favor would have been superlatively ridiculous. It is too bad for a man of Mr. Burnett's pretensions and position to act in such an ungentlemanly way, to say nothing of moral principles. Mr. Burnett, however, is the man to do that kind of work for his so-called Christian church in Texas. He knew that his Bro. Caskey had to be sustained in some way, and he has adopted this ungodly means of reporting falsely to do it.

On the baptismal question, he further manifests his unparalleled dishonesty. In my negative arguments I offered a series of objections to baptism for the remission of sins. They have been principally ignored by the reporter. I will give, from my notes, the first objection, in order to show what Mr. Burnett is capable of doing. It is as follows: "*Baptismal Remission of sins is an old Catholic relic, which originated in a false interpretation of God's Word.*" To establish this position, I then read from the Roman Catholic "doctrinal catechism," as follows: "Does it appear from scripture that baptism remits sins?" The answer is given thus: "Yes! St. Peter, Acts ii. 38, says: 'Do penance, and be baptized—every one of you—in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins.'" Mr. Burnett willfully omitted to publish the above quotation, and Mr. Caskey failed to notice it; and, also my argument in regard to it.

Again; in the last two speeches (one-half hour each) published in the *Messenger*, Oct. 6th, Mr. Burnett has tried to deceive the public with respect to his dishonesty. In setting up the type of the two speeches, he has put them wider apart in my speech than he did in Mr. Caskey's. Why did he do this? My conviction is this, he knew that if he set the type to publish mine as he did for Mr. Caskey's that his dishonesty would certainly be detected. He tried to deceive the public by setting the type further apart in my speech, in order to fill as much space in his paper as possible. His chicanery, in this particular, is too palpable to be overlooked by men of observation. This *stratagetical* work cannot be done by mistake. There is a low, cunning design in the whole of it. The want of moral principle can be seen in the impress of every type. I have taken the pains to count the lines in the two last speeches, and find that he has printed Mr. Caskey's in 235, and mine in 124, giving Mr. Caskey the advantage of one hundred and eleven lines in one-half hour's speech. Is it not remarkable that Mr. Burnett, occupying the position he does, will act as he has done by such a slanderous report? His own brethren, who heard the debate, knows that he is not reporting my speeches correctly. If he should swear that his report is correct, they would not believe him. They may, however, sustain him by their means and influence to do the work; but thus far, I am induced to believe otherwise. If they sustain him in this report, and call on him to report another discussion, I will then believe that it is a concerted plan to perpetuate Campbellism in the State.

I will further add that Mr. Caskey, in his speeches, has replied to some statements in mine which Mr. Burnett never published. This is evidence of the fact that he stands condemned by the speeches of his Bro. Caskey. Every lover of truth and justice ought to frown upon such a reporter as he is.

I now say, (and defy Mr. Burnett to deny the correctness of my statement), that he has made a barefaced misrepresentation of my speeches. He has an object in view, and judging from what he has written and published, he is willing to sacrifice every principle of honor (if he ever had any) to accomplish it. He is trying to keep Campbellism alive in this part of the State; and I am satisfied of the fact that he will do his part well if it can be done without truth, or principle. It must be kept alive by *misrepresentations*

he is the man for the work. He may make his brethren believe (who never heard the debate) that he is reporting my speeches correctly; but he will never make one of them who heard the discussion believe it.

They may keep silence as a politic movement, knowing that he is doing for Mr. Caskey more than he could do for himself in the discussion. I pity the *sect* whose faith and doctrine has to be sustained by such a man in such a way.

W. PRICE.

*Christian Messenger* please copy.

HOUSTON, Oct. 25, 1875.

E. P. RAY, Esq., Waxahachie, Texas.

*Dear Sir*—Referring to your favor of the 19th, would say that we will furnish excursion tickets to Corsicana and return to delegates on presentation of their certificates at 1 1/5 fare round trip, good from Nov. 8th to 16th inclusive. Yours truly,

J. WALDO, G. P. A.

### REV. R. ALEXANDER, D.D.

(Resolutions of the West Texas Conference.)

WHEREAS, The Conference has received information of the terrible ordeal through which our venerable and beloved brother, Rev. R. Alexander, D.D., passed, in the terrible storm which recently desolated our coast; and, the remarkable preservation of his life by the Providence of God; therefore,

Resolved, That we devoutly acknowledge and recognize with feelings of deepest reverence and adoration this signal attestation of the power of Almighty God in the protection of his servant; and, that we tender to our beloved "father in the gospel" our condolence and tenderest sympathies in his temporal adversity, and most earnestly pray that the Providence which preserved his life, and the grace which sustained and cheered his heart through the fearful scene of the cyclone may still preserve to us his valuable life and comfort his declining years.

And, at last, may his sun of life set:—  
As sets the morning star;  
Which goes not down behind the darkened West,  
But melts away into the light of Heaven.

Adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

On motion the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to Rev. I. G. John, D.D. for publication, and a copy to Bro. Alexander.

### PATENTS.

Issued by Patent Office to Citizens of Texas, for the week ending October 29th, 1875.

Published for the ADVOCATE by J. M. C. Perkins & Co., Attorneys and Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.

168,801. Apparatus for cutting Glue, Hennell Stevens, Brazoria, [Filed May 15, 1875].—A platinum wire, made taut in a frame, is connected at each end with conducting-wires attached to a battery. The glue is fused, thus being severed by the wire passing through its mass when electrically heated.

168,602. Beef-Steak Tenderers, T. Billington, Weatherford, [Filed July 10, 1875].

168,639. Station-Indicators, Pliny H. Harris, San Antonio, [Filed March 18, 1875].

168,800. Flat-Irons, Fred. Sterzing, Austin, [Filed Sept. 6, 1875].

168,802. Processes for Preparing and Drying Glue, Hennell Stevens, Brazoria, [Filed May 15, 1875].—Superheated steam is used as a hygroscopic agent in glue-drying. The glue is exposed in shallow pans or trays within a closed vessel, to which the superheated steam is admitted from the generator. A pipe at the top of the chamber draws off the steam previous to its point of saturation, and utilizes its heat in preparing another charge of glue contained in a suitable vessel.

Pay as you go.  
Society is no comfort to one not sensible.  
It is the intensest vanity alone that makes us bear with life.

Come what may, time and honor runs through the roughest day.

Great wits and valours, like great estates, sink with their own weights.  
The stream in which men fish for compliments is very often muddy water.  
He's a fool who thinks, by force or skill, to tame the current of a woman's will.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing about.

Do not kick every one in your path. More miles can be made in one day by going steadily than by stopping.

Jeff Davis no Coward.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic resident in Winnebago county, have among other charges against Jefferson Davis, preferred that of cowardice. This, we suppose, refers to the Northern account of his capture just after the surrender, wherein he is represented as having donned women's apparel in order to escape capture. Of course everybody knows this to be a malicious and vindictive lie, which has been most amply refuted.

But many of those who make the charge were members of that famous Indian regiment commanded by Col. Bowles, at the battle of Buena Vista, during the Mexican war where the gallant Mississippians under the command of Col. Jefferson Davis saved the fortunes of the day which were almost lost by their unglorious retreat before the advancing enemy.

In answer to this charge of cowardice against our honored though fallen leader, the *Augusta Constitutionalist* has this pertinently to say:

"Coward!" You call him that, gentlemen? The history of the battle of Buena Vista contradicts you. When Colonel Bowles and his regiment of Indians died like a flock of sheep before General Mignom, or as your General Shields graphically described, "the regiment ran like a pack of cowards, with its colonel at the head," Jeff Davis and his immortal Mississippians opened ranks and allowed them to pass to the rear, and then closed with the Mexicans in the deadliest conflict recorded in American history. The onset of eight thousand of the enemy, headed by their most gallant leader, and fighting under the very eye of Santa Anna, was arrested and hurled back. At the first fire Colonel Davis was shot; but he remained in his saddle at the head of his men throughout the culminating moments of that battle and the balance of the day. Had the charge been successful, Washington's Battery would have been captured. Gen. Taylor's left wing would have been turned, his retreat to Saltillo cut off, his army surrounded and made prisoners of war. The American army that day was lost by the cowardice of your Colonel Bowles, and saved by the lion-hearted Col. Davis."

She was a stylish young lady, about eighteen years old, and to accommodate a friend, she took the baby out for an airing. She was wheeling it up and down the walk, when an oldish man, very deaf, came along and inquired for a certain person supposed to live on that street. She nearly yelled her head off trying to answer him, and he looked around, caught sight of the baby, and said:

"Nice child, that; I suppose you feel proud of him?"  
"It isn't mine," she yelled at him.  
"Boy, eh? Well, he looks just like you."  
"It isn't mine," she yelled again, but he nodded his head and continued:

"Twins, eh? Where is the other one?"  
She started off with the cab, but he followed and asked:

"Did it die of colic?"  
Despairing of making him understand by word of mouth, she pointed to the baby, at herself, and then shook her head.

"Yes—yes, I see—'tother twin in the house. Their father is fond of them, of course."

She turned the cab, and hurried the other way, but he followed and asked:

"Do they kick around much night?"  
"I tell you 'tain't mine!" she shouted, very red in the face.

"I think you're wrong there," he answered. "Children brought up on the bottle are apt to pine and die."

She started on a run for the gate, but before she had opened it, he came up and asked:

"Have to spank 'em once in a while, I suppose?"  
She made about twenty gestures in half a minute, and he helped the cab through the gate and said:

"Mr. children were all twins and I'll send my wife down to give you some advice. You see?"  
But she picked up a flower-pot and flung it at him. He jumped back, and as she entered the house, he called out:

"Hope insanity won't break out on the twins!"

AN EPILOGUE OF AGASSIZ.—The wife of the late Professor Agassiz rose one morning and proceeded, according to custom, to put on her stockings and shoes. At a certain stage of this process, a little scream attracted Mr. Agassiz's attention, and not having yet risen, he leaned anxiously upon his elbow, inquiring what was the matter.

"Why, Professor, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot," she said.

"Only one, my dear?" returned the Professor, calmly lying down again; "there should have been three." He had put them there to keep them warm.

Never fool in business matters.



Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 6, '75. The Family Circle.

Persevering Agnes. "I am going to learn, too." "You? oh, hear it! Agnes going to learn too?" and Ursula's laugh was merry and loud.

for me to-day; it is New Year almost; and Monsieur came in to bring the "tune" and to give the lessons, just in time to catch Ursula's cross answer and to see Ursula's cross face, and said, upon seeing and hearing:

from the ball in her hands. What steady hands they were! no tangling of the twine or dropping of the ball! If she had been unrolling a clothes' line, she could not have done it more quietly.

Galveston Advertisements. LEON & H. BLUM. Importers and Jobbers of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, Suits, etc., etc.

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Christian Advocate

The Southern Review.

The Southern Review for October has come to hand, freighted with thought, rich in its resources, a store-house of theological and literary lore.

This may account mainly for exceptions which have been taken, and the criticisms which have appeared at different times in our journals on Dr. Bledsoe's views on infant baptism, and his supposed departure from our standard of Methodism, as involving election and the perseverance of the saints.

As to the first charge of heterodoxy on infant baptism, his triumphant vindication of his views, and crushing retort upon his critics place him in harmony with the great Pedo Baptist standards of the past, and the present, and gave universal satisfaction to Methodists and all Pedo Baptists.

To read understandingly Bledsoe's Theodicy, is to arm one's self cap-a-pie to meet and refute the doctrine of necessity, as taught by Edwards, Calvin, and all that school of philosophers.

Now to charge him with holding the very views against which his powerful pen has been wielded for thirty years, and upon a doubtful construction of his words, is neither just nor wise.

Read his last ponderous paper, be instructed, and take due vengeance.

His Theodicy ought to be in the library of every student of theology. It is a light in a dark place.

For the Southern Review, there is no substitute. The assaults upon it will only brighten its already luminous pages, and sharpen the already burnished Bledsoe-blade, which is death to error and life to truth.

R. S. FINLEY.

COMANCHE, COMANCHE CO.—Mr. Editor.—Perhaps an item in the ADVOCATE relative to Comanche circuit would not be devoid of interest to some. I have just closed the second camp-meeting in a series of four; the first of which resulted in thirty-one accessions to the church, and the church graciously revived and encouraged to press with vigor her work of saving souls.

ed a two days' meeting on Copera Creek, which resulted in four conversions and five accessions to the church, and church revived. Comanche circuit is striving to occupy higher grounds in the Divine Life. We love the ADVOCATE on this part of the frontier and regret doing no more for it. Never has this country passed through such money dearths as the one it is now passing through. Crops are coming in now and I hope to cheer you with a list of subscribers. Yours, etc.—E. A. BAILEY.

GRANBURY, HOOD CO.—Mr. Editor.—On this circuit but slight improvement in religious interests was manifest until after the third quarterly conference. About the first of August the revival broke out and spread until it has reached every appointment on the circuit. All but one of these have received accessions and Christianity, especially as represented by Methodism, has risen much in the public esteem.

We hope, as they do, that another year may enable them to improve in this regard. We have conferred license to preach on two. One of whom is recommended to the annual conference; the other would follow, but that, though a young man, a rapidly growing family blockades his entrance.

The Weatherford District High School is looking up—growing in public favor; increasing in numbers. The principal is active, hopeful, cheerful, faithful and is gaining the affectionate confidence of his pupils. This fine, fertile, healthful country is attracting much attention and considerable immigration.

She had her mind made up for two or three days that the boy needed some castor oil, but she knew that she must approach him gently. She placed the bottle where he could see it, and when up turned his nose, she said: "It's just like honey, my darling." She seemed to doubt her word, and she continued: "If you'll take some, I'll let you go to the circus."

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SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Christian Advocate Office, 120 Strand, Galveston.

LETTER FROM WORTHY MASTER W. W. LANG. MARLIN, TEXAS, October 18, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th to hand. The Grange Envelope and Letter-Heading gotten up by you are indeed beautiful, and the devices and mottoes upon the Envelope are pleasing and instructive.

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OUR TEAS are Cheapest and Best in the City. CALL AND GIVE US A TRIAL. J. P. BOONE, Manager.

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THE GREAT English Remedy,

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRUM 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-third of our adult population, it is a daily enemy that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections, from the slightest ailment to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION. It is of the highest importance, then, that individuals should be able to judge for themselves by their own feelings, if and to what extent their health is being injured, and if it be left to run its course unchecked, by the early and prompt application of curative remedies.

Nervous Debility. It 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 limy sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION. In some cases of this disease there are paroxysms of excitation, with extreme debility apparent in everything; often conditions of hectic in all its stages; also all the general symptoms enumerated, with a local manifestation of it more frequently apparent in the facial nerves, though it may be in any other part of the body, such as the throat, larynx, or limbs, and is attended by a spasmodic, lancinating character.

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS. FRESBURGH, 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 nothing could induce me to be without them.

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Soon after the Chicago and Boston great fires, the Scientific American investigated the subject of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, sending to some half a dozen of the leading safe makers for samples of their filling. They submitted the same to test by the "Ironstone Burner," which generates 2,000 degrees of Fahrenheit.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, '75  
L. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.

**MOODY AND SANKEY IN BROOKLYN.**—These two remarkable men and revivalists, fired the first shot from their spiritual batteries, against the sinners of Brooklyn, on Sunday morning the 24th ultimo, from the Rink on Clermont avenue. The building will seat between 7000 and 8000, and yet, at the first service, at least 5000 had to go away for want of room inside the structure. In the afternoon service, at least 15000 persons applied for admission. Mr. Sankey's singing electrified the audience, and Mr. Moody's sermon on "Let us go up and take the lead," is reported to have been a powerful appeal. The reporter of the N. Y. Herald compares him to Peter the Great, in the earnestness of his delivery. 150 or 200 clergymen were in attendance and seemed to be in hearty co-operation with the evangelist. Great good is expected from these services; and it is indeed to be hoped that the moral atmosphere of that ungodly city may be purified from the poisonous malaria which arose from the stench of the Beecher scandal. We were hoping that Beecher, himself, would have been invited to take part, and thereby become cured of his free-lovism; but this distinguished clergyman was not present; neither has he been invited to become a member of any of the various committees for the furtherance of the work.

**ELEVEN FREE TICKETS.**—Dr. Haygood in the Southern Christian Advocate, under this heading, castigates some good Methodists and Presbyterians of a little village in Georgia for going to a circus rather than attending the services of a protracted meeting in progress at the same time and place. The brother who had eleven free tickets did not go to the circus, but took his family to the church—and several were converted. The good Methodists, who had to buy their tickets, did go to the circus, and as a natural consequence the meeting was so dull afterwards they ceased to attend. It may be that some of the Methodists of Galveston, who took their children to the "Great International" last week to see the animals, may find a lesson in this incident. We heard a young man who is a member of our church in this city say he wished he had two or three children, so that he might take them to see the animals. He had seen quite a number of church members going in on that plea. Poor little children, who no doubt were sound asleep in papa's arms while papa himself was enjoying the vulgarities of the clown, are the little scapegoats to bear away the sins of these good Methodists into the wilderness. It does seem to us, Dear brethren of the circus-going genus, that this pretext is entirely too—transparent. Get on your knees, ask God's forgiveness, and promise Him you are done with the elephant, and then stick to your promise, children or no children.

It takes just \$500 to buy a St. Louis Alderman.—Exchange.  
The price of this animal in the Galveston market is mixed up with the lost arts, and up to the present writing is a mystery into which the keenest optic cannot penetrate. But—Ah! but; when it comes down to dealing furo, and fighting the tiger, and running a whiskey mill, and ruining morals, Galveston aldermen can show about as strong a hand as any city in this great and glorious Union for which our fathers bled and died. And then we have other municipal magnates who can drop on a game of chuck-a-luck quicker than any men in Texas; but who don't think it anything out of the way to allow faro, and poker, and roulette and other unholy sports to be prosecuted with the fullest liberty by those who erect gilded halls in which to nourish and develop the great vice of gambling.

**PERSONAL.**—We learn that our esteemed brother, J. W. Bond, has just recovered from a severe illness

A NEW BOOK ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

We mean, of course, the new work of Dr. Edward H. Meyers, of Georgia, on the old, familiar theme of the "Disruption of the M. E. Church; comprising a thirty years' history of the relations of the two Methodisms." We had thought before this little book came out that enough had already been written, but it has interested us all the way through prodigiously. When we were at college and came to that wholesome advice of Horace, in his poetry, about condensing *multum in parvo*, we shall never forget the lecture of our professor on that subject. How closely has Dr. Meyers followed the old Roman's counsel in this respect! It is quite a small book indeed, and yet the whole field is traversed, and every side of the question is treated exhaustively. The relation of the Bishops to the General Conference had always been a foggy question with us until we read Dr. Meyers' book, and now the whole thing is clear as a sunbeam. The executive, judicial, and legislative functions of the General Conference are all clearly defined by the Doctor; at the same time he shows that the one must not, cannot, infringe upon the rights of the other. Dr. Hamline's theory of the power of the General Conference to depose a bishop *at will* is conclusively refuted, and from the very origin of Methodism, it is shown that the General Conference is much more a "creature" of the bishops than the converse. No man, unless strongly prejudiced, can read this little book without being convinced that the M. E. Church, South, was forced to separate in 1844, and that her action has been justified by the highest principles of law and religion.

It may not seem so to some, but to us this book is opportune. There is a great deal of talk about fraternity just now—especially on the part of two extreme classes, North and South. These men are so full of the milk of human kindness, and of the palaver of the "gospel of gush," that they want to rush into each other's arms and clasp hands across the bloody chasm without first having this chasm bridged. "Let by-gones be by-gones" is the motto of their banners. Now, this will do very well for children who have become somewhat estranged by some ebullition of passion; but it will not do where high and holy principles and compacts have been stabbed and butchered with ruthless hand. There must be erected a bridge over this "bloody chasm" before the North and South can shake hands as "brethren beloved"; and to say it cannot be built, is to say that we are not ready for fraternity. The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, through which the sickly fraternal sentimentality of Southern Methodist "boo-hoo-ism" tickles the ear of Northern Methodism, and the New York Methodist, through which Northern Methodist palaver is spread over the hearts of Southern Methodists, must stop their nonsense, and meet squarely and fearlessly the facts which have gone into history, and adjust them in accordance with those high principles of Christian manhood which alone will be equally honorable to both sides. On the other extreme are the Nashville Advocate and New York Advocate—the one the official organ of the M. E. Church, South, with Dr. Summers at the head, and the other the official organ of the M. E. Church, under the control of Dr. Curry. On the subject of fraternity, Dr. S. would make believe that the Southern Church was like some coquettish beauty seated on the throne of an inordinate vanity, whose charms had been depreciated by the Northern Church, and that in order to secure her smiles again, there must be considerable apology-making and very low obeisances. Dr. Curry, of course, says he "does not take stock" in such a procedure; and Dr. Curry is right, provided Dr. Summers is right. But at the risk of having our heads cut off, we will say that Dr. S. is not the Methodist Church—as Louis XIV was the State. Nor is the Publishing House at Nashville the

Vatican in which the Methodist Pope is a prisoner. In order to find the pulse of Southern Methodism, we must get away from Nashville. Centralization leads to Caesarism in ecclesiastical affairs as well as in republics, and that is precisely the tendency about Nashville—just now. The danger is that the sentiment and attitude of the M. E. Church, South, on the subject of fraternity will be interpreted altogether through the bulls and dogmatic utterances that thunder from the tripod in the Publishing House. Now, if Dr. Meyers' book can be read, we think it will show the platform upon which Southern Methodists stand, and upon which they are willing to give the fraternal grasp and fraternal hug to our Northern brethren. Let everybody send for a copy—and we hope Dr. Summers will also read it again.

"THE BISHOP CAPERS LETTER," purporting to have been written some time before the war to a Col. C. B. Dupre, containing prophetic utterances equal to the foresight of Calhoun, and published for the first time, several weeks ago, in N. Y. Methodist, has become a famous production. It has created considerable excitement among all the Methodist papers North and South. The excitement at this time is mainly about the genuineness and authenticity. Dr. Kennedy, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, at Macon, Ga., has taken great pains to ferret out the whole affair, and in the last issue of his paper pronounces the letter to be an unmitigated fraud. And yet in the last number of the N. Y. Methodist is a letter from Dr. Henry D. Capers, son of the Bishop, stating that he is well acquainted with Col. Dupre, and has every reason to believe his father is the real author of the remarkable letter. Who is in the right? As Hamlet would say: "There is something rotten in the State of Denmark." Dr. Capers says he knows that Col. Dupre lives at Clinton, Tenn., and Dr. Meyers says on the authority of the postmaster at that place that no such man has ever been heard of in that region. It does seem to us as though the conflict in these statements cannot be covered by saying somebody is mistaken. The fact is, somebody has lied.

**WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.**—The following errors in the names of preachers were doubtless due to the haste in which they were written down at the time the appointments were made out: For L. G. Wood, read T. G. Woods; for W. J. Joy, read W. J. Joyce; for N. A. Graves, read H. A. Graves; for N. W. Ruth, read N. W. Keith. They will be found corrected in this week's issue, as we republish to prevent errors.

**PHILADELPHIA** is proud that her detectives can let anything stay stolen longer than those of any other city. Galveston can discount her; but then the entire police force, the mayor and staff, the detective brigade of Galveston have their hands full to watch the news-boys and keep them from playing chuck-a-luck.

A BROTHER, who has the correct idea of business, writing from Marshall to renew his subscription, says: "Please forward the paper again. I like your rule of stopping the paper when the time expires for which it has been paid."

**REV. C. P. BOWEN**, a transfer from the Mississippi to the Texas Conference, is assigned to the Cibolo Circuit for the coming year. We trust Bro. B.'s health may be entirely restored by the "genial Texas climate."

**BRO. W. C. YOUNG** gives this testimony in favor of the ADVOCATE: "I take a number of church papers. The Texas Advocate is always the first one read by me and my family."

**BROTHER S. W. TURNER** writes from Tyler: "I closed my protracted meeting season last night. Results on Starrville circuit, 93 additions during the year. To God be all the praise."

A RAP AT PAPAcy.

When one reflects upon the dominant idea and controlling motive of that society whose very name is a blasphemy, and whose every act is a malediction to the human race; that secret influence—of which the Papacy is simply the puppet and *propagatio fidei* a pretext—unless wholly given over to delusion, it is impossible to escape the conviction that it is one of the sublimest devices of the arch-enemy of mankind to mar the divine plan of redemption by pretending to promote it. Indeed, it would require a degree of credulity as great as that which attributes infallibility to a human being, and makes a belief in that infallibility essential to salvation, to conceive that the church of Rome, in the methods she employs to proselytize the world is actuated by a spirit of Christian charity. The most that can be said in extenuation of the intemperate zeal which she manifests in exhibiting her "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" against all who, though believing in Christ, refuse to accept her teachings, is that—though in error, like Saul of Tarsus before his conversion—she sometimes verily believes that she is doing God's service. Reprobating as she does every discovery in the domain of scientific research of which she is ignorant, and every human agency for good which she does not authorize—all institutions whose workings she can neither cripple nor control, she "mathematizes." But the institution of Free-Masonry, next to that of free schools, is the object of her special detestation. It could scarcely occasion surprise to find in the Texas Catholic of October 24th what purports to be a 'French Letter,' in which the author devotes about half his space to an attack on Free-Masonry, accusing it of being mainly instrumental in the expulsion of the Jesuits and their affiliated orders, male and female, from communities which have been hitherto regarded as strongholds of the Roman Catholic Church.

If the charge has any foundation, it will be found, we think, in the fact that the Roman Catholic Church, by her subtle influence in Europe and elsewhere, has first paralyzed the arm of civil authority, rendering the State powerless to resist her encroachments, and then by her intolerance of free thought wherever she has dared to manifest it, has driven from her fold all who presume in any manner to question her tenets, deny her authority or dissent from her many and gross errors—thus arraying the intelligence of the age, not against Christianity, but in opposition to the assumption of ecclesiasticism and the inventions of priest-craft in their attempts to substitute superstitious practices and medieval mummeries in its stead. If combatting the errors which have paganized the religion of the Bible and perverted Christianity from a pure worship to a mere system of idolatrous practices, some have availed themselves of the shelter and secrecy of Free-Masonry to organize a successful attack (although the act is to be regretted as finding no warrant either in the principles or purpose of that institution), yet, upon investigation, it will be found that in thus perverting Free-Masonry from its legitimate aim they were but illustrating the cardinal tenets of the disciples of Loyola, and adopting a bad precedent which the Jesuits, for political purposes, had already established.

The correspondent of the Texas Catholic writes: "Free-Masonry are at the head of the government of Prussia, of Switzerland, of Mexico, of the republics of South America, of Brazil, etc. Examine the religious condition of those unfortunate countries, and then tell me, if you dare, that Free-Masonry has nothing to do with religion?" It would not require much boldness, as Loiseau would certainly have remembered, if his zeal had not outrun his discretion, to deny his imputation. Besides he forgets, or perhaps does not know that a Masonic brother, John Maria Mastai,

sits in the chair of Saint Peter at Rome, as Pius Ninth—the supreme authority for every true Romanist in temporal as well as in spiritual affairs. Brother Mastai says that he believes in the infallibility of his *alter ego*, Pius Ninth; but has his Free-Masonry anything to do with his religion? Just as much as the Free-Masonry of the heads of governments has to do with the religion of Prussia or of Switzerland, which are Protestant countries; or, the irreligion of the republics of South America, or the Emperor of Brazil, whose populations have been for centuries exclusively under Roman Catholic control. If the true reason for the singular phenomenon which Loiseau laments—the sheep expelling their shepherds—be desired, it will readily be found in the fact that the burden of the imposition which Jesuitical bigotry and fanaticism lay upon the average intelligence of the nineteenth century revolts the moral sense, and causes a reaction before which their emissaries are compelled to retreat. Free-Masonry, like Protestantism, respects every man's religious convictions as sacred; and within the legitimate sphere of their exercise acknowledges his right to conform his action to their dictates. But, if those religious convictions compel him to array himself against and labor to subvert any institution essential to the existence of government—whether it be the press, the pulpit, or the school; if those convictions unfit him to discriminate the things which be Caesar's from those which be God's—then, *ipso facto*, he is no longer an unoffensive citizen, but a public enemy and should be so regarded.

**THE HANNER CASE.**—The Rev. Dr. Hanner, Sr., of the Tennessee Conference, who underwent a preliminary trial for immorality before Bishop McTyeire and others a few months ago, was indefinitely suspended from the Christian ministry at the session of the Tennessee Conference just closed. The immorality consisted in indecent overtures to a highly respected young lady. It made our heart sick when we first read of this unfortunate affair. Dr. Hanner had stood so high in the ministry, and for so long, that we imagined his walk with God was almost equal to Enoch's. But he has fallen; and his fall has brought tears to the eyes of God's church, while it has wreathed the face of hell and the world with a smile of fiendish joy. All honor to Bishop Wightman and the committee, who held personal affection in abeyance to the higher affection of the Church to Christ; and in sad and sympathetic, yet firm and unwavering tones, pronounced the anathema of excommunication against this quondam light in the ministry. May God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, have mercy upon Dr. Hanner, and bring him back in an unrepented state of repentance to the Cross of Christ.

**GEN. B. F. BUTLER** has bought a gold mine. He once had a silver plate mine at New Orleans—but he did not buy it.

PASSING EVENTS.

A Col. Kanan of Cleveland, Ohio, locked up his son (only fourteen years old) in a barn, and left him there until he starved. Col. K. was arrested. The State treasurers of Iowa have defaulted \$140,000 in the two years past. They belonged to the Republican party. The government loses over a million a year from the second use of postage stamps; an ink that will make a non-defaceable mark has not yet been discovered. The total coinage of the United States mints for one month (September,) was 5,792,171 pieces, valued at \$4,987,195. St. John's Church, Wheeling, West Virginia, has been sold for debt. It brought \$10,100. The Galveston News opposes nomination by conventions of candidates for office on the plea that in such cases candidates are foisted upon the public by a minority vote. The estimates on the Virginia City fire (reported last week) is a loss of \$7,000,000. Mrs. Partington is a candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature. Cortina's friends swear vengeance on all concerned in his arrest.

NEWS ITEMS.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The U. S. Attorney General is to examine into the matter of Brigham Young's imprisonment. The National Gold Bank and Trust Company, of San Francisco, has gone into voluntary liquidation under provision of the National Bank act. Twenty-two female clerks have been dismissed from the patent office. The Arkansas Governor's message recommends legislation to prevent the working of penitentiary convicts outside the prison walls; an appropriation for the centennial; a bureau of immigration, mining and agriculture. The Arkansas Legislature petitions Congress for aid for the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The Convention of the "Brotherhood of Conductors" assembled in Atlanta, Ga., on the 2d instant. Cincinnati clergymen have resolved to have a religious centennial. The tobacco year just closed is in striking contrast with the buoyancy in values and profits in trade which distinguished last year, but if we include the vast majority of population and the large preponderance of capital interested in it, the result of the year will far more than redeem its character. The successful crops and declining prices of 1875 afford better grounds for congratulation than the ruined crops and buoyant market of 1874. The circulation of \$704,880 legal tenders has been ordered. The cranberry crops of New Jersey, Minnesota and Wisconsin, largely in excess this year; large increase in the rice crops of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana; sugar-cane in Georgia was cut short by the drouth. Earthquake shock at Memphis, Tenn., last week. The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened at New York on 28th of October. The Attorney General has notified Tweed's counsel that the six million case will be pressed Monday. Messrs. Newton, Nichols, Wheeler, Blansett, Chillis, Mrs. Goodwin and Mrs. S. M. Bench, of recently appointed missionaries to India, sailed for Liverpool from New York on the 30th of October. New Jersey refuses to permit the Bible in public schools. Cholera prevails to an alarming extent among the hogs of Missouri and Illinois. 8500,000 specie shipped from New York during week ending 31st. Deaths in New York last week 482. The Treasury has called in \$10,000,000 of bonds of act of June 30th 1864. Interest ceases February 1, 1876. The debt statement shows a decrease of \$4,000,000; coin in treasury \$7,750,000; currency \$9,750,000. At the Moody and Sankey meeting on Nov. 1, three thousand people united in an appeal to the churches of America to observe Nov. 4, as a day of fasting and prayer. The Missouri constitution carried by a large majority.

**CRIME AND CASUALTY.**—On the night of the 2d inst., earthquake shocks were felt at Washington, D. C., Atlanta and at Macon, Ga. The schooner Berta, from Baltimore for North Carolina, reported foundered in Chesapeake Bay. The steamer Phil Sheridan is a total loss. A Leavenworth dispatch reports the finding of the body of a young and beautiful woman. She was richly dressed, and had \$175 in her pocket and a card-case having on it the name of M. M. Blackwell, a baggage check and a pass from Chicago to Kansas city. D. R. Fagg, of St. Louis, 21 years old, being forbidden to visit Paulina Plachman, to whom he was engaged, shot her in the breast and stabbed himself fatally. A Richmond, Va., dispatch reports an explosion in the Raccoon coal-pit, in Chesterfield county, that killed Messrs. Davis, Smith, Cardes and Tuteviller. A \$12,000 Presbyterian church burned at Westchester, N. Y.

**TEXAS.**—A fire at Sherman, on the night of the first inst., destroyed about sixty business houses and between thirty and thirty-five private residences. Among the rest was the printing offices of the Patriot, Courier, and Register. The fire resulted from the carelessness of a drunken guest at the hotel, who overturned a coal-oil lamp. The Gulf Coast Fair opened at Victoria on the 2d. The fair at Jefferson is a success. Extensive fires on the prairies in the neighborhood of Denison the past week.

**Letters Unanswered.**  
Oct. 29.—L. P. Lively, William Young, Jas. Norwood, E. A. Bailey, W. A. Shook, B. J. Baldwin, E. G. Duval, W. Price.  
Oct. 30.—Wm. Vaughan, Thos. Whitworth, D. Wason, W. R. D. Stocton, J. J. Davis.  
Nov. 1.—M. C. Fields, W. C. Young, F. P. Ray, F. A. Mood, Jas. Norwood, B. Har, S. H. Brown, A. M. Box.  
Nov. 3.—O. M. Addison, J. M. Pugh, M. s. Kate Wood.  
Nov. 4.—Dan'l H. Duke.



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, '75

EVANS & CO., TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

Our stock of TEAS is complete, embracing every grade and quality.

Country Consumers can have TEA shipped by express or boat.

We can offer great inducements to GROCERS or families clubbing together.

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

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of your subscription.

We keep open accounts with agents only.

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

In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper.

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

Send by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

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

Business letters should be addressed, Advocate Publishing Co.

OUR ADVERTISING AGENTS.

W. I. BARKER, GENERAL AGENT.

Cincinnati, O.: R. N. Freshman, 180 W. Fourth Street.

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Boston, Mass.: S. M. Pettinelli & Co., 10 State Street.

Chicago, Ill.: H. H. Chandler & Co., 89 Madison Street.

St. Louis, Mo.: Advertising and Publishing Company, 13, 15, N. Third Street.

New Orleans, La.: Thomas McIntyre, 10 Commercial Place.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: J. Weaver & Co., 116 Smithfield Street.

Philadelphia, Pa.: N. W. Ayer & Son, 222 Sanson Street.

AYER'S Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color.

PREMIUM FOR FOURTH QUARTER.

To the Agent sending us the largest number of subscribers during the fourth quarter.

Messrs. E. Mather & Co. have a card in these columns which cannot fail to interest the many friends.

THE REMINGTON'S. These great manufacturers of fine arms.

NOTICE.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the Houston Compress Company.

ATTENTION.—Mr. Renzo Grunewald, proprietor of the well known music establishment in Houston.

OUR readers, and more especially our lady friends.

LADIES, you can procure sewing machine needles for any machine now in use.

MARRIED. WOOTEN—HUMPHREYS.—By Rev. P. W. Archer.

HARRIS—GILES.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. J. M. Wesson.

Advertiser and Cattarrh.—See Dr. Langgins ad. ret. sect.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Table with columns: WORK, NAME, POSTOFFICE. Lists various districts and their respective members.

Committee on Examination. Admission—W. H. Moss, T. B. Norwood, C. J. Cook.

HEAL THYSELF.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of about 900 pages, illustrated with over 250 engravings.

REWARD OF MERIT.

The U. S. Government has given not only to Dr. Pierce's Cream Baking Powder, but to his True Flavoring Extracts.

PLANTERS AND DEALERS.

PLANTERS AND DEALERS will consult their interest by calling on or addressing H. Scherfflin, Houston, Texas.

REMARKS.

THE citizens of Galveston should keep in mind the fact that T. Gilbert's Drug store under the Girardin House.

REMARKS.

THE cheapest and best place to buy your dry goods, fancy goods and notions.

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BURGESS' BUSINESS COLLEGE!

112 STRAND, GALVESTON, BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TREMONT STREETS.

This is a Regularly Organized and Practically Conducted BUSINESS or Commercial COLLEGE. Its course of instruction is unsurpassed, and includes Every Branch relating to a Complete Business Education.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME. OFFICE GEORGE SCHNEIDER & CO., Cor. Strand and Center Street, Galveston.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I take pleasure in stating that the attendance of my four sons upon your College for instruction has been highly satisfactory.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I advise my brother-in-law, Joseph Badridge, to attend your Business College. He did so with a result in the instruction so satisfactory to both him and me.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I have sent several pupils to your Business College. That is true. I have sent you at different times for instruction several young men, among them my brother.

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.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE METHODS OF TEACHING EMPLOYED IN THE BURGESS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, AND HAVING WITNESSED THEIR RESULTS IN PREPARING YOUNG MEN FOR BUSINESS LIFE, DO RECOMMEND THIS INSTITUTION TO PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR, R. H. LAWTHER & CO., GEO. SCHNEIDER & CO., P. J. WILLIS & BRO., HOBBY & POST, STEELE, WOOD & CO., R. F. GEORGE, LEON & H. BLUM.

Church Notices.

Committee on Examination. Admission—W. H. Moss, T. B. Norwood, C. J. Cook.

1. First Year—R. P. Thompson, A. C. Mc Dugal, J. L. Angel.

2. Second Year—W. C. Holslip, J. C. Randall, B. J. Baldwin.

3. Third Year—T. M. Smith, J. M. Binkley, J. J. Davis.

4. Fourth Year—S. J. Hawkins, James Graham, C. Clark Smith.

Dear brethren, remember the conference passed a resolution to the effect that the undergraduates are to be in attendance on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

To the Preachers of the East Texas Conference. You may remember that at our last Annual Conference, held at Marshall.

Conference will convene on the 21st of November. Let undergraduates be present on the 21st for examination.

1. For Admission on Trial—P. M. Stoval, E. P. Benge.

2. First Year—D. M. Stoval, H. M. Booth.

3. Second Year—E. P. Rogers, J. S. Mathis.

4. Third Year—Daniel Morse, J. R. Belknap.

5. Fourth Year—E. L. Armstrong, D. B. Cullin.

Conference will convene on the 21st of November. Let undergraduates be present on the 21st for examination.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. The Northwest Texas Conference will convene in Corsicana November 19, 1875.

QUARTERLY MEETING APPOINTMENTS. CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND.

McDuff circ. Nov. 13, 14. Austin cir. and Walnut mis. Nov. 29, 21.

WACO DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Marlin cir. at — Nov. 6, 7.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Nov. 6, 7.

MARSHALL DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Henderson and Bellview, at Bellview, Nov. 7.

S. L. ALLEN, COTTON FACTOR. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides.

E. MATHER & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cotton and Wool Factors.

Houston Cotton Press Co. Proposes to do a Receiving, Forwarding and Storage Business.

Remington's Celebrated breech-loading RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.

Robt. S. Kirk & Co. HOUSTON, TEXAS. 93 Main Street.

Julius Meyer, PAPER WAREHOUSE, 71 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Henry Henricks & Co. GROCERS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

H. F. Hurd, MANUFACTURER OF WAGONS, BUGGIES, PLOWS, ETC.

McILHENNY & HUTCHINS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES.

E. E. Rice & Co. Dealers in Fancy and Staple GROCERIES.

ROBT. W. SANDERS & CO. FAMILY GROCERIES. 69 Market Street, Galveston.

FOSTER & ROBERTS, WOOL and HIDE FACTORS.

WILLIAM C. DIBRELL, WHOLESALE GROCER, 56 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

J. W. BYRNES, Dealer in all grades of ASPHALTUM, ROOFING, PAVING, ETC.

BLACK AND BRIGHT VARNISH for Iron, Tin, Brick or Woodwork.

DAMP BRICK WALLS at one-half the cost of CEMENT.



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, '75.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary furnish said ADVOCATE a synopsis of the proceedings of this conference.

Resolved, That we, the members of this district conference, require the itinerant ministers of this district to preach on the distinct doctrines of our church during the coming year, and that inquiry be made at the next district conference if the resolution has been kept.

The report of the committee on the state of the church shows local preachers twenty-three; members, twelve hundred eighty-three (white); deaths, two; additions to the church by baptism, forty-seven; on profession of faith, two hundred and three; infants baptized forty-three. Sunday-schools, twelve; officers and teachers, fifty; scholars, two hundred and fifteen; volumes in library, two hundred and ninety-six; church edifices, six; value \$4,288.72. parsonage, one; value, three hundred dollars; value of other church property, three hundred and fifty dollars; money expended for salary of ministers \$2,313.25; for Sabbath-schools, twenty-four dollars. Disciplinary collections for missions collected in the Sabbath-schools, eleven dollars and seventy cents; raised in churches, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents; for conference claims, thirty dollars and twenty-five cents; for the Bishops, 10.50.

On motion it was resolved that we as a conference commend the ability and dignity with which the presiding elder has presided over the deliberations of the conference.

The following is the report of committee on memoirs, in the District Conference, Comanche District, Northwestern Texas.

We, the committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing a suitable memorial on the death of our beloved brother, Rufus B. Womack, now deceased, beg leave to report that our brother, and faithful laborer in the gospel, on the tenth day of March last, after a protracted illness, died in the triumphant faith with bright hopes of celestial happiness and in peace, rejoicing at his departure.

In early life, Bro. Womack was happily converted to God and engaged in the ministry in the M. E. C. South. In an early day of our church in Texas, he joined the East Texas Conference and remained and labored faithfully until A. D. 1862. He was transferred to the Texas Conference; and since the creation of the Northwestern Texas Conference had labored faithfully until his death with a zeal that becomes the faithful minister and man of God, with humbleness of soul and untarnished Christian integrity, presenting to the church and the world, full proof of his acceptance with God and the realities of the Christian religion.

Resolved, That the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE be requested to publish this report.

Resolved, That we, the members of this district conference, require the itinerant ministers of this district to preach on the distinct doctrines of our church during the coming year, and that inquiry be made at the next district conference if the resolution has been kept.

I regard it unlimited as to extent. It being an approximation to that of the divine nature. Simply the being cleansed from all sin." I regard this as an erroneous supposition, not made or authorized by the apostle's expression in the text given. In the 5-6-7th verses we have this language: "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. If we say that we have fellowship with him and walk in darkness, we lie; and do not the truth. But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sin." I can see no reason for the Dr. to base his supposition on this text, but rather the contrary. I regard it in harmony with what the apostle states in the third chapter of same epistle, 6th to 10th verse. "Whosoever abideth in him sinneth not. Whosoever sinneth hath not seen him, neither known him. Little children, let no man deceive you; he that doeth righteousness is righteous, even as He is righteous. He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil. Whosoever is born of God, doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God. In this the children of God are manifest; and the children of the devil. Whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God, neither he that loveth not his brother." These expressions, with others of a similar meaning, explain to my mind the meaning of the 7th verse of I. Epistle, i. chapter of John, upon which the Dr. bases his supposition. That expression "cleanseth us from all sin," taken in connection with what preceded and what followed it, and is elsewhere stated, I regard as assuring them that the "cleansing power preserved as well as 'cleansed from all sin,' in their renewed state. So that sin were utterly incompatible with their new moral state. In other words: 1. The converted are cleansed from all sin in their conversion—using conversion as synonymous with "regeneration, born of God, made new creatures in Christ Jesus." So that those thus converted, need never sin again. 2. The cleansing or converting power preserves as well as cleanses from all sin. So that we are assured that "whosoever abideth in him sinneth not." "He that committeth sin is of the devil." "Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation," Rev. iii. 10. Take as explanatory of what conversion implies, Gen. iv. 23-24, Col. iii. 10, with Gen. i. 26-27, and we have this definition established, viz: That the terms employed to set forth conversion, born of God, and their synonyms imply a recovery of the divine likeness and image in which man was originally created. Which likeness and image consisted in "knowledge, righteousness and true holiness." 3. Knowledge, righteousness and true holiness, as divine principles, or seeds, of moral nature, I regard as imparted or implanted, in all who are "born of God," as fully, and as positively, as the elements of a man exists in a newly born child, naturally in an embryo state. Those thus "born of God" are called "new born babes," I. Peter, ii. 2. "Babes in Christ," I. Cor., iii. 1. "For he is a babe," Heb. v. 3. Babes in knowledge; babes in Christian experience; babes in moral attainments. From this moral state; the newly converted child of God is to improve and develop his moral nature and attainments to that of a "perfect man." Ephes. iv. 13. "Till we all come in the unity of faith, and the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Ephes. iv. 15. "May grow up into him in all things, which is the head even Christ." II. Peter, iii. 18. "But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Ephes. ii. 21. "Groweth unto a holy temple in the Lord." Mat. iv. 2. "But unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and you ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall." Job, xvii. 9. "The righteous also shall hold on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger." Prov. iv. 18. "But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." There is—there can be—no stationary point for the Christian from the time of his conversion to the time of his release from earth. It is a law of his spiritual being that he must grow better, or he must decline in goodness. He must grow stronger, or else wax weaker. He must go forward, or drift backward. His duty and privilege is to become a moral likeness of his Lord. How much he may attain in this life of the mind that was in Christ Jesus, I regard as graduated by his strength of faith, and unfinching integrity to his Lord and His cause. This being a moral attainment,

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I regard it unlimited as to extent. It being an approximation to that of the divine nature. Simply the being cleansed from all sin." I regard this as an erroneous supposition, not made or authorized by the apostle's expression in the text given. In the 5-6-7th verses we have this language: "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. If we say that we have fellowship with him and walk in darkness, we lie; and do not the truth. But if we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sin." I can see no reason for the Dr. to base his supposition on this text, but rather the contrary. I regard it in harmony with what the apostle states in the third chapter of same epistle, 6th to 10th verse. "Whosoever abideth in him sinneth not. Whosoever sinneth hath not seen him, neither known him. Little children, let no man deceive you; he that doeth righteousness is righteous, even as He is righteous. He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil. Whosoever is born of God, doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God. In this the children of God are manifest; and the children of the devil. Whosoever doeth not righteousness is not of God, neither he that loveth not his brother." These expressions, with others of a similar meaning, explain to my mind the meaning of the 7th verse of I. Epistle, i. chapter of John, upon which the Dr. bases his supposition. That expression "cleanseth us from all sin," taken in connection with what preceded and what followed it, and is elsewhere stated, I regard as assuring them that the "cleansing power preserved as well as 'cleansed from all sin,' in their renewed state. So that sin were utterly incompatible with their new moral state. In other words: 1. The converted are cleansed from all sin in their conversion—using conversion as synonymous with "regeneration, born of God, made new creatures in Christ Jesus." So that those thus converted, need never sin again. 2. The cleansing or converting power preserves as well as cleanses from all sin. So that we are assured that "whosoever abideth in him sinneth not." "He that committeth sin is of the devil." "Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation," Rev. iii. 10. Take as explanatory of what conversion implies, Gen. iv. 23-24, Col. iii. 10, with Gen. i. 26-27, and we have this definition established, viz: That the terms employed to set forth conversion, born of God, and their synonyms imply a recovery of the divine likeness and image in which man was originally created. Which likeness and image consisted in "knowledge, righteousness and true holiness." 3. Knowledge, righteousness and true holiness, as divine principles, or seeds, of moral nature, I regard as imparted or implanted, in all who are "born of God," as fully, and as positively, as the elements of a man exists in a newly born child, naturally in an embryo state. Those thus "born of God" are called "new born babes," I. Peter, ii. 2. "Babes in Christ," I. Cor., iii. 1. "For he is a babe," Heb. v. 3. Babes in knowledge; babes in Christian experience; babes in moral attainments. From this moral state; the newly converted child of God is to improve and develop his moral nature and attainments to that of a "perfect man." Ephes. iv. 13. "Till we all come in the unity of faith, and the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ." Ephes. iv. 15. "May grow up into him in all things, which is the head even Christ." II. Peter, iii. 18. "But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Ephes. ii. 21. "Groweth unto a holy temple in the Lord." Mat. iv. 2. "But unto you that fear my name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and you ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall." Job, xvii. 9. "The righteous also shall hold on his way, and he that hath clean hands shall be stronger and stronger." Prov. iv. 18. "But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." There is—there can be—no stationary point for the Christian from the time of his conversion to the time of his release from earth. It is a law of his spiritual being that he must grow better, or he must decline in goodness. He must grow stronger, or else wax weaker. He must go forward, or drift backward. His duty and privilege is to become a moral likeness of his Lord. How much he may attain in this life of the mind that was in Christ Jesus, I regard as graduated by his strength of faith, and unfinching integrity to his Lord and His cause. This being a moral attainment,

ADDISON.—Miss Anna B. Addison, daughter of the late Rev. James H. Addison, of the Texas Annual Conference, died in Hockley, Texas, June 27th, 1875, in the 31st year of her age. This brief record conveys all I have been able to learn of the end of this amiable and gifted child—the last of her family. Her race has early ended, and she has gone to rejoin the lost, where the ties of love are no more severed. In the summer of 1873, at the camp-meeting at Mount Vernon, Robertson county, she was happily converted, and assumed the obligations of church membership. Grace added to the sweetness of her natural disposition, and gave a charm to her manner remarkable for one so young. For several seasons past she had been a pupil of the Owensville High School, under the charge of Rev. H. M. Glass, where her correct deportment, uniform kindness, and aptitude at learning made her a favorite with the principal and his family, and the students generally. At the close of the summer term of 1874 she went to spend some time at Hockley with her uncle, Mr. L. M. Montgomery, where she closed her brief but joyous existence. Farwell "sweet child," but not forever! "I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me: Write—blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea saith the spirit: that they may rest from their labors."—OSCAR M. ADDISON.

LANE.—Martha Iverson Lane, daughter of Rev. R. and M. H. Lane, was born in Texas, April 29, 1860, and died in Jefferson, Texas, Oct. 6, 1875. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, last May. Iva was an obedient, truthful, kindhearted child, and in her death the power of evil which she had felt, was wonderfully exemplified. On the morning before her death, her father asked her if she wanted to get well; she answered, yes, but I am going to heaven. She then distributed some mementoes to her relatives and friends. I was with her a few hours before she died, and I am sure I never saw a more complete victory in all my life. It was evidenced by such expressions as these: "Father don't have a shadow of doubt about me. I am going to heaven. I am happy!" and she quoted scripture with wonderful accuracy, and peculiar emphasis, especially such passages as these: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." "I go to prepare a place for you," etc. Iva is at rest.—W. C. HAISLIP.

WOODS.—Died, at her residence in Lavaca county, Texas, in the sixty-second year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Woods. She was born in Giles county, Tennessee, near the town of Palaski, and was the daughter of G. W. L. and Sarah Foley. She was married to Mr. John Woods Sept. 4th, 1831, in the town of Rogersville, Alabama. She removed from Alabama to Louisiana in 1843, and thence to Texas in 1852. Her health had been in firm for some time previous to her death, but her habitual cheerfulness and industry—concealing from others the suffering she often endured, and the sudden attack, congestion, which so quickly removed her from us—rendered her death shocking and distressing to her family and friends. She seemed to be impressed that she was soon to leave us, and every preparation was made, as though she was starting on a journey. She died on the 29th of August, after an illness of three days. Thus hath passed away from earth one of the purest and best whom it has been our privilege to know, and in her death her family has sustained the irreparable loss of one who was to them all that is implied in the holy and blessed name of mother. It may be truly said of her that she lived not for herself. Her husband had preceded her to the better world some years, and upon her devolved the care and responsibility of looking to the temporal and moral welfare of her children—and nobly did she accomplish the task assigned her in the providence of God. Her life was a devoted, devoted, mother, and in living and laboring for the best of life for the welfare of her children, she did not for a moment forget that their happiness was inseparably connected with that of their moral characters. With her, character was everything. What are all the advantages of culture, the refinements of civilized life, the pleasures and honors of the world, to those destitute of that moral character without which happiness and usefulness cannot be predicated of any. That her children should be honest, pure, upright, free from all the vices that degrade, useful and ornamental to society—in short, christian in their hearts and lives, was the dominant feeling and purpose of her heart to the very close of her life. Those who knew her best can testify that her character was to them the inspiration of all that was good and ennobling, inciting to the cultivation of all the virtues that adorn life, and that no calamity or misfortune was so afflictive to her, as that those she loved best should be wanting in those principles which exalt human life and render it a blessing. To those who have left behind, it is a consoling reflection that her life of labor and love is not to be lost; and that the example she would be productive of good. While her death was a severe and crushing affliction, her virtues are enshrined in the hearts of her descendants. She, being dead, yet speaketh. It is worthy the life long devotion and consecration of our energies, to promote in those whom God has given us a sense of the value and importance of a true religion; and blessed will it be for those we leave in this world, if when we are gone they can refer to our example as being in itself the illustration of that religion. While living she was the inspiration of true piety in us; but now that she is departed to be with Christ, her influence is the more powerful. She leaves to us the priceless heritage of a mother's love and a mother's blameless life. We are consoled in the reflection that her last days were happy and peaceful, surrounded by her children, in all of whom she had inspired a love and reverence such as I have never known surpassed, with several of them in the church of God, and with the consciousness that her example had been and would be productive of great good, she quietly closed her eyes in the last sleep, and departed to her heavenly rest.

DAVIS.—Mrs. Mary Clifton Davis was born in 1824, in the State of Georgia; was converted and joined the Methodist Church in 1842; was married to Wm. Davis, Esq., in 1846 and died in the city of Waco, Texas, August 7th, 1875, most grandly and victoriously. She was the eldest child of T. H. Andus, Esq., of Sparta, and passed most of her married life in Bartow county, Ga. She moved to Texas in 1870, and made within the State several moves, but finally settled with her husband in Waco. She was of noble parentage, and had superior chances for mental and moral culture. A well developed christian womanhood has left its impress upon her general character. She was a woman of uncommon faith in, and steadiness of devotion to, Christ. Around her gathered the best elements in any society. She believed God, and therefore made the best of life. Her sickness was short. Death hurried. She was calm. The rush of the flood disturbed not her rest in Jesus. The hour came. She kissed her only son and went to God. A large gathering at her funeral attested the measure of esteem in which we are bereaved of a valued member. May there be meeting yonder.—M. H. WELLS.

PATILLO.—Mrs. Isadora Patillo, wife of Bro. J. R. Patillo, died at their residence in Harrison county, Texas, July 31st, 1875. She was the daughter of David and Mary Boyd, and was born in this county, June 25th, 1855. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Sentell's Chapel, on the Harrison circuit, in July 1871. And in December of the same year she and Bro. Patillo were married. During the revival of last year at this place, held by Bro. Crouse and others, I am told she was frequently very happy. She was only about twenty years old, and looked remarkably healthy the last time I saw her. I would as soon have expected to hear of the death of any one else in the neighborhood as that of sister Dora Patillo! O' how uncertain is life! "Be ye therefore ready also, for the son of man cometh in an hour when ye think not." Her pastor was present at her burial, and read the burial service at her grave. And her funeral was preached by Bro. Daniel Morse, on the first Sunday in September. May her husband and their sweet little girl meet her in the "Bright Hereafter."—A. M. BOB.

FISHER.—The Master has called another one of his followers to himself. Sister Lenora Fisher died Sept. 11th, 1875, at the home of her father-in-law, (Willis Feser.) Sister F. was born Oct. 12, 1854; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Bro. J. F. Neal, 1867; was married to Bro. McCambell Fisher Oct. 27, 1874. She was one of nature's loveliest daughters; a pure christian; she died strong in the faith, giving glory to God. These are some of her last words: "Jesus has come for me; I am going to heaven; don't weep for me. Dear husband be prepared to meet me in heaven!" To parents she said: "Train up your children for a better world." To relatives and friends she said: "Take care of my mother," (Mrs. Bowman). She exhorted all who came into her dying chamber to meet her in heaven. The church at Cottonwood had lost a good member; the world had lost a friend; parents have lost a devoted daughter; an infant babe, a tender mother. Last, but not least, a husband has lost a beautiful, loving sainted wife. Oh! may her kindred and friends heed her dying admonition, "meet me in heaven." May kindred and friends keep the vows made that sad moment. They said: "We will meet you in heaven."—THOS. STANFORD.

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THOU ART GONE TO THE GRAVE—BUT WE WILL NOT DEPART THEE: WHOSE GOD WAS THY RANSOM, THY GUARDIAN, AND GUIDE: HE GAVE THEE; HE TOOK THEE; AND HE WILL RESTORE THEE! AND DEATH HAS NO STING, FOR THE SAVIOR HAS DIED!—B. HARRIS.

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STRODE.—Eneline Strode, consort of Thomas V. Strode, was born Dec. 23rd, 1813, and departed this life on the 30th of August 1875, in Williamson county, Texas; age 61 years, 8 months and 1 day; professed religion and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in August 1858, and in 1874 became a member of the M. E. Church, South. As far as the writer knew of sister Strode's christian life, she was a consistent christian. Her sickness was of short duration, and her death sudden and unexpected by her husband and children. Not thought to have been dangerously sick until a few hours before her release from earth. She died as christians often die—peaceful, resigned, triumphant. Leaving the living example of a pious wife and christian mother to make its impress upon loved ones and neighbors, who knew her in the every day walks of life. I have thought the impress of such a life might be faintly illustrated by the shade of a tree thrown back to the east as the sun was hiding his brightness behind the western hills. Memory records the teachings, actions and force of moral character of those departed ones. The husband a wife; the children a mother, and the class-mates a sister gone to the heaven of the blessed. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—J. W. B. ALLEN.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, '75

A bolt of lightning struck a tree in front of a Chicago alderman's house the other night, and in his fright the alderman remarked: "Hold on! I'll restore the money!"

"What's all this talk about the currency and the five-twenties and seven-thirties that I hear about, Mike?" "Why bless yer soul, don't you know, Pat? It means that President Grant wants to make the laboring man work from five-twenty in the mornin' till six-thirty in the evenin'." "Och, the spalpeen, may the devil choke him!"

SEVERAL specimens of the ancient coins of Judea, said to be of indubitable authenticity, have been sold in London in a collection known as the Chievi Collection. Number fifty-eight was described as struck at Jerusalem 144 to 149 years before the Christian era. It was of silver rudely stamped with Samaritan characters, and on the reverse a pomegranate twig, with three buds, supposed to represent Aaron's rod. Its weight was 212 grains Troy. This curious coin sold for £10. Others, called Maccabean shekels, of which there were seven, sold at prices from £3 to £8 each. Five half-shekels, of which one was pronounced a superlatively fine coin, brought from £3 to £8 8s. each, the fine one selling for £14.

No Discount.—A sharp-nosed woman with gray hair called at the Grand Trunk ticket office yesterday and after buying one ticket to Port Huron she asked the agent: "Say, can't a fool ride for half fare?"

"How old is he?" asked the agent. "Fifty-three."

"No madame, you will have to buy a full ticket."

"And you won't throw off?"

"Couldn't, madame."

She went around to the other side of the office where her husband sat on a trunk, and reaching out for more money she said: "Stop looking cross-eyed and give me the cash, for we can't discount a cent's worth."

A PETRIFIED CAT.—This curiosity can be seen at the store of Mr. Michel Coutoni, in Bay St. Louis. It was found under the old brick house in which Mr. Heiderhoff first published the Gazette, and afterwards the old Sea-Coast Republican when torn down by Mr. Uman to make room for the improvement of his property. It is a curiosity well worth seeing. The cat is as perfect as in life, and about as hard as wood. The hair is still upon it, and the ears, teeth, and every nail is perfectly preserved. In its left side are a number of shot holes, and its head is thrown back, its mouth wide open, presenting every appearance of having died in great agony. It may have been killed fifty years ago—there is no means of telling how long. The house under which it was found was one of the oldest in the place—indeed, it was built so long ago that scarcely a citizen can be found who is old enough to remember its erection.

SAD ENDING TO THREE YOUNG LIVES.—Through the Lansing papers we learn the particulars of a terrible calamity that befell a family residing at Viroba, Wisconsin, resulting in the death of three children, all under six years old. The oldest, a girl about five, and her younger brother, found a hen's nest under the barn. The girl reached her hand under to get the eggs, and was bitten twice by a huge rattlesnake. With a scream she withdrew her hand, when the brave little fellow said he wasn't afraid of the old hen pecking him, and thrust his hand under, with the same result. The mother was attracted by their screaming, and dropped a boiler of water on the floor, which she had just lifted from the stove, and hastened out to see what was the matter, and to her horror, she found both of her little children had been fatally bitten by the reptile, which had taken possession of the hen's nest. She then seized her little ones in her arms and ran into the house, and on entering, what horror met her gaze! Her baby had fallen into the boiling water. In half an hour those three little children were relieved of their terrible suffering by the chilly hand of death.—Decorah Iowa Republican.

A pretty woman may have many homely virtues. It makes a man and mars a woman to be talked about. A valuable acquaintance—Knowing one's own mind. When a man "shakes" another, it is not by the hand. Woman's honor is nice as ermine—but will not bear soil. Woman's grief is like a summer storm, short as it is violent. No penance can absolve our guilty fame; nor tears, that wash out sin, can wash out shame.

MEDICAL. Ayer's Hair Vigor For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Agent

FITS! FITS!! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS. BY HANCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find HANCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. The following certificate should be read by all the afflicted: they are in every respect true, and should be read by any one who is a sufferer, he will do himself a great benefit by cutting this out and sending it to him: A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1867. SETH S. HANCK—Dear Sir—Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1862. Immediately my family physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief from the medicines he prescribed. Then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. Again returned to my family physician, who was called and he at several different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall where I was, and I was severely injured several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1863, I commenced to use your Pills, and I only had two attacks afterward. With the blessing of Providence, your medicine was the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made known everywhere, that persons who are afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence, No. 326 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Penn. WM. ELDER.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? SETH S. HANCK—Dear Sir—You will find enclosed \$2, 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 many years. I wrote and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took agreeably to your directions. He has never had a fit since. It was through my persuasion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills. His case was very bad; he had fits nearly all his life, or at least a good many years. Persons have written to me from Alabama and Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from their effect have they failed to cure.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, June 20, 1867. SETH S. HANCK—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these attacks at intervals from two to four weeks, and sometimes several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions he continued until he had appeared totally deranged, in which condition he would continue for a day or two after the fits had ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by other 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.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss.: SETH S. HANCK—Dear Sir—It gave me great pleasure in relating a case of spasms, or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. J. Lyon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, 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.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address: SETH S. HANCK, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$6; twelve, \$21. \*Please mention that you saw this advertisement in THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS

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

HOUSTON CARDS.

Houston Cotton Press Co. Proposes to do a Receiving, Forwarding and Storage Business. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited. T. W. HOBBS, 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 direct, will be forwarded free of charge, furnishing bills of lading to shippers and consignees. All we desire is to obtain the consigning, which is paid by the vessel. The business will be conducted on the principles of strict economy and care, with a view to expedite the forwarding of the crops with the smallest possible expense. Shippers sending us consignments are requested to be explicit in their instructions, and to send bills and weights of their cotton, and it will receive prompt attention. Consign to Houston Cotton Press Company. sep-6m

Ward, Dewey & 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 KERSEYS, OSNABURGS, SANTANA SHEETINGS, BIG THREE SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS.

Furniture of Every Description, SUCH AS—Bedsteads, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, etc. Also—Safes, Mattresses, Pillows, Wagons, Carps, 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.,

Seamly A. WHITAKER, SEED DEALER AND GEN'L COMMISSION MERCHANT, Houston, Texas.

Special attention paid to consignments of Fruits, Grains, Choice Seeds, &c. 27mly

HOUSTON CEMENT, PIPE AND ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS.

JAS. A. COURTESY, Proprietor, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Pipes for Sewers, Drain Pipes for gardens, Out-houses, etc; Stone Pavements, Vases of every variety of pattern for gardens, Lawns and country places; Tiles, 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-4m

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(Formerly the "Old Capitol"). DAN 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.

Jas. Shearn, W. H. Lloyd.

SHEARN & LLOYD, COTTON AND PRODUCE FACTORS, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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

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

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, Carefully Repaired and Warranted.

S. L. ALLEN, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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

DIRECT NAVIGATION STEAMERS.

PASSAGE.....\$3 00

MEALS AND BERTHS FREE!

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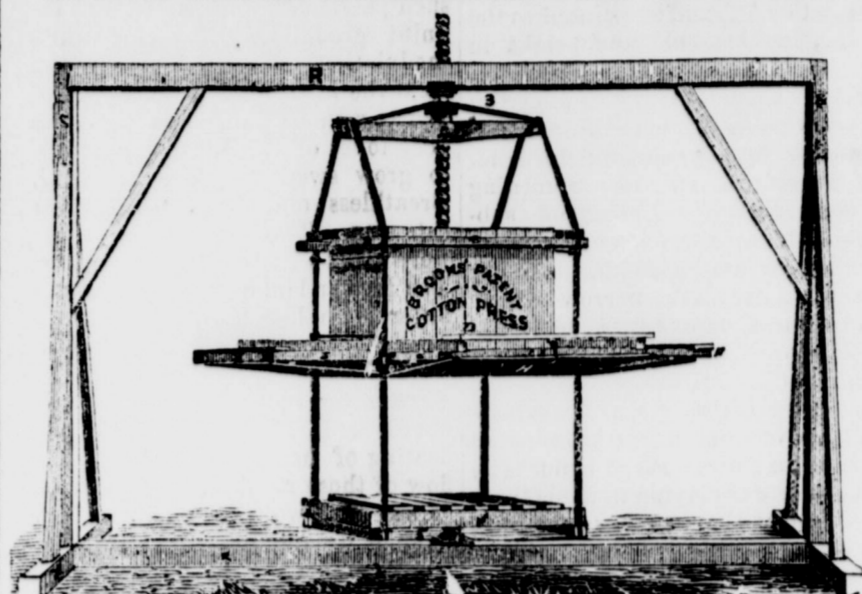
LEAVE GALVESTON AT.....6 P. M

W. P. LIGON.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address: SETH S. HANCK, 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, \$3; two, \$6; twelve, \$21.

JOHN SHEARN, President.

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We now make only the largest size—ten foot. Every press warranted up to 550 Bales.

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

We have sold over FIVE HUNDRED of the BROOK'S 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.

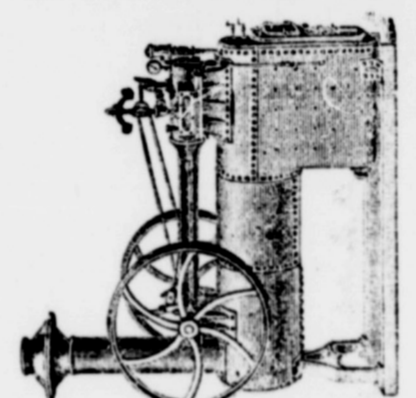
COLEMAN'S Corn and Wheat Mills, "MAID OF THE SOUTH" made in the South.

Gullett's Improved Light-Draft Gin and Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder.

Deering Horse Reaping or Gin-House, Running-Gear, Simmons' Belt-Geared Cotton Press.

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas.

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W. L. CUSHING & MOORE,

122 and 124 STRAID, GALVESTON

Ames' Engines, Water-town Engines, Steam Corn Mills, Steadman Engines, Cotton Presses, Hoe's Saws, Steam Pumps, Boiler Pumps, Beltings, Lathes, &c., Cotton & Corn Planters, Thrashers & Cleaners, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Church and School Bells. Machinery of all kinds on Hand. W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, my27-ly Galveston.

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For Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Sugar Mills, &c. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue. my27-ly

THE JAS. LEFFEL, Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, and 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 machinery. Oil Mill Machinery, &c. &c. and other Presses, &c. Beltings, Pulleys and rollers; a specialty. Machines made & repaired; re-estimated and of very best kind. Send for Circulars. my27-ly

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A New Music Book upon above system, for \$1 00.

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OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH.

AN ABSTRACT FROM A FORTHCOMING Work on Diseases of the Throat and Air Passages, by A. S. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College, New York City. Mailed to any address for 10 cents. Address the author, 28 East 29th Street, New York. sep-11-ly

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND.

Being a full description of Palestine, its History, Antiquities, Inhabitants and Customs, according to the Great Discoveries recently made by the Palestine Exploring Expedition, it sells at sight. Send for our extra terms to Agents and see why it sells faster than any other book.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. aug-14-ly

Christian Harmony,

By WM. WALKER, A. S. H.

A Splendid Music Book, upon a NEW, NATURAL and EASY system, by which ANY ONE may learn to READ MUSIC and to SING in ONE-FOURTH the time required by the old method. Designed for CHURCH SINGING-SCHOOLS and MUSICAL SOCIETIES. Liberal inducements to Musical Teachers. Specimen pages mailed free.

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"Brightest and Best"

Has already been adopted by about 2,000 SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

"BRIGHTEST AND BEST" commands itself wherever used, and promises to attain a great popularity as any of our previous publications.

"BRIGHTEST AND BEST"

Is sold by Book-Sellers all over the United States.

190 PAGES. Price, \$30 per 100 Copies.

Examine "BRIGHTEST AND BEST" before you buy a new song book for your Sunday-School.

27 Sent by mail, in paper cover, on receipt of twenty-five cents. Board cover, thirty-five cents.

HIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East 9th St., New York. 91 Washington St., Chicago.



The Human Telegraph. The nerves are telegraphic fibres operated by the brain; but if the stomach, the great vitalizer of the system, is disordered, the whole nervous organization is vitally shattered for the time being.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT works wonders in cases of nervous debility arising from dyspepsia, by restoring to the stomach its normal condition, and keeping the bowels free. Sold by all druggists.

The Southern Farmer. A Journal devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock Raising and the manufacturing interests of the South. Sustained by an able corps of Editors and correspondents. Published semi-monthly. Subscription, including postage, per annum, single copy, \$2.00; clubs of five and upward \$1.50. Specimen copies 10 cents. Address S. C. ROGERS, Memphis, Tenn. my-4-ly

AGENTS THE CENTENNIAL

of the United States. Shows the grand results of 100 years of Freedom and Progress. New and complete. Over 1,000 pages. Illustrated. Everybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 a \$200 a month. Address, J. C. McCUE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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150 DISTINCT BOOKS, wanted everywhere, sales made from this when all single books fail. Also Agents wanted on our magnificent Family Bibles, Superior to all others. And our Complete Bible Encyclopaedia, with 3000 superb illustrations. These books beat the world. Full particulars free. Address, JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. sep-11-ly

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SEND YOUR ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

TO SHAW & BLAYLOCK. GALVESTON.....TEXAS

CHEAPEST JOB PRINTERS

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CHANGE OF TIME.

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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-17-75

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WASHINGTON SAFETY BRAKE.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING COACHES.

Close Connections.

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7<sup>th</sup> DIRECT ROUTE. TO THE—

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STATIONS. Time Express. Hours.

DAILY, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED. Leave Galv., G. H. & H. R. R. 2:00pm 37k

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.. .. . Arr. Palestine 11:40pm 19k

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.. .. . Texarkana 8:00am 18k

.. .. . Little Rock, St. L. & M. 3:00pm 25k

.. .. . Memphis, M. & L. E. R. R. 1:00am 25k

.. .. . Poplar Bluff, St. L. & M. 10:00pm 33k

.. .. . Cairo 3:40pm 37k

.. .. . St. Louis 6:20am 49k

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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 in the International & Great Northern R. R.

H. M. HONIE, Gen. Supt.

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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 Agt. my27-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST in the World. Gives Universal Satisfaction. Wonderful economy in its more bread to barrel flour. Everybody praises it. Whiter, Lighter, Sweeter, Richer.

Saves Milk, Eggs, &c. Sells everywhere like Hot cakes. SEWELL'S PURE CIRCULAR TO GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 176 Duane Street, NEW YORK.

27Febly

SEND YOUR ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

TO SHAW & BLAYLOCK. GALVESTON.....TEXAS

CHEAPEST JOB PRINTERS

IN THE STATE.



Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 6, '75

Twenty Years Ago. WARREN, O., June 17, 1875.

Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia: Please forward by express, C. O. D., one bottle of Dr. James' preparation of Indian Hemp (Cannabis Indica). My mother used it with success TWENTY YEARS AGO, and as she is just recovering from a long illness, and her lungs being weak, we send again after the lapse of twenty years for your CANABIS INDICA. We know from experience that it is no humbug. I know of several cases that it has cured.

Respectfully, J. C. FREER.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—A. G. Nettleton, of Cincinnati, has a word in our columns to-day to agents. He wants competent agents to canvass and sell his great, new publication, entitled, "Cleaning for the Curious;" a work that is full of interesting matter and that is bound to find its way into many libraries.

MESSRS W. L. CUSHING & MOORE have received the following letter from one of our prominent planters:

BOVINE BEND, TEXAS, Oct. 18. \* \* \* I have the Eagle Cotton Gin bought of you in active operation, and it is doing good work, giving me entire satisfaction. I have had Pratt's and Gillett's Gins, but this one does so much better I am at a loss to know the reason; as I thought all saws of the same size run at the same speed would do about the same work. With a careful feeder we have run this gin from sun up to sunset without one minute stoppage, and have never broken the roll through the entire day.

I am very truly yours, WM. GUYLOR. This certainly speaks well for the Eagle Gin, and it is endorsed by many other certificates from our largest and best planters, one of whom writes that his merchant, who had been a planter, states that he can readily distinguish the sample of cotton made by an Eagle Gin. In addition to the Eagle Gins, Messrs. Cushing & Moore carry a large and varied stock of first-class machinery, engines, mills, presses and all manner of machinery fittings, shafting, belting, brass work, habit metal, hemp packing, etc., etc., too numerous to mention. Messrs. Cushing & Moore, in order to keep this important branch of trade at home, have reduced their prices to the same figures as St. Louis or any other Northern city; and they guarantee to ship machinery to any part of the State at a rate of freight from one-fifth to one-half less than can be obtained from St. Louis. We say to our farmers: "help yourselves or I can help you." Buy your machinery in Galveston; every engine purchased there has paid a tax to Texas; those purchased in St. Louis have paid the same amount of tax, but to Missouri. The more you give to your home merchants the larger stocks will they carry, and thus will your orders be more promptly filled, and you will have an increased variety to select from at home.

Remember the contributions (?) of St. Louis to the Texas sufferers by the storm.

Beethoven. ORIGIN OF THE FARMER'S MOONLIGHT SONATA.

It is beautiful and terrible (Beethoven's music) as his own nature. It is an incantation—a poem, a spiritual philosophy. Did I ever tell you how or why he composed the Moonlight Sonata?

It happened at Boon. Of course you know that Boon was his native place. He was born in a house on the Rheingasse; but when I first knew him, he was lodging in the upper part of a little mean shop near the Romerplatz. He was wretchedly poor just then; so poor that he never went out for a walk except at night, on account of the poverty of his appearance. However, he had a piano, pens, paper, ink and a few books, and from these he contrived to extract some little happiness, despite his privations. At this time, you know, he had not the misfortune to be deaf. He could at least enjoy the harmony of his own compositions. Later in life he had not even that consolation. One winter's evening I called upon him, for I wanted him to take a walk and afterward sup with me. I found him sitting by the window in the moonlight, without fire or candle, his head buried in his hands and his whole frame shivering with cold, for it was freezing bitterly. I roused him, persuaded him to accompany me, urged him to shake off his despondency. He went, but he was very gloomy and hopeless that night, and refused to be comforted. "I hate life and the world," he said passionately; "I hate myself! No one understands or cares for me. I have genius, and am treated as an

outcast. I have heart, and none to give. I wish it were all over and forever. I wish I were lying at the bottom of the river yonder. I sometimes find it difficult to resist the temptation." And he pointed to the Rhine, looking cold and bright in the moonlight. I made no reply, for it was useless to argue with Beethoven, so I allowed him to go on in the same strain, which he did, nor paused till we were returning through the town, when he subsided into a sullen silence. I did not care to interrupt him. Passing through some dark, narrow streets within the Coblenz gate, he paused suddenly. "Hush!" he said. "What sound is that?" I listened and heard the feeble tones of what was evidently a very old piano, proceeding from some place close at hand. The performer was playing in triple time, and, despite the worthlessness of the instrument, contrived to impart to it considerable tenderness of expression. Beethoven looked at me with sparkling eyes. "It is from my symphony in F," he said eagerly. "This is the house. Hark! how well it is played!" It was a little, mean dwelling, with a light shining through the chink of the shutters. We paused outside and listened. The player went on, and the two following movements were executed with the same fidelity—the same expression. In the middle of the final there was a sudden break—a momentary silence—then the low sounds of sobbing. "I cannot play any more to-night, Frederick." "Why not, my sister?" asked her companion gently. "I scarcely know why, unless that it is so beautiful, and that it seems so utterly beyond my power to do justice to its perfection. Oh, what would I not give to go to-night to Cologne. There is a concert given at the Kauthaus, and all kinds of beautiful music to be performed. It must be so nice to go to a concert." "Ah, my sister," said the man, sighing, "none but the rich can afford such happiness. It is useless to create regrets for ourselves where there can be no remedy. We can scarcely pay our rent now, so why dare we even think of that which is unattainable?" "You are right, Frederick," was her reply; "and yet sometimes, when I am playing, I wish that, for once in my life, I might hear some really good music and fine performance. But it is of no use—of no use." There was something very touching in the tone of these words, and in the manner of their repetition. Beethoven looked at me. "Let us go in," he said, hurriedly. "Go in!" I exclaimed. "How can we go in? What can we go in for?" "I will play to her," he said, in the same excited tone. "Here is feeling, genius, understanding. I will play to her and she will appreciate it." And before I could prevent him his hand was upon the door. It was only latched, and instantly gave way; so I followed him through the dark passage to a half-opened door at the right of the entrance which he pushed open and entered. It was a bare, comfortless apartment, with a small stove at one end, and scanty furniture. A pale young man was sitting by the table making shoes, and near him, leaning sorrowfully upon an old-fashioned harpsichord, sat a young girl, with a profusion of light hair falling over her bent face. Both were cleanly but very poorly dressed, and both started and turned toward us as we entered. "Pardon me," said Beethoven, looking somewhat embarrassed. "Pardon me—but I heard music, and I was tempted to enter. I am a musician." The girl blushed and the young man was grave—somewhat annoyed. "I—I also overheard something you said, continued my friend. "You wish to hear—that is, you would like—that is, shall I play for you? There was something so odd, so whimsical, so brusque in the whole affair, and something so pleasant and eccentric in the very manner of the speaker, that the ice seemed broken in a moment, and all smiled involuntarily. "Thank you," said the young shoemaker; "but our harpsichord is wrecked and we have no music." "No music," echoed my friend. "How then does the 'fraulein'?" He paused and colored up, for the girl looked round full at him, and in the dim, melancholy gaze of those clouded eyes, he saw that she was blind. "I—I entreat your pardon," he stammered; "but I had not perceived before. Then you play from ear?" "Entirely." "And where do you hear music, since you frequent no concerts?" "I used to hear a lady practicing near us, when we lived at Bruhl, two years ago. During the summer evenings her windows were generally open, and I walked to and fro from the outside to listen to her." "And have you never heard no music?" "None—excepting street music." She seemed shy, so Beethoven said no more but seated himself quietly at the piano and began to play. He had no sooner struck the first chord than I knew what would follow—how grand he would be that night,

and I was not mistaken. Never! never during all the years I knew him, did I hear him play as he then played to that blind girl and her brother. Never heard I such fire, such passionate tenderness, such infinite gradations of melody and modulation. He was inspired; and from the instant that his fingers began to wander along the keys, the very tones of the instrument seemed to grow sweeter and more equal. Breathless and entranced, we sat listening. The brother and sister were silent with wonder and rapture. The former laid aside his work; the latter, with her head bent slightly forward, and her hand pressed slightly across her breast, crouched down near the end of the harpsichord, as if fearful lest even the beating of heart should break the flow of those magical, sweet sounds. It was as if we were all in a strange dream, and only feared to wake. Suddenly the flame of the single candle wavered, sunk, flickered and went out. Beethoven paused, and I threw open the shutters, admitting a flood of brilliant moonlight. The room was almost as light as before, and the illumination fell strongest on the piano and the player. But the chain of his ideas seemed to have been broken by the accident. His head drooped upon his breast; his hands rested upon his knees; he seemed absorbed in meditation. It was thus for some time. At length the young shoemaker rose, and, approaching him eagerly, yet reverently, "Wonderful man," he said, softly, "who and what are you?" Beethoven lifted his head and looked up at him vacantly, as if unconscious of the meaning of his words. He repeated the question. The composer smiled, as he only could smile, benevolently, indulgently, kindly. "Listen," he said, and played the opening bar of the symphony in F. A cry of delight and recognition burst from the lips of both, and exclaiming, "Then you are Beethoven!" they covered his hands with tears and kisses. He rose to go, but we held him back with entreaties. "Play to us once more—only once more." He suffered himself to be led back to the instrument. The moon shone brightly in through the curtained window, and lit up his glorious rugged head and massive figure. "I will improve a sonata to the moonlight," said he, half playfully. He looked up thoughtfully for a few moments to the sky and the stars—then his hands dropped upon the keys, and he began playing a low, sad and infinitely lovely movement, which crept gently over the instrument with a sweet and level beauty, like the calm flow of moonlight over the dark earth. This delicious opening was followed by a wild, elfin, capricious passage in time—a sort of grotesque interlude, like a dance of spirits upon the midnight sward. Then came a swift *agitato finale*—a breathless, hurrying, trembling movement, descriptive of flight and uncertainty, and vague, impulsive terror, which carried us away upon its rushing wings, and left us at the last all emotion and wonder. "Farewell to you," said Beethoven, abruptly pushing back his chair and turning toward the dog; "farewell to you." "You will come again?" they asked in one breath. He paused and looked compassionately, almost tenderly, at the face of the blind girl. "Yes, yes," said he hurriedly, "I will come again and give *fraulein* some lessons. Farewell, I will come soon again." They followed us in a silence more eloquent than words, and stood at their door till we were out of sight and hearing. "Let us make haste back," said Beethoven, urging me on at a rapid pace. "Let us make haste that I may write out that sonata while I can remember it." We did so and he sat over it till long past day-dawn. And this was the origin of that "Moonlight Sonata" with which we are all so fondly acquainted.

A TENDER HEARTED BROTHER. Two enterprising Dutchmen, doing the clothing business in Atlanta, are interviewed by a customer in search of a coat. The senior of the firm handles the new comer, and soon finds a first-class fit. In answer to the price, the response is eighteen dollars. "Well, mine friend, ze price is nothing so you likes ze coat. We let you take 'em for fifteen dollars." The customer still complains of the price, saying that fifteen dollars was too much. This is too heavy for the dealer, so, taking his customer to the extreme end of the store, and drawing him into a dark corner, he whispered in his ear: "Mine friend, I let you have zat coat for twelve dollars and a half."

"Well, sir," said the customer, "I like your coat very much, and am satisfied with the price; yet I would like to know why this mysterious performance." "Vel, mine friend, you see that little man there? He was mine brother. He got ze heart disease, and so help me gracious, if he was hear me tell you I take twelve dollar and a half for zat coat he drop dead mit his tracks."

Obituaries.

RECTOR.—Mary Jane Rector died Oct. 6, 1875; Mary Jane Bridges was born March 26, 1832, in the State Illinois; moved to Texas in 1848, and was happily converted to God and joined the church at a protracted meeting held at Seguin, by a Bro. Young (given name not remembered) in 1849. She was married to Bro. Pendleton Rector (date not remembered) with whom she lived until the date of her death, most happily. In 1855 they removed to the neighborhood of Prairie Lea, and her membership was transferred the society of that place, where it remained until she went to join the church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven. She was a faithful and consistent disciple of the Lord Jesus, loved her church, was always a friend to her preacher; was an affectionate wife, a most exemplary mother and good neighbor, and known and honored by those who knew her. Among her last distinct utterances were these words: "When shall I reach that happy shore?" May He who said: Blessed are they that mourn, comfort the bereaved husband, son and daughter, and keep them following in her footsteps until they shall meet her on that "Happy Shore."—JNO. B. DENTON.

BORING.—Died, in Longview, Texas, Sept. 27th, 1875. Q. R. Boring, in his 70th year, fifty-five of which had been consecrated by this man of God to His service, having lived a life of prayer and faith. He was born in Georgia, where he professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in his 15th year; removed to Alabama in 1833; Louisiana in 1847, and to Texas in 1867. The writer has only been acquainted with Bro. Boring a few years; but was impressed from his first acquaintance that he was a man of more than ordinary piety; a man of prayer who walked with God. The testimony of his house is that during his whole christian life he never omitted the morning and evening sacrifice, thus bequeathing to them a heritage of inestimable value more precious than gold; the savor of a godly life. It was the privilege of the writer to be present as this servant of God drew near the gates of death. The death chamber was realized to be "privileged above the common walks of men, quite on the verge of heaven. The power of song was invoked by the dying saint, that he might give expression to the rapturous joy and gratitude that enkindled his soul in the review of the past mercies of God and the prospective glory of the delectable city that was revealed more and more distinctly to his rapt vision as he entered the land of Beulah. His octogenarian friend of another communion, Bro. Levy, with whom he had taken sweet counsel in life, coming into his dying chamber at this hour of triumph, it was delightful to witness their embrace of love and mutual joy in glorious hope of the heaven of the blessed. Thank God for the death of the righteous.—H. M. BOOTH.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots. **Ac-Handle**—per doz., No. 1, \$2 50 @ 2 75; No. 2, \$1 85; No. 2 (N) \$1 65. **Bacon**—Supply in first hands ample market dull. We quote Clear sides, 15c; clear rib, 14c; shoulders 14c; breakfast bacon 17c. **Bagging**—Quiet and steady.—Domestic—heavy, @ 14 1/2 per yard; light from store, 1 1/2c; India, 1 1/2c 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. **Beeswax**—Prices are steady at 25 @ 30c for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry. **Belted Ribs**—Sold according to list, with 20 per cent. off. **Butter**—Stock heavy and demand light for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice 34 @ 36c; fair 23 @ 31c; ordinary 24 @ 26c. Western and Kansas City, choice 28 @ 31c; Medium 24 @ 26c; Ordinary 20c; Texas 15 @ 17c. **Brooms**—\$3 00 @ 4 50 per dozen. **Candles**—Quiet but steady favorite brands 10c. **Candy**—Light demand; assorted stick 15 @ 16c; fancy 20 @ 25c; rock 23 @ 25c; cream 25 @ 26c; gum-drops 30 @ 35c; maple sugar 25 @ 30c. **Coffee**—Stock in importer's hands 7,500 bags. First hand quotations are firm at Fair 20c, Good 20c, Prime 21c, Choice 22c. Dealers are selling from store about 1c advance on these figures for ordinary order lots. **Cheese Goods**—Per dozen cans: Peaches, 2 lb, \$2 50 @ 2 75; strawberries, 2 lb, \$2 50 @ 2 60; pine apples, 2 lb, \$2 40 @ 2 50; damsons \$2 25; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 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 13 @ 14c; English dairy 18 @ 20c. **Corn**—Moderate supply; prices easy at 75 @ 80c for Texas in round lots; Western \$1 10 @ 1 12c, from store, Texas 90c @ 1 00. **Coal**—Fair supply. Selling at \$4 40 in job lots. From store \$4 25 @ 4 50. Fresh from elevator \$5 00. **Crackers**—In fair demand. Soda 5c; cream and ginger 10c. **CASTINGS**—Hollow ware, etc., 6c; sad irons, 5c. **COFFEE-MILLS**—Per dozen, Parkers No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7 50, with ten per cent. discount. **CHAINS**—Trace, per pair, 6c, 10, 13 65c; 6c, 10, 2, 75c; 6c, 10, 1, 85c; 0, 12c per lb. **Drugs**—Acid Citric \$1 40; acetic 16c; tartaric 66c; oxalic 25c; sulphuric in carboys 45c; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap, 10c; alcohol \$2; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3F; 10c; ammonia spirits arum. 45c arsenic common powdered 7c. Bismuth, sub-nitrate, \$2 25. Blue Vitrol 15c. Borax refined 25c. Castile, lunar, pure \$1 15; Chloroform \$1 10. Copperas 3c. Calomel, English, \$2 75; American \$2; stock \$1 60. Gunman bark 35 @ 50c. Cream Tartar, pure, 45 @ 50c; grocery 25 @ 40c. Chloral hydrate 25 @ 28c. Morphine, sulph, \$6 25. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafoetida 34c. Gum camphor 35c. Gum opium \$10. Hops (1873) 35 @ 40c. Quinine \$2 60. **Eggs**—Steady, 22 @ 25c per doz. packed in patent boxes. **Fish**—Mackerel, barrels No. 2, \$12 50 @ 13; No. 1, \$7 50 @ 8; No. 2, \$6 50 @ 7; kits No. 1 \$1 90 @ 2 10; No. 2, \$1 40 @ 1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$2 15 @ 2 40 per keg; dried No. 1, \$3 @ 4; No. 2, \$2 60 @ 2 80 per box; codfish, quarter-boxes, \$2 @ 2 10 half-boxes \$3 50 @ 3 75; 100 lb boxes 7c per pound. **Flour**—Sales have been a trifle larger with prices steady. Stocks are ample. Treble extra \$7 00 @ 7 25; choice \$7 75 @ 8 00. **Fruit**—Dried—Raisins: layers per box

\$3 25 @ \$3 50; figs per lb 15 @ 20c; prunes, fine French, none; currants, Zante, per pound 10 @ 12c; apples, per lb, 9 @ 10c; Dates 12 @ 15c; almonds, soft 24 @ 25c; shell, 23 @ 25c; hard shell 23 @ 25c; filberts 15c; pecans none; Brazil nuts 15c. **Fruit**—Fresh—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$10 00 @ 12 00; Apples, supply fair. Western, \$5 00 @ 5 50; Northern, nominal. Oranges, Louisiana per barrel \$5 50 @ 6 50; Sicily nominal Havana none in market. **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, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2; 2d quality, 13 @ 13 1/2. **Hay**—Is in limited supply and fair, active. Western, scarce at \$31 to \$32; Northern in job lots \$25 50 @ 28 00; Texas 1 @ 1 1/2c per pound. Millet 14 @ 1 1/2c per pound. **Hides**—Moderately active and slightly firmer. We quote, dry flint, selected @ 17 1/2c. Kips and calves 1/2 off as they run, 13 @ 15c, wet, selected, selected, as they run, 7 1/2c; butcher's green, 7 1/2c; dry salted are sold as dry flint with allowance for salt; glue stock 5 @ 5 1/2c. **Hardware**—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 @ 6 1/2c; hoop, 7 @ 8 1/2c; sheet, 5 @ 5 1/2c; R. G. 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 27c; plow shafts, 6 1/2c; nail rods, 10c; axles, 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4c; horse-shoes, Burden's, \$7 25 @ 7 50; mule-shoes, \$8 00. **Leather**—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 42c per lb; do second quality 40c; do fair saddle skirting 44c; do oak harness leather 41c; do second grade do, 38c; do black bridle do, 50c; do fair bridle do, 55c. **Lard**—Market quiet and firm Tierces, 15c; kegs, 16 1/2. **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; express lumber by the cargo, \$25 @ 30; ash, \$40; shingles, \$4 @ 5 by small lots; \$3 1/2 @ 5 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 24 @ 50 per M. **Meat-Cutters**—Per dozen, Woodruff's, No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$18. **Molasses**—Supply fair; demand good, selling 50c; prime, and 55 for choice per gallon, barrels, half barrels 5c advance, 10c advance. Job lots kegs 60 @ 65c; for barrels. **Nails**—Are unchanged. Quotations are as follows: 10d to 60d, \$3 75 @ 8, \$4 00 @ 6d, \$4 25 @ 4d and 5d, \$4 75. Flooring, casing and boxing, 75c advance on above. Finishing \$1 advance. **Oils**—Lard, raw, 35; boiled, \$1 00. Lard, No. 1, \$1 00. No. 8, \$1 15. Proctor & Gamble's, \$1 12 1/2. Turpentine, 45c. Kerosine, 21 @ 27c. **Outs**—Western nominal. Texas 50 @ 60c. Per car-load, 50c. **Onions**—In fair supply; prices easier Western \$3 25 @ 3 75 per barrel. Bermuda per box nominal. **Potatoes**—Stock fair; prices firm; market quiet. Western easy, \$2 90; Northern \$3 00. Sweet potatoes \$2 00 per bushel. **Patrols**—Deer skins 25 @ 27; goat skins 20c per lb; sheep skins, full wool, 50c; half-wool 25c; shearlings 15 @ 20c; each; wolf skins 25 @ 75c, each; dressed deer skins, Indian-tanned, \$1 50 @ 1 75 per pound. **Produce**—Receipts fair and prices weak. Chickens \$3 50 @ 4 00 per dozen; Turkeys quiet; \$12 @ 14. Ducks \$3 50 @ 4 00 per dozen. Geese \$6 00. Partridges none in market. **Starch**—Dealers supply the demand at 5 1/2. **Salt**—Stock small; prices firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 40 gold; fine \$1 90, gold. **Sausages**—In full supply. Olive 7c; Ordinary orders filled at 7c. **Sieves**—Per dozen, iron, \$1 75; plated \$2 75 brass \$3 75. **Sugar**—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 9c; prime 9 1/2 @ 10c; choice 10c; coffee C 10 1/2 @ 11c; coffee B 11c @ 12c; coffee A 11 1/2 @ 12c; crushed and powdered 11 1/2 @ 12c; Demerara Choice 11 1/2 @ 12c. **Tobacco**—Supply ample and prices firm, with upward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for lbs, 75c @ \$1; 11 inch extra fine, 70 @ 75c; 11 inch, fine, 65 @ 70c; 11 inch, fine medium, 60 @ 65c; 11 inch, good medium, 57 @ 60c; 11 inch, good common, 53 @ 55c; twist, all grades, 60 @ 80c; smoking tobacco, 45 @ 55c; snuff, per dozen bottles, \$1 00 @ 1 15; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$12 @ 100; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$95 @ 2 50. **Ties**—Iron cotton baling ties 5c; per pound for Arrow and for Beard. **Tin**—In plates, per box, in gold, 1X \$14 50; 1C \$12 50; 1C, loaded, \$11 75. Pig 30c per lb. **Tallow**—Receipts light; prices steady, good to prime 6 1/2 @ 7c; for small lots large lots in shipping order 7 1/2 @ 8c; common 5 1/2 @ 6c. **Twine**—Cotton baling twine is in ample supply; selling at 17c per pound. **Tubs**—Painted, 3 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 4 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$3; 4 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 4 in \$5 50. **Vinagar**—Fair supply and steady at 25 @ 40c. 3 gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 65c. **Woodware**—PAINTED.—Two hoop, 3 @ 40c; three hoop \$2 40. **Wool**—Per dozen, L. S., \$6 00 @ 7 00; extra \$9 50 @ 11 00. **Wheat**—Nominal at \$1 46 for No. 2, and \$1 25 for No. 3, Red Winter. **WHEAT**—No. 2 Texas, nominal at \$1 32 1/2 per bushel, by the car load, buyer paying elevator charges. **Wool**—Fall clip, 18 1/2 @ 21c; for Medium Fine. **Zinc**—In gold, per pound—Pig, none in market; sheet 11c.   
A maiden's heart is like a hotel bed—you may never discover the previous occupant, but you may be sure there has been one.   
Smiles are like songs in love. They much describe; they nothing prove.   
You can't pay rents and retail politics.   
A common pity does not love express pity is love when grown into excess.   
Young men soon give and soon forget affronts; old age is slow in both.   
He deserves small trust who is not pity to himself.

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