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# Christian Advocate

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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 25, '76.  
PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]  
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 8, 1876.

The days of the Exhibition are fast drawing to a close, and the end of all things Centennial is at hand. The crowd, however, is much larger than at any previous period of Centennial life. Among the other good traits of this celebration is the art of growing old gracefully. The older the exposition becomes the smoother it works, and the more mellow its character. It is proposed to have the Exposition die in a blaze of glory: To expire amidst the coruscations of fireworks; so depart in a halo of Roman candles and rockets of many colored stars. There have already been \$20,000 expended in pyrotechnics. An additional \$10,000 is to be divided between the English and American manufacturers of these beautiful but dangerous inventions. They will make a competitive exhibition on the same night, and of course, as we say in Texas, each will do his "level best." Your correspondent anticipates that the honors will be divided, and that each will excel: John Bull in rockets and things that go up with a whizz; while Brother Johnathan will beat creation at set pictures and revolving figures.

Perhaps your correspondent can not do the citizens of Texas a better service than to describe the institutions of which they stand sadly in need. The first is a house of correction:

In one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, called Holmesburg, such an institution is located. To it all minor offenders are committed for terms varying from three months to as many years. Of course the great majority are the victims of drink and nothing else. Some are self-committed, either from a desire to reform or because of want and poverty. Others are committed by friends, who pay their board in order that they may be removed from temptation to sin. The institution contains 1,500 inmates. Every effort is made to take from the institution all the odium which attaches to a prison. The word "inmates" is used for that of "prisoners." They are given as much liberty as is compatible with their condition. Such moral influences as can be brought about them are used, and every possible effort is made to reform them. This institution has been placed under the superintendency of Hon. Samuel W. Cattell, formerly President of the Select Council. A gentleman who rose from the humblest beginnings to an enviable position by the force of innate honesty and Christian effort. Your correspondent passed last Sunday within the walls and grounds of this excellent institution. He will say nothing of its cleanliness, its comforts and its excellent discipline. All these are found in other institutions, but this has that which they have not. It has a moral, and if I were not writing of a public institution, I would say a religious atmosphere. Every appliance is brought to lift the inmate up. He is treated respectfully. He is controlled with firm gentleness. He is encouraged to undertake a new life. There is a chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Martin. Your correspondent neither knows nor cares what his denominational relations are. The chapel is a churchly auditorium, capable of seating perhaps, 1200. It is of Gothic form, with fine pulpit, over which is suspended an "anchor." The place is known as the "Anchor of Hops Chapel." A name and a symbol suggestive to the fortunate inmates, for he who has fallen into the sin of drink may well count himself fortunate in being brought among such surroundings. The service is an abbreviated and simplified arrangement of the Episcopal form. The Moody and Sankey hymns are used, five or six being sung at every service. Sunday afternoon is given up to letter-writing, paper and envelopes being supplied for that purpose. Great good has resulted from this most praiseworthy institution. Hundreds have been permanently reformed. And while it does not always cure the sin, it frequently restores the patient

to moral health and a sober life. The terrible extent of intemperance is not fully known even to the best informed of us. For many of its most revolting developments are hidden and sedulously concealed by friends of the unfortunate.

Among the inmates your correspondent recognized an accomplished physician, formerly the surgeon of a Federal regiment stationed at Galveston. This gentleman—for a gentleman he is both in culture and inclination—fell into drink because of a domestic difficulty, in which he was much less a sinner than the one sinned against. Once removed from his surroundings, he expelled all desire for drink, and now holds an official position in the institution he entered under such debased circumstances. An elegant landscape hanging on the walls was recognized by your correspondent as the pencil products of an artist he knew in another city. This gentleman, whose name would be recognized as one of the first in his art, had been an inmate and left this as a remembrance of his sojourn and of his determination to lead a new life. I know that he is keeping his resolution, for your correspondent met him at a Centennial concert—an elegant, well-dressed gentleman, alike respectable and respected by all he met. One of the female inmates was formerly the first soprano singer in one of the largest and most wealthy churches in the city. Another is the sister of a Federal official whose name stands high on the roll of honor. Such are a few of the inmates of the House of Correction, an institution most superbly managed by Mr. Cattell, and one that is effecting untold good to the community. It is impossible to conceive of a public institution more admirably adapted to the work of reclaiming drunkards. It is an honor to the city and a benefit to thousands.

Such an institution located on the Winter Place farm would confer benefits upon hundreds and make the hearts of many wives to beat a hallelujah chorus more joyful than that of Huddell. It is a singular fact that Superintendent Cattell and the gentlemen controlling the institution that I shall mention next, ignores the "disease theory of inebriety," and that in both reformation is sought by upbuilding moral character and self respect. To control an institution like the House of Correction, in the face of adverse political surroundings requires a steady nerve and an unflinching adherence to conviction of right. In both of these this superintendent appears to excel; and should Galveston utilize the Winter place, as has been proposed, its success will depend, as that of Philadelphia has, on the executive force and Christian character of its superintendent.

### THE FRANKLIN REFORMATORY HOME

is a private institution, having the same object. For a certain class of unfortunates, persons of culture and refinement, it is the reformatory institution of the land. It was established by and is presided over by an active, energetic, Christian merchant. Your correspondent was invited by a journalist who had experienced its benefits to visit the home. He found three large dwelling houses connected together. He entered the library and saw several gentlemen reading and writing; well-dressed, polite, courteous gentlemen were in the smoking rooms, the conversation rooms and the chess rooms. Never has your correspondent encountered more elegant society or more gentele surroundings. The chapel was like all other apartments, neatly carpeted and adorned with mottoes in chromo lithography, scriptural texts, and that sweetest of prayers, "God bless our home." By special invitation from the President, Samuel P. Godwin, Esq., your correspondent was present at a business meeting. There are no members admitted to the association but graduates of the Home, that is to say men who have been inmates of the house and are recognized as having been permanently reformed. Your correspondent has reported many a legislature, council and religious body in which there was not half so much intelligence, elegance of manner, and evidence of social position. No man, unless told, would have believed that these were reformed drunkards. The fact was announced

ed that a member of the association had risen before two judges, also members of the association to move the readmission to the bar of a graduate who had been for years expelled for drunkenness. There were lawyers, doctors, journalists, clerks and public officials who had been restored to their former relations, and even one clergyman restored to his church, upon the certificate of the officers of the home. As underwriters of moral character, their paper stands A1, gilt edged, in financial circles. This is the most marvelous feature of the establishment. The chief peculiarity of this home is in its theory, which is, "drunkenness is a sin to be repented of and forgiven by divine mercy." It is not regarded as a weakness, a folly, or a disease, but as a sin pure and simple. It is, of course, only possible to logically follow this theory in private institutions. In a public or municipal house, this cannot be done. While others resort to purges for the purpose of removing the temptation to drink, the Home uses prayer. Institutions so successful as these, the House of Correction and Franklin Home for inebriates, deserve the honor of every man who wishes well to the race.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

**The Glory of Uncertainty—** Looking for news in a country without a President—But with two precedents—The cases of Monroe and Taylor—Astrology redivivus—Exciting times anticipated—Preparing for the work of the season—Etc., etc.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1876.

It was no less a genius than immortal Shakespeare who first paid homage to the "uncertain glory of an April day;" but, so far, no poet has risen to do justice to the uncertain glory of the seventh of November! From day to day; nay, from hour to hour, are we, and forty million other people in the United States, left in suspense and in a state of speculation as to the real final result of the great political contest that is anything but enviable! In vain do we take up the papers; they afford but little comfort to either side, leaving us in greater perplexity than ever, and appear unable to solve the riddle! I once heard an amusing description of the way in which a woman reads a newspaper, which, just now, is singularly applicable to the sterner sex also. It is, I was told by a man "who ought to know," a remarkable fact that if an item happens to have been clipped out of a paper, the woman loses all interest in everything else that is in that paper, and concentrates her attention on the item that isn't there. She will exhaust herself in efforts to guess what could have occupied that empty space! Then she will wonder why she cut it out and why it was cut out, and in nine cases out of ten, its absence will engender some horrible suspicion that "something must be wrong somewhere," and that she must know it. Finally, she will throw down the sheet with the declaration that she can't take any interest in a newspaper when the only thing she wanted to read has been cut out!

Well, so it is with us just now! All we care about is the latest telegraphic news from the doubtful States, and when there is no news, we throw down the paper. I do not know how it may be other places; but here in Washington, where so much depends upon the result; where the very existence or livelihood of a large proportion of the inhabitants depends upon who is President, it is certain that little heed is given to anything else, and that, in the Government Departments, speculations pro and con occupy the better part of the time which ought to be devoted to the public service!

There are some other topics that enter into this discussion and are an outgrowth thereof; for instance, in the event of a dispute after all the official returns have come in, how is the question to be finally settled; and as "inauguration day," the 4th

of March, falls on the Sabbath, what will be the effect of leaving the country without a President from Sunday at twelve o'clock noon, when the term of President Grant expires, till Monday at the same hour, when the term of the new President will commence? The first of these questions, fraught, as it is, with importance to the welfare of the country, is as yet unsettled, and some of the leading legal minds of both political parties are now engaged in solving it, looking up old laws and precedents upon the subject; but the second question may now be said to have been definitely answered. The fact is that there is an actual interregnum of twenty-four hours from Sunday, March the 4th at noon, till Monday March the 5th, at noon, when we will be without a legal President and when the government will have to run itself. There is no precedent which gives to the presiding officer of the Senate the power to act as President during this interregnum and so the ship of state will be without a figurehead (or shall we say helmsman?) for that space of time; yet to suppose that any trouble will grow out of this hiatus "is putting too fine a point upon it," as Mr. Snagsby would say. The precedents for an inauguration on the fifth of March are in the case of President Monroe, who was inaugurated for his second term on Monday, March 5th, 1821, and Zachary Taylor, who was inaugurated on the same day of the week and month in 1849. The record in the case of Monroe is incomplete, but in the case of Taylor the journal of the Senate shows that on Friday, the second of March, President Polk sent a communication to the Senate, requesting that body to meet in special session on Monday, the 5th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., as there would, on that day, be matters of interest to engage its attention. The inauguration ceremonies took place on the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Taney.

With the precedents before us, the legality of which have never been questioned, there seems no room for doubt as to the propriety (in a legal and political sense) of this proceeding, which will be followed out in the present instance—but with whom? ah, there's the rub! That is the question!

As might be supposed, not a few, unwilling to wait for the slow process of counting the vote in those disputed States, have had recourse to the stars and to "mediums;" but alas! the stars refuse to give any satisfaction at all; and as for the mediums, they give too much! One of these, upon being consulted a day or two ago by a newspaper reporter, declared that Mr. Hays was certainly elected, while another equally prominent member of the sisterhood (both the mediums were ladies) said that her information from the spheres was positive that Mr. Tilden was the man!

"Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise" is a trite old saying; but we would be willing to forgo the bliss in the present instance! When I say "we," I do not, however, include the clerks in the Department, who, naturally enough, would prefer a blissful ignorance any length of time, to the certainty of disaster. Hence it is, that there is a hopeful buoyancy prevailing among them, and especially among the ladies, who naturally enough (for such is human nature) prefer to view the prospects in *couleur de rose* rather than in their sombre aspect. This is good for the milk-liners and modistes, who are receiving their orders from many who, a week ago, had made up their minds to wend their path through life, in future, in a grab of sack-cloth and ashes!

Let us hope that when I write my next letter, this question may be settled, so that we may know exactly "where we are." Be the result what it may, it will not disturb the even tenor of your correspondent, who will record the events as they take place, independent of politics and unprejudiced by party bias, and if all

signs do not fail, this will be a winter such as Washington has rarely seen; a season of surpassing interest and excitement, intellectually, politically, and socially; a time that will call for cool heads and calm judgment—and for more ink and paper than any Congressional session ever required before! However, I have already laid in my quotation!

CARR.

### PASSING EVENTS.

The Spanish Premier declares that the Government will retain Cuba at any cost.

The harbor at Cronstadt, near St. Petersburg, was frozen up last week, and navigation closed.

South Carolina securities improved in New York on the prospect of Hampton's election.

A California lady bought a set of china dinner plates at the Centennial, each plate costing \$550 in gold.

Six bears were recently killed in Tioga county, Pa., one of which weighed over 500 lbs.

Decrees were issued at Paris commuting the sentences of fifty-two communists.

In Boston, a man hung himself upon arriving at the conviction that Tilden was elected.

Four girls were arrested on the 10th inst., for setting fire to the Home for Destitute Children, at Newton, Mass.

A Milwaukee boy, being whipped on the hand with a rattan by his schoolmistress, suddenly died of heart disease.

A mother and her daughter recently married brothers in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the mother got the youngest husband.

Hon. Caleb Cushing will remain in this country until early in December, when he will return to his post at Madrid, Spain.

It is estimated that 30,600 head of beef cattle have been driven out of Montana this season.

Queen Victoria has received from the Empress of Brazil a present of a dress woven from the webs of the large South American spider.

The death is reported of the Duchess of Aosta, ex-Queen of Spain. She was the wife of Amadeus, who was so lately deposed.

A cyclone ravaged the country near Calcutta, on Tuesday, Nov. 7. One town was submerged by the waves, and five thousand persons drowned.

The last male descendant in the direct line from John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, is Col. John Winthrop, now a resident of Newport, R. I.

Governor Rount of Colorado, in his annual message, shows that the State has no debt, and that the annual production of its mines is \$8,000,000.

There is a woman in California who, as she is 140 years old, claims to be the oldest woman in the world. The claim is an unusual one for a woman to make.

The Times of India, announces that relief works have been established in the Shalapore district, where the *Pioneer*, on the 6th inst., reported that there were prospects of famine, and 45,000 of the inhabitants have been given employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

The elder son of Brigham Young, with six Mormon elders, has gone to Germany to win proselytes to their faith and practices. There are in Europe at present 10,000 Mormons, of which 6,000 are in England and the balance in Germany, Scandinavia and Switzerland.

The old-time superstition that a murderer will confess when brought to touch the dead body of his victim, was almost realized last week on Long Island, when a man was brought to the scene of his crime, and being overcome with remorse, cried out that he was guilty. He is now in jail awaiting his doom.

The news from Iceland is very deplorable. The fishing season has been quite a failure, and no fewer than 1,800 Icelanders have emigrated to Canada, where they are establishing prosperous settlements in Manitoba. The privations of the laboring people are very great.

The German Inner Mission, at its late meeting at Dantzic, declared that it was "A truly magnificent deed to close the gates of the great Exhibition in Philadelphia on Sundays."

On Nov. 6, a pier of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad bridge at Louisiana, on the Mississippi, gave way, precipitating two long spans into the river. The loss is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

What is said to be the largest box of layer figs ever brought to this country has just been received at Boston from Smyrna. It is four feet long and three wide, weighs 600 pounds and contains 11,000 figs.

There are now in England eight survivors of the battle of Trafalgar—the last of Nelson's great naval conflicts. Three of these were midshipmen then and are admirals now.

A dispatch from Calcutta in the London Times of the 13th inst., states that the loss of lives in the cyclone of Oct. 31st is estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000; a wave nine feet high swept over the large island of Dakhin.

Paris has a grave difficulty to solve: what to do with her dead? For ten years has this subject been under consideration, and Baron Haussmann complained that the dead gave him far more trouble than the living.

The residence of the Austrian Consul, in Sarajaro, the capital of Bosnia, was recently set on fire, it is said, by the Turks; the troops who were summoned to extinguish the flames plundered the house.

Duke Decazes has declared officially, before the Budget Committee, that France intends to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of complications in the East.

The improvements in Westminster Abbey are rapidly advancing toward completion. The effect of removing so much superfluous and unsightly sculpture is all that could have been anticipated, or even desired.

Arthur French, whose grandfather was aide-camp to Queen Victoria's father, whose uncle commanded the Sixth Dragoons, and whose father was an Irishman, died lately in London from exhaustion and starvation.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at nearly two million dollars, has been exported from the United States to Europe since January last, and our dairy valuation for one year is between five and six millions of dollars.

The imitative Chinaman of Shanghai has tried his dexterous hand on a counterfeit \$25 note of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, and has produced an article that the most expert teller could not tell from the genuine, but from the fact that the date is "December 35, 1871."

M. Marchal, a French naval officer, estimates the relative strength of the war navies of the European powers as follows: If England be represented by 1,000, France will be represented by 767, Germany by 334, and Italy by 255. The Turkish fleet comes next, and then the Russian, which stands at 138.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is \$75,967,027 92; currency balance, \$12,901,326 10; special deposit of legal tenders held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$40,070,000; coin certificates, \$33,283,100; outstanding legal tenders, \$367,535,716.

There is a Y. M. C. A. in Bombay, India, which has grown from a membership of seventy when it was started last year to over a hundred and eighty. It works largely among the crews of vessels in the harbor, and is accomplishing much good.

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3mos.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 25, 1876

Family Circle.

The Philosophy of Labor.

[From Mark Twain's coming book.] Tom Sawyer having offended his sole guardian, Aunt Polly, is by that sternly affectionate dame set to work at whitewashing the fence in front of the garden. The world seemed a hollow mockery to Tom, who had planned all for that day, and who knew that he would be the laughing-stock of all the boys as they came past and saw him set to work like a "nigger." But a great inspiration burst upon him, and he went tranquilly to work. What that inspiration was will appear from what follows. One of the boys, Ben Rogers, comes by and pauses, eating a particularly fine apple. Tom does not see him. Ben stared a moment and then said: "Hi-vi! You're up a stump, ain't you?" No answer. Tom surveyed his last touch with the eye of an artist, and then he gave another gentle sweep, and surveyed the result as before. Ben ranged up along side of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple, but he stuck to his work. Ben said: "Hello, old chap, you have got to work, hey?" "Why it's you, Ben, I wasn't noticing."

on it. If he hadn't run out of white-wash he would have bankrupted every boy in the village. Tom said to himself that it was not such a hollow world after all. He had discovered a great law of human action without knowing it, namely, that in order to make a man or boy covet a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to attain. If he had been a great and wise philosopher, like the writer of this book, he would now comprehend that work consists of whatever a body is obliged to do. And this would help him to understand why constructing artificial flowers, or performing on a treadmill, is work, while rolling nine pins or climbing Mount Blanc is only amusement. There are wealthy gentlemen in England who drive four-horse passenger coaches on a daily line in the summer because the privilege costs them considerable money, but if they were offered wages for the service, that would turn into work, and then they would resign.

Tom's Victory. "I hate Ned Lane," said Tom Bixby, doubling up his fists, and stamping his feet; "He's a mean spiteful, wicked boy. I wish he was dead. I do!" Then Tom broke down and fairly burst into tears. His mother, who had heard his angry words, came out to the garden to see what had caused them. She, too, was indignant at what she saw. There was Tom's pet doggie, Fawn, stretched out stiff and cold on the grass. Around his neck a string was tied, from which dangled a card. On it these words were written in a scraggly, blotted hand: "He'll never chase my chickens no more—Ned Lane." "O, mother!" cried Tom, "look at poor, poor Fawn; see what cruel Ned has done O, how I hate him. I'll be revenged."

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The number of fatal accidents on English railways has been rapidly increasing within a few years. Once they were very rare, but railway officials seem to have lost their watchfulness. Many of the most disastrous accidents have been the result of sheer recklessness or inattention. The official report for the last year shows that 1,290 were killed and 5,750 injured. The number of persons injured in 1872 was 4,183; in 1873 it was 4,482; in 1874 it rose to 6,465; and last year it reached 7,045. It is sad to say that human life is becoming cheaper from year to year in almost every country.

THE WIT OF A DOG.—Winks, for his part, after an hour or two of it, got bored with the levity of the conversation, and rustled about so that he was put out of the carriage, to run for the benefit of his health. He went along for a mile pleased enough, gathering dust in clouds about him. But when he intimated a desire to be taken in, the boys—hard-hearted beings!—laughed in the face of Winks. "A run will do you good, old fellow," said Dick, with cruel satisfaction. A short time afterward, I am sorry to say, a dreadful accident, nature unknown, happened to Winks. He uttered a heart-rending shriek, and appeared immediately after, making his way to the carriage, holding up one feathery paw in demonstrative suffering. The anxious party stopped immediately, and Winks made his way towards them, laboriously limping and uttering painful cries. But when, all a-dust as he was, this hypocrite was lifted into the carriage, holding up his injured member, and was laid upon the softest cushion to have it examined, words fail to express the sardonic grin with which he showed his milk-white teeth. There was no more the matter with the little villain's paw than with yours or mine.—Our Dumb Animals.

THE SCHOOL LAW—50 cents. Address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Strand, Galveston.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 25, '76. Selections.

Trades Unions

A journal of this city said lately: "All who have given thought to the subject are aware of the extent to which all trades and occupations are drifting into the control of large concerns, and how entirely the system of apprentices has died out. We know how difficult it has come to be for a boy to acquire thorough training in any of the recognized mechanical occupations."

This is undoubtedly the truth, but not the whole truth, nor perhaps the worst part. Trades Unions are to-day blocking the wheels of skilled labor in this country, and producing that crushing competition of skilled labor which constitutes the chief source of poverty, ignorance and demoralization among us. Dr. Buchanan, editor of the Co-operative Journal of Progress, printed at Louisville, Ky., a careful and cautious statistician, says: "In Pennsylvania, at present, which is probably no worse than other states, the number of apprentices is less than one-fourth the number required to keep even the present inadequate supply of skilled labor, and unless this adult monopoly can be broken up there is little hope of our country's future except in industrial day schools, in which all the industrial arts can be more thoroughly taught than they are in the usual demoralizing and unscientific training of apprenticeship."

SLEEP THE BEST STIMULANT.—The best thing possible for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry it through is to go to bed and sleep a week if he can. This is the only true recuperation of power, the only actual recuperation of brain force. Because during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood which take the place of those which have been consumed in previous labor, since the very act of thinking consumes, burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the splendid steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutritive particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those particles during a state of rest, of quiet and stillness in sleep. Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves; they only goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until that substance has been so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply, just as men are so near death by thirst and starvation that there is not power enough left to swallow anything, and all is over.

RESPECT FOR THE BODY ECCLESIASTICAL does not prevent the traveling of this story through the English papers. The Bishop of Lichfield hath a taste for walking, and on one occasion, some time ago, he walked from a church in the back country to the railway-station, where he was to take the train for home. On the way, he happened to observe a group of men sitting together on the ground, and immediately resolved to "say a word in season" to them, after the fashion of the Caliph Haroun or the average district tract distributor. "Well, my good men," said his lordship, *incognito*, "what are you doing?" The response of one of the men was not calculated to please and encourage the amiable prelate. "We bin a loyin'," he said. "Lying!" said the horrified bishop "What do you mean?" "Why, yer see," was the explanation, "one of us fun a kettle, and we bin a-tryin' who can tell the biggest lie to have it."

"Shocking!" said the Bishop, and straightway improving the occasion, he proceeded to impress upon the sinners the enormity of lying. He informed them that he had been taught that one of the greatest sins was to tell a lie, and, in fact, so strongly had this been urged upon him that never in the whole course of his life had he told a lie. Would that we might relate how those wicked men were moved and charmed by the recital of such saintliness! Alas! no sooner had the excellent bishop made this announcement than there was a gleeful shout: "Gie th' governor th' kettle! Gie th' governor th' kettle!"

Any one may have successful business in the full flush of prosperous times, but it requires a genius to turn a dull season to the best account, for the duller the times the more some people advertise, and thus do well the whole year round.

ANECDOTE OF KNOX.—When the historian Froide was elected rector of the University of St. Andrew's, he delivered an inaugural address, as is customary on such occasions. That address contains the following interesting passage concerning John Knox: "Many years ago, when I first studied the history of the Reformation in Scotland, I read a story of a slave in a French galley, who was one morning bending wearily over his oar. The day was breaking, and rising out of the gray waters a line of cliffs was visible, and the white houses of a town, and a church tower. The rower was a man unused to such service, worn with toil and watching, and likely, it was thought, to die. A companion touched him, pointed to the shore and asked him if he knew it. 'Yes,' he answered, 'I know it well. I see the steeple of that place where God first opened my mouth in public to his glory; and I know that how weak soever I now appear, I shall not depart out of this life till my tongue glorify his name in the same place.' Gentlemen, that town was St. Andrew's; that galley-slave was John Knox; and we know that he did come back, and did glorify God in this place, and in others, to some purpose."

THE BIG CABBAGE.—Two men, Joseph and Andrew, stood leaning over a garded gate near a village. "Look at those heads of cabbage," said Joseph. "Their size is something quite beyond common. I don't know that I have ever seen any so large." "Oh," replied Andrew, who was a boaster, "they are not worth talking about! In the course of my travels, I once saw a cabbage as big as the parson's house yonder." Joseph, who was a smith by trade, replied: "That is saying a great deal; but I once worked at a big pot which was at least as large as the church."

THE BRANCH AND THE STREAM.—A branch, broken from the tree by the tempest, rode on the rapid current of the swollen stream. "See how I lead the waters," he cried to the banks. "See how I command and carry the stream with me!" he cried again. A jutting, rocky ridge, over which the torrent dashed, caught the branch and kept it, shattered and imprisoned, while the waters flowed on and on. "Alas," cried the branch, "how can you hold me thusly? Who will govern the stream? How will it prosper without my guidance?" "Ask the banks," said the rocky ledge. "And the banks answered: 'Many like you have been carried by the stream, fancying that they carried it. And as to the loss you will be to the waters, don't be uneasy. You are already forgotten as those are who came before you, and those will soon be who may follow.'"—Selected.

LEARNING TO BE PATIENT.—"Mother," said Mary, "I can't make Henry put his figures as I tell him." "Be patient, my dear, and do not speak so sharply." "But he won't let me tell him how to put the figures; and he does not know how to do it himself," said Mary, pettishly. "Well, my dear, if Henry won't learn a lesson in figures, suppose you try to teach him a lesson in patience. This is harder to teach and harder to learn than any lesson in figures; and, perhaps, when you have learned this, the other will be easier to both of you." Mary hung her head, for she felt it was a shame to any little girl to be fretted by such a little thing; or, indeed, by anything, and she began to think that perhaps she deserved to be blamed as well as Henry. A fretful, impatient child makes himself and all about him very unhappy. Will you try to learn a lesson of patience?—Selected.

Wheat. The receipts of wheat at this point thus far, have been about 400,000 bushels. Half of this has been handled by the elevator. One-tenth has been shipped north, and one-third has been consumed here by the mills which use about 3,500 bushels a day. The rest went south. About one-third of the present wheat crop has been marketed; the estimated receipts for the season are 1,500,000 bushels. Yesterday the stock was small and the market brisk; prices varying from ninety cents to one dollar and ten cents per bushel.—Dallas Herald.

FORGIVE.—The superintendent of a Sunday-school was standing at his window one day. He saw two of the girls belonging to his school going by. They had evidently had a quarrel with some acquaintances. One of them was saying to the other in a very angry voice: "Sallie, I tell you what, if I were in your place, I'd never speak to her again; I'd be mad with her as long as I lived."

The superintendent listened very anxiously to hear what Sallie would say to this. He felt greatly relieved when she said: "No, Lou, I wouldn't do so for all the world. You know we must try and be like Jesus; I am going to forget and forgive as soon as I can, and try to make her love me. This is what Jesus would have done." That dear girl was a good soldier of Jesus Christ. She had a forgiving spirit.

GOD NEVER FORGETS.—A dear little boy was very sick. His father and mother had prayed many times that he might get well again. One night, when very ill, he asked: "Isn't God so busy sometimes, helping everybody, that he forgets such little boys as I?" "No, my darling," said his mother; "God never forgets. He cares every moment for His own dear children who are to live with Him always in heaven. Even if He should take you from us, it would not be because He forgets you; but because He is thinking of you, and doing what will be the best thing for you and us."

"O, mamma, I'm so glad God never forgets me!" said the sick child. "I won't forget Him, if I can help it, ever." After a few days the little boy began to get well, and he said: "God didn't forget me, did he, mamma?"—Watchman.

ANTS IN HARVARD LIBRARY.—The library of Harvard College has been discovered to be exposed to a new and alarming danger, in the form of the white ant, an insect whose ravages have often been serious in Europe, and by which in one of our western States a fine library has been totally destroyed, and another collection in the South badly damaged. Their liking is chiefly for books, but they riddle wooden buildings easily, until the structure finally falls. Professor Hagen thinks that the recent fall of a bridge over the Fitchburg (Mass.) railroad was owing to the boring of these insects, and considers the North avenue bridge peculiarly exposed to their attacks. They have appeared about the library, and serious results are feared. The turf about the building has been taken up and replaced by gravel by way of protection.

A GEM OF ART.—A little to the north of the ruins of the obelisk of Luxor and the Temple of Karnac, on the Nile, a gem of art has been discovered—a cylindrical chest of sandstone, containing a splendid figure of a female hippopotamus, carved in green basalt, polished, and in a perfect state of preservation. This monument, with the pedestal, is about three feet in height, and has hieroglyphic writing on the base relating to Psammetic I, his wife and daughter. At the Boulac Museum, in Cairo, there is a piece of the same period—a heifer in green basalt—hitherto considered the finest carving extant; but the hippopotamus now brought to light is a more delicate and perfect specimen.

A rather novel way of opening court occurred not long since in one of the Louisiana parishes. It seems that there is a regulation that requires the national flag to be displayed whenever the court is in session; and on this occasion the sheriff had loaned the "flag" to a "colored club," and it was not returned in season to be hoisted at the opening of the court. The Judge got excited and was about to proclaim that no business could be done that day, when a happy thought struck one of the "old members of the bar," who suggested that if the Court should sing the "star spangled banner" and the bar should join in the chorus, sufficient proof of the loyalty of the court and bar would be in evidence to warrant proceeding with the business of the court, which was accordingly done, and the occurrence duly entered on the minutes.—St. Louis Times

A Christian mother was once showing her little girl, about five years old, a picture representing Jesus holding an infant in his arms, while the mothers were pushing their children toward him. "There, Carrie," said her mother, "that's what I would have done with you if I had been there." "I wouldn't be pushed to Jesus," said little Carrie with beautiful and touching earnestness, "I'd go to him without pushing."

Satan knows that if thou playest the truant to day thou wilt wilt the more loth to school to-morrow.

Blunders of Painters

Tintoretto, an Italian painter, in a picture of the Children of Israel gathering manna, has taken the precaution to arm them with the modern invention of guns. Cigoli painted the aged Simon at the circumcision of the infant Saviour, and, as aged men in these days wear spectacles, the artist has shown his sagacity by placing them on Simon's nose. In a picture by Nerrio of Christ healing the sick, the lookers-on are represented as standing with periwigs on their heads. To match, or rather to exceed this ludicrous representation, Durér has painted the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden by an angel in a dress fashionably trimmed with flourishes. The same painter, in his scene of Peter denying Christ, represents a Roman soldier very comfortably smoking a pipe of tobacco. A Dutch painter, in a picture of the wise men worshipping the Holy Child, has drawn one of them in a large white surplice and in boots and spurs, and he is in the act of presenting to the child a model of a dutch man-of-war. In a dutch picture of Abraham offering up his son, instead of the patriarch's "stretching forth his hand and taking the knife," as the scripture informs us, he is represented as using a more effectual instrument, he is holding to Isaac's head a *blauderbuss*. Berlin represents in a picture the Virgin and child listening to a violin; and in another picture he has drawn King David playing the harp at the marriage of Christ with St. Catharine. A French artist has drawn, with true French taste, the Lord's Supper, with the table ornamented with tumblers filled with cigar-lighters; and, as if to crown the list of these absurd and ludicrous anachronisms, the Garden of Eden has been drawn with Adam and Eve in all their primal simplicity and virtue; while near them, in full costume, is seen a hunter with a gun shooting ducks.

Lead poisoning, according to M. Melsen, a small dose of iodide of potassium taken daily acts as a preventive to the effects of lead and mercurial poisoning often witnessed in those useful but dangerous metals.

STAINS IN MATTING.—To remove iron stains from straw matting, make a mixture of oxalic acid, two drachms, alum, two drachms; iodine of iron, one drachm; water, four ounces. Dissolve. Dampen a piece of cotton flannel, and apply to the part you wish to cleanse, and afterwards wash well with water.

HODGD-PODGE.—The following is an excellent way of warming cold mutton: Mince your mutton—it is better rather under-done—and cut up one or two lettuces and two or three onions into slices. Put these into a stew-pan, with about two ounces of butter, pepper and salt to taste and half a cup of water; simmer for three-quarters of an hour keeping it well stirred; boil some peas separately, mix them with the mutton, and serve very hot.

BAD BREATH.—For bad breath here is a good remedy: Three hours before you eat your breakfast, take a spoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potassa, two drachms, sweetened water four ounces. Wash the mouth occasionally with the same mixture, and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's in about two months.

Scaley leg is caused by a parasitic insect, which may be seen by the aid of a microscope, in a little furrow under the scales. It is contagious. To cure it, clean up the legs of the fowls by washing with carbolic soap. An ointment made of coal tar and lard, sulphur and lard, or the various preparations of carbolic acid, applied two or three times, will usually effect a cure. Give the fowls sulphur once a week mixed with their food, and do not neglect to thoroughly clean the whole hennery, by washing with lime water or some disinfectant. The disease is not hereditary, but scaly legged fowls should not be used for setting.

A LARGE FARM.—The Dalmypole farm at Casselton, Dakota Territory, numbers thirty thousand acres, thirteen hundred of which were sown in wheat the past season. Harvesting was done in a week, with the aid of nine self binders, twelve men following each machine, and shocking the wheat as fast as it was cut. The entire cost of breaking, sowing, reaping, threshing, and marketing, is estimated at \$9 per acre, and as the yield averages seventeen bushels per acre, the profit will reach \$7,000. Next year 9,000 acres will be sown in wheat. One hundred teams are employed during the "breaking season" the furrows turned being six miles long.

Patience and cheerfulness adorn the ruins of fortune, as ivy does those of castles and temples.

Omnibus

Dissipation is never worth what it costs. Is the sick man the doctor that he choose the remedy? The man who is disgusted with all the world, is seldom satisfied with himself.

None are so tiresome as those who allow agree with us; we might as well talk with echoes.

God gives us gifts, graces, and natural talents, not for our own use, but that we may render them to him.

We must encourage our confidence in God with this, that He made heaven and earth, and he that did that can do anything.

God breaks the cistern to bring us to the fountain. He withers our grounds, that he himself may be our shade.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

The world proposes rest by the removal of a burden. The redeemer gives rest by giving us the spirit and power to bear the burden.

Believers should ever feel gratitude for the past, and confidence for the future: Paul thanked God and took courage. (Acts 28: 15.)

When one asked a learned physician how early the education of a child should begin, he replied: "Twenty years before he is born." Good mothers make good children.

We cannot live on probabilities. The faith in which we can live bravely and die in peace must be a certainty, so far as it professes to be a faith at all, or it is nothing.

If two angels were sent from heaven to execute a divine command, one to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to change employment.

Christ is all that you need. He has all that you want. Live upon him; walk with him; work for him; aim in everything to glorify him, and he will be all in all to you.

As we are nearing the grave it should be with accumulated sweetness and dignity, and generous allowance for the foibles of youth, the failures of the unfortunate, and the feelings of the tempted.

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

Believe in traveling step by step. Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy. Perseverance by its daily gain enriches a man more than fits and starts of fortune and speculation.

We never knew scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How can they govern others? Those who govern well, are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 25, 1876

### A SUGGESTIVE REMARK.

"The preachers ought to be at work in the corn-field." This remark was made recently by one of our most wealthy citizens in response to an appeal to aid in supporting the Gospel in our midst. This declaration, so frankly made, no doubt represents the feelings of many thoughtless men who, while they share the benefits of Christian civilization, never pause to reflect on the obligations to the agencies which secure protection to life and property, and which have surrounded them with the social and political enjoyments they possess. The man who made the remark has been a sordid money-maker all his life. No man in the community has attended more strictly to his own business. He has let other people's affairs alone, only when he came in contact with them in his line of business. He has neither hindered nor helped them. He has not gone out of the way to interrupt his prosperous neighbor in the transaction of his business, not to help the poor man, struggling through poverty, sickness or misfortune. His horizon has been limited within the boundaries of his own personal business operations. He has been conscious of no higher purpose than making money. His life in that direction has been a success. He is rich. He owns houses and lots, stocks and bonds. He has a large bank account, and is able to buy whatever his heart may desire. He is active in movements which will promote the material prosperity of his city; for these things will enhance the value of his property and swell his annual income. He has a poor opinion of interests which have no market value. No man is more thoroughly wide-awake on questions which may be estimated in dollars and cents. Issues of merely moral import weigh but lightly on his mind. Drinking whisky is a bad habit in his estimation, for it unfits a man for business; gambling is unpardonable on the part of an employe, for men in this line are not those to whom he is willing to confide his cash account; but selling whisky is a fair business transaction, if there is money in it; and a gambler who will pay his rent promptly is a first-class tenant, and he does not hesitate to allow his houses to be used in this questionable pursuit. The man is consistent. He is unable to comprehend motives which have never moved his own heart. He has lived only for the things of this world, and can not appreciate the life of another who earnestly takes eternity into the account. He has no thought of God in his heart, for self has left no room for any other object of devotion; hence, he has no faith in those who claim that God and His will are the governing principles of their lives. It is not strange that such a man who is never lifted in all his plans and purposes above earthly and material considerations, is prompt to attribute to the preacher the same motives that have ruled so absolutely in his own life. "They preach for money," he says, when he learns they are paid; "They are too lazy to work," when he learns they cling to their vocation in the face of poverty. He can comprehend the claim of the lawyer who does brain work, for that man is watching over or promoting the material interests of the case he has in court; but the brain-work of the preacher, even when more exacting than that of lawyers, he does not esteem work at all, for it yields no money. He believes in laws, and judges, and sheriffs, and constables, and jails, and gibbets; for thieves may steal his money, or burglars cut his throat. The moral and humanizing influences which give to laws

their force, which are more potent than all the machinery of legislation, and more effectual in guarding life and property than the most alert detective force, are facts beyond his comprehension. He prefers this land to Mexico, for he realizes his property is safer here; but has never stopped to inquire what influence evangelical christianity has wrought in effecting the difference in the social and political status of these two nations. He finds property more secure in christian than in pagan lands, but has never examined the cause of this remarkable distinction. He would rather dwell among christians than Turks, for he would be unwilling to see his daughters grow up to the life of the inmates of a harem, and the exactions despotic government makes on business men are not at all to his liking; but he has never taken time to consider the influence the religion of the crescent and of the cross have been exerting over the people who own their respective sway. He wants to live in a land of railroads and telegraphs, and while he sneers at the preachers and the gospel, he has never attempted to explain the remarkable fact that it is christian lands which produce these great inventions, and move in every department of science and learning in the front rank of civilization. He appreciates the authority of human laws, and the wholesome influence of their penal sanctions; but the fear of God, the hope of heaven, the dread of coming judgment, which are mightier than all other influences in restraining crime, he affects to despise, for he has not ascended to that moral plane which brings him under their dominion.

Society is full of such men. They share the benefit of the Christianity they despise. The civilization they enjoy, the protection their lives and property and homes secure are vastly indebted to the labors of those men they hold in contempt, and yet by no act do they recognize their obligations. After all, are they not the greatest losers? They take into their lives only the lowest benefits of religion and rob themselves of the highest. God gives them their reward. They desire nothing but the things of this life, and this is all they share. In their estimation, the preachers are objects of pity or contempt. We met the other day over one hundred of these men whose aggregate salaries would be but little more than the income of the rich man who wanted to send them to the corn-field and rob the poor they serve of their ministrations. In their poverty these men enjoy more, even in this life, than the wealthiest worldling in the land. They are rich in faith and in good works, and in their peace with God; in their joy over the work of saving souls and in their hopes of immortality. They are richer in substantial happiness than the richest man who rejects their teachings. One day when the gold of earth will appear like dross when compared with that which paves the streets of the New Jerusalem, and when the quality of men's lives and not their tax lists will be the estimate by which their worth will be determined, then these humble men will take their place among the *dile* of heaven, and those whose affections sought only sensual or material good will realize the poverty of soul of those who inherit no eternal riches.

The rich man, however, is not the only one who thinks the "preacher had better be hoeing corn;" very often the preacher finds his own thoughts running in that direction, and possibly his wife shares deeply in that feeling. The pinch of poverty is hard to bear, but still harder is the thought, "the people we have served fail to support us in this work." The year has ended and the meagre salary is yet unpaid; clothes for the wife and for the children must be supplied, but where is the

money that will pay for them. No wonder the heart of the preacher is sore. "My family are often on the shortest allowance, and my children have not been to Sunday-school since the middle of the summer for want of decent clothes," were words we heard not a long time since from a minister who has returned thousands of members into the Methodist Church. His head is growing white and his hands, those faithful "keepers of the house," tremble under the pressure of many years of toil. Yet he goes up to Conference to complete the work of his life. "None of these things move him" from the grand purpose of his life; he intends to "finish his course with joy." God bless such men. They link the present generation with the heroic days when the great apostle told of a race of men who counted not their lives dear unto themselves so long as they were permitted to "testify the gospel of the grace of God." One of these days God will make up his jewels.

### CHURCH AND STATE.

One of the Roman moralists, Seneca we believe, somewhere says that "a man ought to be religious but not superstitious;" in other words, that he should entertain a devout reverence for the gods, rather than a scrupulous regard for idle ceremonies. It is difficult, however, to conceive of the average Roman citizen at any time, from the days of Numa Pompilius down to those of *Pontifex Maximus*, Pio Nono, wholly exempt from superstition. Cradled in ignorance, nurtured by superstition, and fostered by crime, the Imperial city became the centre of idolatrous belief and mistress of the Pagan world.

When that vast empire crumbled beneath her feet, and all seemed lost, Rome found in the superstition of her barbaric conquerors, a means to clutch augmented power, and claim supremacy in Heaven as well as on earth—at once the source of temporal authority and eternal truth.

The alliance of ecclesiastical bigotry with civil despotism known as the union of Church and State—an alliance which presupposes that which it is intended to perpetuate: gross superstition in the Church and dense ignorance in the State—is one of the crude ideas originating in the infancy of our race, and not a deduction of its maturer reason. The traditions, as well as the history of mankind, evidence that both a religious belief and a form of government are concomitants of human society in every stage of its development. At first the civil and religious authority vest in the same person; but, gradually the two functions become differentiated, until religion forbids what enlightened reason condemns: admonishing mankind that the kingdom of God, of which the whole body of Christ's followers are the visible representation, is not of this world.

Natural phenomena, in the beginning revered as direct manifestations of supreme power, and in the poetic form common to primitive languages, figuratively described, became in the lapse of time understood as representing real personages. Hence, mythology with its attendant train of oracles, priests, priestesses, augurs, soothsayers, etc. The ancients, who early learned the value of religious sanctions to enable the ruling classes "to govern men and guide the State," honored their greater deities by the erection of magnificent temples sacred to their worship, or costly statues to commemorate their fame. The ruins of many of these sacred monuments still remain to perpetuate the matchless triumphs in science and in art of powerful nations whose creeds have long ago perished with the fabulous deities they worshipped. Before the advent of Christianity everywhere, either in rudimentary or completed form, the State existed with a government more or less theo-

cratic; everywhere there was a religion—a *cultus*; but nowhere anything corresponding to the idea embodied in the primitive meaning of the word *church*. So, when, after centuries of persecution, Christianity became a popular belief, barbarian hordes, unable to comprehend its true character, embraced it as a State religion, adopting it in the place of that which they had abandoned, and transferred their superstitious reverence from pagan deities to Christian saints. Admitting all that Guizot in his History of Civilization in Europe, claims for the churches in the reconstruction of civil institutions upon the ruins of the Roman empire and the preservation of letters, art and science, still the fact remains to be deplored that Christianity, in order to convert paganism, permitted paganism to capture the church, and that the marks of her servitude remain to this day. The chief and most mischievous effects of that captivity was the substitution of ecclesiasticism for religion in the church; and the entire absorption of the natural rights of men by the divine rights of kings, in the State. For a thousand years that captivity was complete, until a German monk, building far more wisely than he knew, in behalf of God and humanity threw down his gage of battle at Wittenberg against the unholy alliance of church and State, and inaugurated the Reformation, that memorable epoch in the religious and civil history of Christendom. The United States may be regarded as the maturest fruit of that mighty movement, and to it the friends of liberty and progress throughout the world look for example and encouragement. So long as they can confidently point to this republic as a sure refuge from political despotism and ecclesiastical intolerance—a land in which, while the church is perfectly free, the State is supreme—they will thank God and take courage to struggle for equal freedom everywhere.

The United States branch of the Evangelical Alliance has placed in the hands of Hon. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to that kingdom, a declaration in respect to the restraint placed on Protestant worship in Spain by the Government of that country. It sets forth that in "Protestant countries, like Great Britain and Germany, where the Protestant religion is established by law, and in the United States, where the population is Protestant by a vast majority, those who adhere to the Roman Catholic Church are protected equally with all others, in perfect freedom of worship; and it is an obvious principle that the same right should be conceded to Protestants in Roman Catholic countries."

This is a plain statement of the case. Were the slightest restrictions placed on Catholic worship either in Germany or Great Britain, what lamentable complaints would be made respecting the intolerance of Protestantism! Yet in Spain the spirit of the dark ages prevails, and American Catholics, who vaunt their republican spirit, are in full sympathy with the oppressive policy. We would be glad to hear the Texas *Catholic* give its views on the policy of its Church in Spain.

In a few weeks Russia could place in the field 2,000,000 of well armed men. Turkey could not raise so large an army, but then England will stand at her back, for the movements of Russia threaten England's Eastern possessions. Both together, England and Turkey, could place a great many soldiers in the field. Now, it being well known that these men will have guns and swords and cannon with which to hurt one another as much as possible, our advice, if they would take it, would be to settle peaceably and go home. Men with guns and swords can do each other a vast amount of harm and spend a vast deal of money while engaged in such ugly business.

A TEXAS exchange furnishes the following extract from the laws of Texas:

"If any person shall, whether before or after the happening of any public election held in this State, wager or bet in any manner whatever upon the result of any such election, he shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one thousand dollars."

As our prosecuting attorneys are in a lamentable state of ignorance respecting the laws concerning gambling, we suggest some one will compare the above extract with the statute and, if correct, tell the prosecuting attorney about it. If any of them have won any money on the State election they ought, in all fairness, to honor the law by pleading guilty and paying their fine. The papers on the eve of election published how the pools stood in every leading country town and city in our State. If the officers are half as sharp as those newspaper men, they will find out something about it. If not, we propose the newspaper men be put in the offices. If they are as active as in hunting up the news, there will be some true-bills found. Or, if some of the newspaper men were called before the grand jury, they might make some interesting disclosures. Just at this time, our laws respecting betting on elections are humbugs, or our officers are frauds. Will some one work out this conundrum?

REPRESENTATIVES from different parts of Europe attended the recent International Sabbath Congress, at Geneva, Switzerland. Among them were delegates sent by the Emperor of Germany and the King of Wurtemberg. The Congress recommended the formation of an International Confederation for the better observance of the Sabbath in Europe. This movement in those lands where the sanctity of the Sabbath has been forgotten is significant. The loss of the Sabbath has been the consequence of a decline in piety, and with its decline there has been a startling depreciation of moral sentiment. The nations are waking up to a consciousness of their loss. They need the Gospel with its worship and its other agencies to restrain men's passions and to enforce authoritatively the principles of right and purity. To secure these ends they must restore the Sabbath. It would be well for those who pronounce respect for the Sabbath in this land an antiquated puritanism to note this movement in Europe.

MANY of the finest churches in the city of New York are struggling under the pressure of heavy debts. The highest figure is the debt of the Holy Trinity (Episcopal), which is said to be \$200,000. The aggregate amounts to \$1,500,000. This is one of the drawbacks to the work in city churches. There is first an ambition for a fine church. It is built on credit, and possibly will be sold for debt. If the catastrophe is evaded it will be at the cost of withholding from all the great movements which look to the conversion of the world, that help each church should render. A church debt is a convenient plea for withholding all aid to the work of missions. We have more respect for a street preacher who proclaims the Gospel from a store box than for those establishments which parade their splendor at the cost of all the great aggressive movements of the Church.

The papers say that while the Sheriff of Milam county was in a bar-room, drinking, Mr. Tarver threatened to strike him with a decanter, when Blake shot him twice and killed him. That decanter, in the hands of Mr. Tarver, would not have hurt the Sheriff as much as the contents of it poured down his throat. We recommend local option to Milam county. When Sheriffs drink in an open bar-room, and shoot men in whisky brawls, it is time prohibition end the business in that locality.

WHEN Peter came into the house where Dorcas was waiting in her burial vestments, to be borne to her tomb, he found the widows whom she had assisted in life, standing in the upper chamber weeping and "showing the coats and garments" she had made while she was with them. They had lost a friend and her absence would be felt, not only by the circle of her household, but by hearts which had felt their burden in life lightened through her kindness. Were you or I to die, would tears of sorrow fall from the eyes of those whom we have helped in life? It had been her aim to make hearts around her happy. Are our lives of the same mould?

We look at the conduct of great men for the model of our lives; suppose we take this humble christian woman for our example and try each day to make some human being happy. What blessings our efforts would spread over hearts and homes which now are chilled and dreary. When we die, their tears will be a nobler monument than that the sons of Astor are placing in the marble they are piling over their father's grave.

THE position of the Central New York Conference, claiming that the Northern Commissioners transcended their powers in the terms on which fraternity was adjusted, finds a very cordial supporter in the *New York Independent*. Of course this sheet, which, professedly christian, is one of the most intensely partisan sheets in the nation, will seize eagerly any pretext to foster bitterness between the sections. The fact that the Southern Methodist Church has been acknowledged by its sister Church of the North as "an Evangelical Church, reared on scriptural foundation," it thinks is treason to the "anti-slavery" record of past years, in the religion of the North. The fact that the South is satisfied with the terms of agreement, and accepts them in good faith, is the cause of much chagrin to these troublers in Israel. They evidently wish the South to feel itself humiliated, to confess itself on the stool of repentance. Southern Methodism has no blush for its past record, and as the Church grows wiser and better, its scriptural position will be more clearly manifest.

THE *Chicago Journal*, speaking of the Moody and Sankey meeting in that city, says:

"The street cars announce the Moody and Sankey meetings by cloth notices tacked to their roofs; the bill boards of the city contain Moody and Sankey posters, side by side with the gaudy bills of theatres and dance houses; the daily papers contain advertisements of the meetings; the people of the city are all referring to the movement; children are singing from Moody and Sankey hymn books."

We see here noted some of the agencies employed in arousing the public mind in this great movement. The attention of the people must be secured, and every agency which will turn their thoughts to the movement and its results are employed. The merchant finds the columns of the newspapers and the posters ready means by which to call attention to his stock of goods, and by the same process the attention of the people is called to the work going on, and cordially invited to participate. And why not? When men are earnest they do not stand on trifles, as they move straight to the end to be accomplished.

FIND a starving man and he will hear your message. The Young Men's Christian Association, of New York, since 1873, have given 195,700 free meals to hungry men, and 32,169 free lodgings to weary men who had no home but the streets. How many of these men have listened with profit to the message of the Saviour we are not informed, but one thing is clear: without feeding them there was no prospect of teaching them.

Christian Advocate

DAVENVILLE, TEXAS, NOV. 25, '07

We were favored the past week with a visit from the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, (M. E. Church, North). Bro. Hartzell was on his way to the session of the Conference of the Northern Church at Huntsville, Texas.

Mr. Gladstone is opposed to preaching from manuscript. He thinks the preacher should regard his audience as one person who is to be addressed, encouraged, rebuked or won. The more natural the plan adopted, the nearer certainty will be of the preacher's appeal to the heart of the hearer.

A BROTHER, just after the election, wrote to the *New York Methodist* in the following doleful strain:

"We are done, thank God; a week or more of it would have turned us all over to the devil. Our minister came out with barely religion enough to take a text, and we have not had a class-meeting for two months; and after all, old Tilden is elected. It don't pay. Pray for us up here or send us Mrs. Van Cott or something."

Would the brother be reconciled to the loss he feels the Church sustained if it turns out that his party is successful? Is it not time that the Church up in that section separate itself so thoroughly from political entanglements that a church and a preacher are not threatened with shipwreck during a heated political canvass? Either their religion is very weak or their politics are very bad, that the canvass leaves them so thoroughly demoralized.

At a recent session of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) a resolution was passed requesting the Board of Bishops to arrange for the residence of one of their number on the Pacific Coast, and inviting Bishop Harris to become the resident Bishop. Several of the Conferences of the church (North), as well as correspondents in their church papers are showing decided discontent over the fact that owing to the place of residence selected by each Bishop, so much of their time is east among the Eastern and Central Conferences. A similar feeling obtains with Southern Methodists, and it seems with a slight prospect of a favorable response. Could we have in these great Southwestern Conference, the aid rendered by Episcopal labor to other sections of the church, a new impulse would be given to the grand enterprises of the church. Our connectionism runs largely on one side in connection with the evolution of this leading force in our economy.

Summary of Statistical Report.

Northwest Texas Conference.

Local parishes.....	265
White members.....	19,379
Adults baptized.....	1,727
Infants baptized.....	1,238
Number of Sunday schools.....	139
Officers and teachers.....	673
Scholars.....	867
Volumes in library.....	7,589
Moneys expended.....	\$1,442.52
Number of churches.....	109
Value of churches.....	\$1,140.75
Number of parsonages.....	25
Value of parsonages.....	\$16,765.00
Other church property.....	\$36,702.00
Moneys expended for church building and repairing.....	\$14,210.90
Bishops' fund.....	\$405.65
Conference collections.....	\$1,235.77
Raised in churches for missions.....	\$2,821.35
Salaries of Ministers.....	\$29,902.68

G. W. SWAFFORD,  
Assistant Secretary.

We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of a new novel, entitled, "Lady Ernestine; or, The Absent Lord of Rochefort," by Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield, author of "The Household of Bourberie," "Hester Howard's Temptation," "Miriam's Memoirs," "Sea and Shore," "Monfort Hall," "A Double Wedding; or, How She Was Won." Bound in Morocco, full gilt back. Price \$1.75. For sale by J. D. Sawyer, Galveston.

We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., an advance copy of an entire new work, by the author of "East Lynne," being published in America simultaneously with its publication in London, entitled: "Edina; or Missing Since Midnight," by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne." For sale by J. D. Sawyer, Galveston, Texas.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE ADVOCATE,  
Thursday Evening, Nov. 24, 1876.

Cotton.

Market steady. Sales this day 153 bales. The following tables show the condition of the Cotton Market:

Closing quotations of the Galveston Market.

Last Thursday, To-night.

Low Ordinary..... 9 1/4

Ordinary..... 10 1/4

Good Ordinary..... 11 1/4

Low Middling..... 12 1/4

Middling..... 13 1/4

Good Middling..... 14 1/4

Monetary.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 109 3/4. The rates here closed at 109 3/4 buying, and 110 1/4 selling.

SILVER—Rates at the close are nominal; buying 1c; selling 2c.

EXCHANGE—Rates continue firm, and generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

Sterling, 60 days..... 517

New York Sight Currency 1/2 disc

New York Sight Gold.... 1 disc

New Orleans Sight Cur... 1/2 disc

New Orleans Sight Gold... par

BANKERS.

Sterling, 60 days..... none

New York Sight Currency 1/2 disc

New York Sight Gold.... par

New Orleans Sight Cur... none

New Orleans Sight Gold... 1/2 prem

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Sterling, 60 days..... 517

New York sight..... 1 disc

New Orleans sight..... 1/2 disc

Gold..... 110 1/4

Silver..... 102

THE GENERAL MARKET.

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

Bacon—Supply in first hands ample prices firm, with good demand. We quote clear sides 19 1/4@19 1/2; clear rib, 19; breakfast bacon, 14 1/4@14 1/2; shoulders 7c.

Bagging—Quiet and steady. Extra heavy, 13 1/4@13 1/2; per yard. Stock very light; prices light. India, 11c in bales.

Beans—Fair demand; from store per 100 pounds, 82 1/2@83; by the car load 42 1/2@43.

Beeswax—Prices are steady at 26 1/2@27 for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Belted, Rubber—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off.

Butter—Stock fair, and demand light for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice, 34 1/2@35; western, 24 1/2@25; Texas, 17 1/2@18.

Cheese—Fair demand; from store per 100 pounds, 82 1/2@83; by the car load 42 1/2@43.

Cocoa—Prices are steady at 26 1/2@27 for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Corn—Light supply; prices firm; selling from store, 60@62c; per bushel in car lots and selling from 60@62c.

Corn Meal—Firm. Selling at \$3 25@3 50 in round lots; jobbing from store, 33 1/2@35.

Candy—Good demand; assorted stick 14 1/2@15; fancy 18@20c; gum 22@25c; cream 18@20c; gum-drops 25@28c; maple sugar 29c.

Coffee—Stock in importer's hands 1500 bags. Quotations are firm and prices unchanged. Fair 18c; Good 19c; Prime 19c; Choice 19c. Dealers are selling from store at about 4c advance.

Crackers—In fair demand; Soda 5 1/4@5 1/2; cream and ginger 9@9 1/2.

Corn Goods—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb \$2 00@2 01; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 25@2 26; pine apple, 2 lb, \$2 00@2 15; damsons, \$1 90@2; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$2 00@2 10; 1 lb full weight, \$1 00@1 10; oysters 1 lb light weight, 85c; 2 lb light weight, \$1 65@1 70; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 75@1 85.

Castings—Hollow ware etc., 5 1/2c sad irons 5 1/4c.

Coffee Mills—Per dozen: Parke's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 7, \$7 50, with 10 per cent discount.

Chains—Trace, per pair, 64, 10, 3; 60; 64, 10, 2 70c; 64, 10, 1, \$6; 0c; per pound.

Drugs—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16c; tartaric 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carbonyl 34c; C. P. 40c; Alocas 20c; alcohol \$2 25; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 45c; arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, \$2; blue vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure \$1 00; chloroform \$1 00; Coppers 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 00; American, 90c; stick 70c; Cinnamon bark 35c@60c; cream tartar, pure, 45c@50c; grocery 25c@40c; Chloral hydrate 25c@28c; morphine, sulph, \$5 00; logwood extract 20c; gum assafetida 25c; gum camphor 35c; gum opium \$7 75; hops 35c@40c; quinine \$2 50.

Eggs—Light supply and firm selling at 18 1/2@20c per doz.

Flour—Market active and unchanged. Prices are as follows for different grades: Good Treble, \$6 50@6 75; Choice Treble Extra, \$6 50@7; Choice Family \$7@7 75; Fancy Brands \$7 75@8; Good Double Extra, \$5 75@6; Galveston miller flour \$5 25@5 50, according to grade.

Fruit, Dried—Raisin, layers per box, \$2 50@2 75; figs, per lb, 18 1/2@20c; prunes 10@12c; currants, Zante, per pound 11@12c; apples per barrel \$10@13; dates 9@10c; almonds soft, 22@24c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 18@20c filberts 16c; pecans 7@9c; Brazil nuts 10@11c.

Fruit, Fresh—Lemons none in market; apples, supply fair, Western \$2 25@4 50; Northern \$2 25@3 00 Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$5 30@\$5 60; Havana, none in the market.

Fish—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00

Cannon Liddon, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has gone to Servia, in order to express in a practical way his sympathy with the suffering Servian Christians.

The venerable Dr. Tholuck, the great German theologian, has become very feeble, though his mind remains clear. He is living a retired life with his wife, expecting death. He is seventy-eight.

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Cocoa—Prices are steady at 26 1/2@27 for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Corn—Light supply; prices firm; selling from store, 60@62c; per bushel in car lots and selling from 60@62c.

Corn Meal—Firm. Selling at \$3 25@3 50 in round lots; jobbing from store, 33 1/2@35.

Candy—Good demand; assorted stick 14 1/2@15; fancy 18@20c; gum 22@25c; cream 18@20c; gum-drops 25@28c; maple sugar 29c.

Coffee—Stock in importer's hands 1500 bags. Quotations are firm and prices unchanged. Fair 18c; Good 19c; Prime 19c; Choice 19c. Dealers are selling from store at about 4c advance.

Crackers—In fair demand; Soda 5 1/4@5 1/2; cream and ginger 9@9 1/2.

Corn Goods—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb \$2 00@2 01; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 25@2 26; pine apple, 2 lb, \$2 00@2 15; damsons, \$1 90@2; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$2 00@2 10; 1 lb full weight, \$1 00@1 10; oysters 1 lb light weight, 85c; 2 lb light weight, \$1 65@1 70; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 75@1 85.

Castings—Hollow ware etc., 5 1/2c sad irons 5 1/4c.

Coffee Mills—Per dozen: Parke's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 7, \$7 50, with 10 per cent discount.

Chains—Trace, per pair, 64, 10, 3; 60; 64, 10, 2 70c; 64, 10, 1, \$6; 0c; per pound.

Drugs—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16c; tartaric 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carbonyl 34c; C. P. 40c; Alocas 20c; alcohol \$2 25; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 45c; arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, \$2; blue vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure \$1 00; chloroform \$1 00; Coppers 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 00; American, 90c; stick 70c; Cinnamon bark 35c@60c; cream tartar, pure, 45c@50c; grocery 25c@40c; Chloral hydrate 25c@28c; morphine, sulph, \$5 00; logwood extract 20c; gum assafetida 25c; gum camphor 35c; gum opium \$7 75; hops 35c@40c; quinine \$2 50.

Eggs—Light supply and firm selling at 18 1/2@20c per doz.

Flour—Market active and unchanged. Prices are as follows for different grades: Good Treble, \$6 50@6 75; Choice Treble Extra, \$6 50@7; Choice Family \$7@7 75; Fancy Brands \$7 75@8; Good Double Extra, \$5 75@6; Galveston miller flour \$5 25@5 50, according to grade.

Fruit, Dried—Raisin, layers per box, \$2 50@2 75; figs, per lb, 18 1/2@20c; prunes 10@12c; currants, Zante, per pound 11@12c; apples per barrel \$10@13; dates 9@10c; almonds soft, 22@24c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 18@20c filberts 16c; pecans 7@9c; Brazil nuts 10@11c.

Fruit, Fresh—Lemons none in market; apples, supply fair, Western \$2 25@4 50; Northern \$2 25@3 00 Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$5 30@\$5 60; Havana, none in the market.

Fish—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00

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, being thorough and exhaustive.

All the facilities known to Business Colleges are used at this Institution to promote the proficiency of its students. Night sessions for those unable to attend during the day.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME. CALL OR WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

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. After I entered Louis, my oldest son, in 1866, and realized the advantage of your system, I concluded to enter all four of my sons—as I have done, and in the following order of time: In 1870, I entered William; in 1871, George; and in 1872, Charles.

OFFICE GEORGE SCHNEIDER & CO.,  
Corner Strand and Center Streets, Galveston.

I have also sent to your institution two of my relatives—their instruction being equally satisfactory. You merit the success you have achieved.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER & CO.,  
112 STRAND, GALVESTON.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I advised my brother-in-law, Joseph Balbridge, to attend your Business College. He did so with a result in the instruction so satisfactory to both him and me that we have agreed to do all we can to induce our young friends to go to your Institute, as much for their sake as for yours. I think your College as valuable an institution to commerce as to individuals, because you teach what business men do greatly use.

OFFICE STEELE, WOOD & CO.,  
68 and 70 Tremont Street, Galveston.

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

OFFICE LEON & H. BLUM,  
Corner of Strand and Twenty-second Streets, Galveston.

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. In consideration of which I commend your Institute to the wise wishing to patronize a first-class Commercial College.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,  
J. H. COLLIER.

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, SELIM HINKEL, GEO. SCHNEIDER & CO., P. J. WILLIS & BROS., HOBBY & POST, STEELE, WOOD & CO., LEON & H. BLUM, R. F. GEORGE.

@ 10 00; half-barrels, No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$6.00; kts, No. 1, \$1.20@1.25; No. 2, \$1.25@1.30; herring, Dutch, \$1.75@2.00; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45c@50c; No. 2, 50c@55c; per box; codfish; quarter boxes, \$1.75@2; half-boxes \$2.30@3.00; 100 lb boxes, 64c; per pound.

Glass Goods—Per dozen in cases Pickles, per gallon, \$5.00@5.25; half-gallon \$3.40@3.50; quarts \$2.40@2.50; pints, \$1.75@1.80.

Hams—Steady and higher; Choice sugar cured, 13 1/2@16 1/2; 2d quality, 12@13c.

Hay—Good supply; and active, Western, at \$19@20 in large lots. Jobbing at \$25@26; Northern, 20c@21.

Hides—Dry selected, over 16 lbs, 1 1/4c light salted, 1 1/4c; stack salted, 1 1/4c; kips two-third price; dam aged half-price; damaged kips and glue stock, 4c.

Wet salted, 50 lbs and upward, selected 9 1/2; below 50 lbs 7c; butchers' green, 5c.

Hardware—Axes, per dozen; Collins Kentucky light, \$11.00@12.00; medium, \$11.50; heavy \$13.50.

Hoes—Per dozen, planters A. B. No. 0, \$7; No. 1, \$6.50; No. 2, \$7.50; No. 3, \$8.00; H. B. N. O., \$6; No. 1, \$6.50; No. 2, \$7.00; No. 3, \$7.50.

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Christian Advocate

GALEVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 25, 1876.

I. C. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected...

R. S. Finley, D.D., East Texas Conf. H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference. W. G. Connor, D.D., N. W. Texas Conf. W. C. Halship, North Texas Conf. H. T. Nabors, Texas Conference.

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with advertising rates: One half inch one insertion \$1.00, Each consecutive insertion \$1.75, One inch one insertion \$1.00, Each consecutive insertion \$1.50.

Rates on Standing Advertisements

To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct...

CHANGES.—Each advertisement may be changed quarterly free of charge. For double column advertisements 25 per cent. added to the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—Reading matter quoted, and editorial notices, add 25 per cent. to regular rates. No advertisement counted less than one-half inch.

Subscription Rates. Per annum (in advance) \$2.50, Six months \$1.50, Three months \$1.00.

Notice. All members of the East Texas Conference and visiting brethren, who propose bringing their wives to conference...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

Articles refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers. Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; eight words make a line.

Bishops' Visits. Texas Conference, Huntsville, Nov. 29. East Texas Conference, Henderson, Dec. 13.

Very Important. The Business Manager of the ADVOCATE proposes visiting all the Conferences. We do not wish to carry old balances to our new books.

To Traveling Preachers, East Texas Conference. Dear Brethren.—Excursion Tickets will be sold at all the offices of the International & Great Northern Railroad...

To The Members of the Texas Conference. Dear Brethren.—Excursion Tickets will be sold at all the offices of the International & Great Northern Railroad...

Read. Read. Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs!

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

Table with columns: GIVEN AWAY, SEWING, MACHINES, IRON, STAINLESS, KNIFE.

It is a condition that preparation on Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded.

Premium No. 1.—Three Subscribers.—A beautiful silver napkin-ring. Retail price \$1.00.

Premium No. 2.—Eleven Subscribers.—Child's silver set, (table, fork and spoon), just the thing for a birth-day present. Retail price, \$1.50.

Premium No. 3.—Twenty-two subscribers.—A handsome Silver Butter Dish. Retail price, \$2.00.

Premium No. 4.—Eight Subscribers.—Child's Cup (gold lined). Retail price, \$2.75.

Premium No. 5.—Ninety Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Spoon, (double-plated). Retail price, \$2.00.

Premium No. 6.—Sixteen Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Spoon, (double-plated). Retail price, \$3.00.

Premium No. 7.—Thirteen Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Dish. Retail price, \$5.00.

Premium No. 8.—Thirty-four Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Cake Basket. Retail price, \$3.00.

Premium No. 9.—Sixty-eight Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Communion Set, (of five pieces), to-wit: 2 plates, 2 cups, 1 flagon. Retail price, \$20.00.

Premium No. 10.—One Hundred Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$55.00.

Premium No. 11.—One Hundred and Ten Subscribers.—No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$60.00.

Premium No. 12.—One Hundred and Thirty Subscribers.—No. 9 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$70.00.

Premium No. 13.—One Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 7 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$80.00.

Premium No. 14.—Two Hundred and Twenty Subscribers.—No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$100.00.

Premium No. 15.—Two Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$120.00.

(All of the above articles will be purchased of the jewelry establishment of T. E. Thompson, of this city, and will be forwarded under his guarantee. The reliability of this house is well established as first-class.)

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. BEAUMONT DIST.—FOURTH QUARTER. Wolf Creek, at Wolf Creek, Nov. 25.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FOURTH QUARTER. Huntsville Sta, Nov 25, 26. Bishop Pierce is expected to preside over the Huntsville District Conference to convene at Anderson. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FOURTH QUARTER. Rock and Jacksonville, Nov 25, 26. Dear brethren, please have your statistics ready, and remember the resolutions of the District Conference, especially those relating to the circulation of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—FIRST QUARTER. Perdinales mts, at Rocky, Nov 25, 26. San Marcos sta, Dec 23. Lockhart cit, at Lockhart, Dec 9, 10. Seguin sta, Dec 16, 17. San Marcos cit, at Pleasant Ridge, Dec 23, 24. Gonzales cit, at Gonzales, Dec 30, 31. Thompsonville cit, at Zion, Jan 6, 7. Mt. City, Jan 20, 21.

PALMYRA TO-DAY.—In the gray light of the morning we discovered the tower-tombs of Palmyra, standing like spectres in the pass that led through the low range of verdureless hills which lay across our trail. We reached the summit of the pass, and the wonderful ruins were all before us, lying on the edge of the plain, which, from the foot of the range we were upon, rolled out in unbroken desolation to the eastern horizon.

MAY every workman and woman weigh these words: Save, even if at first it be hard and slow. The instant you can, select wisely and buy a house. Pay off your mortgage as fast as you find means. Own your own home. Your children will have good cause to bless a father and mother who starts them in life with what is worth more than money, with a spirit of thrift and self-respect, with virtue and hope.

Texas Border Work. REV. D. C. KELLY, D. D., ASS. SEC. As our Conference has just closed I will have to trouble you with a letter. I enclosed you will find the Appointments for 1877, from Nov. 1, 1876; with recommendations for salaries.

The only mistake Brother Sutherland makes in this note is the idea that he could trouble us with such a budget as he sends. From the statistics sent us we find great cause for songs of praise and thanksgiving.

The sinner, following the example of others, puts off repentance and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till unawares, death strikes the fatal blow.

Richard of England, was the "flower of chivalry, the pearl of crusading princes. His battle-axe seems to have been the weapon most familiar to his stalwart arm.

THE LOAD OF GOLD.—There were two brothers, one rich in the love of a good wife and children, but sick and poor in this world's goods; the other, Franz, was rich in money, which he loved better than anything else.

This frightened Franz. By and by a fairy came and him, shaking bags of gold, and said, "Lie down, put your strong box on your chest, and I will give you gold so long as you can bear its weight; but take care you don't get too much, for though I can give, I cannot take away."

So Franz lay down, but he was so greedy of the gold that he kept wanting more, till at last he was so weighed down that he could not move. And there he lay for years and years. At last a bright light shone, and a crowd of people gathered around him.

Then came a voice: "Any of you, his family, his neighbors, or servants, any one whom he has helped, may remove the awful load which binds him down." But no one stirred, and a cry burst from Franz, as his eyes went from face to face, and only the memory of unkind words and selfish actions came up before him.

There he, of the lion-heart, made up his immense inferiority in point of numbers by his judicious arrangements; and he gained a victory which was most decisive, and is generally deemed the greatest of his many exploits.

"I DID AS THE REST DID."—Doing as the rest do has ruined thousands. A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the theatre, or the gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness.

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy, other children in the same situation of life do so and so, are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way.

His son, following the example of others, puts off repentance and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along through life, till unawares, death strikes the fatal blow.

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How THEY MAKE PINS.—A snappish, voracious little dwarf of a machine pines in the wire, bites it off by inches incessantly, one hundred and forty bites a minute, and just as it seized each bite a saucy little hammer with a concave face hits the end of the wire three taps and upsets it to a head while he grips it in a counter-sink hole between his teeth and lays it sideways in a groove, where levers and springs, playing like lightning, point the pins by the heads and transfers them to slips of paper, when the work is finished.

Oliver Cromwell, while on the Munster circuit, being in want of ordinance, ordered the church bells of Cork to be cast into siege guns. Some of his fanatical officers remonstrated with him upon the sacrilegious use he was making of these apurtenances to places devoted to the worship of the Most High.

Young swell: "I should like to have my moustache dyed." Polite barber: "Certainly, did you bring it with you?" A western editor met a well-educated farmer recently, and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen.

An English lady, visiting the Centennial exhibition, saw "great sale of Domestic" advertised in the paper. "Bless my 'eart!" said she. "Hi thought they'd abolished slavery 'ere you know."

An Idaho invalid was ordered by a physician to take three ounces of brandy a day, and knowing that sixteen drams make an ounce, has been patiently taking forty-eight drinks a day ever since.

A man in South Hadley, who has just got out a lawsuit, wants to obtain a large framed picture of a cow, with one client at the head and the other at the tail, pulling and the lawyers meanwhile quietly milking.

A young man suffering from "hereditary gout" said he didn't mind the pain of it so much; "but," said he, "the thought that some old ancestor had all the fun of acquiring this precious hierloom is what takes hold of me."

At a collection made at charity fair, a lady offered the plate to a rich man well known for his mean stinginess. "I have nothing," was the curt reply. "Then take something, sir," said the lady; "you know I am begging for the poor."

Little Johnny has peculiar views as to the original sin. One day he was about to be punished for some misdemeanor, when he pleaded: "It wasn't me, mamma, dear. It was the bad man." "Well, Johnny, I'm going to whip the bad man out of you." "Ah, yes; but that'll hurt me a precious lot more than it will the bad man."

Sunday School.

Sixteen years ago a Christian gentleman left his home in the east, and removed to Minnesota, where he entered upon Sunday-school work, and in that time has planted over 600 schools, scattered over central Minnesota and western Wisconsin.

Eight years ago, Mr. Franklin Woodruff, a wealthy and benevolent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of Dr. Storrs' church, was moved by personal observation of the dearth of Sunday school instruction in foreign countries to undertake to supply them.

To secure suitable teachers is a difficult thing in most Sunday-schools. The first step should be to pick out from the whole Christian community those who are likely to suit as teachers. Some may suit in one class who would be unfitted for another.

The restless activity of our American Sunday-school workers, says the Times, "is a hopeful sign in many of its aspects; but the best work can be overdone. Those who truly value the Sunday-school cause, and who would wisely promote its interest, should bear this in mind. In the Sunday-school class, and desk, and teacher's meeting; in the convention, and institute, and assembly; in the preparation of lesson helps; in the suggestion of new methods of labor; in any and all of the various Sunday-school activities, the judicious worker should thoughtfully consider the strength and capacity of those whom they would stimulate, or impress, or lead, and should limit their best endeavors to the possibilities of the human mind in its restrictions by time and sense."

QUALIFIED TO TRAIN.—Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., says in the Sunday School Times: "A true teacher not only must be trained, but he must be qualified to train; not only must he have knowledge, but he must be able to convey knowledge. This power of transfer and expression is uncommon, but it is not altogether a natural talent; it is the result of years of practice in teaching. One reason why so few are successful teachers is that so few have large experience. D'Aguessau says of Fenelon, 'That the charm of his manner and a certain indescribable expression made his hearers fancy that instead of mastering the sciences he discoursed upon, he invented them.' Such felicity and facility of expression are not natural gifts; they come of steady culture and large experience; they come of making teaching a life-work. They were the charm of Abelard in the middle ages; they are the mature fruit of a tree which takes more than one season to bring forth its ripe harvest beneath an autumnal sun. The teacher who takes up teaching as a life-work, ought to gain experience in this direction rapidly. He should notice and treasure up a thousand things with reference to future usefulness which would appear of no value to the transient teacher. The very purpose of a true teacher will mature and intensify each day's labors and experiences. His desire to make them useful will give to them added power."

VELOCITY OF STORMS.—Storms are said to travel less rapidly over the ocean than over continents. Prof. Loomis by a comparison of 485 cases, has shown that the average velocity of storms over the United States is about twenty-six miles an hour, while the velocity over the Atlantic, by a comparison of 134 cases, 19.3 miles per hour; and Prof. Mohn has shown that the average velocity of European storms differs but slightly from the average deduced by Prof. Loomis.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 25, '67

ONLY A WOMAN

BY SUE J. FINCK.

It was only a woman pressing her way through the crowd on the street, Saturday.

Only a woman, bowing down in grief, pleading for work to bring her relief.

Only a woman, but two children to feed; work she must get to supply what they need.

Have any employment for woman like her? See, Mr. shopman, she's brushed off a tear.

Seeing her children, with heart-rending grief; no work has she found, and brings no relief.

Hard are her efforts to force the deep gloom that threatens to bear her down to the tomb.

THE TRUSTY SAILOR. — A shipmaster in New York, having discharged his crew and cargo, wanted a trusty man to take charge of his ship during a few days' absence in the country.

John, a sailor, was recommended. But he had no confidence in John, or any other sailor; he believed they would all steal when opportunities offered.

So he quietly stepped on board, and unperceived, carefully opened the cabin door. There was John on his knees, with the Bible open before him.

Hold on, boys. — Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, speak harshly, or say any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal or do any disobedient or improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running away from duty, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their games of mirth and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Look it up. — Mr. Eggleston, in his book, "The Big Brother," says something so good that it ought to be passed around.

It will not hurt you, boys and girls, to learn a little accurate geography, by looking up these places before going on with the story, and if I were your school-master, instead of your story-teller, I should stop here and advise you always to look on the map for every town, river, lake, mountain, or other geographical thing mentioned in any book or paper you read.

The cultivation of the mustard plant is largely engaged in by the farmers of Salinas Valley, Cal., and a large trade of that article has sprung up lately.

The resident engineer at the Mississippi jetties has reported to Mr. Eads, who is now in St. Louis, that the shoal above the head of South Pass is rapidly disappearing in the channel.

DEAR BROTHERS. — Upon assuming the work assigned me by the American Bible society, in your midst, I would earnestly solicit your prayers and active co-operation.

DEAR BROTHERS. — Upon assuming the work assigned me by the American Bible society, in your midst, I would earnestly solicit your prayers and active co-operation.

I respectfully invite correspondence, that I may learn the condition and wants of the field, and be able to arrange for timely supplies of the Bread of Life, by appropriate methods.

While the American Bible Society is eminently benevolent, and thoroughly unsectarian in its character, it should be remembered that it is dependent on the sympathies, prayers and gifts of those who love and prize the Holy Bible.

WHAT WILL MOTHER SAY. — I stepped into a justice's court just as a young man, who had been arrested for theft, was being examined.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, scratch, steal or do any disobedient or improper act.

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THE personal appearance of Prof. Ray Lankester, Mr. Slade's uncomfortable visitor, is thus described by a London correspondent of the Chicago Times: "He is tall and heavy, and strong has dark brown hair and a very broad forehead, full of natural history."

Of the party of sixteen who left Louisville last March for the Black Hills, eight remained one day, and returned to the States the next day.

The financial status of Pius IX, is reported as excellent. It is stated that last year the "Peter's Pence" and Jubilee Alms" netted him \$4,000,000.

What a scene! — A scene of confusion and disorder was witnessed at the funeral of Napoleon III.

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CENTAU LINIMENTS

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies. One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive rheumatism, Scleritis and Neuritis from the system; cure Lumbago, Chliphobias, Lock-Jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most Cutaneous Eruptions, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years of Spain, Strain, Wind-galls, Scatiches, Scurfles and lameness, than all other remedies in existence.

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HONEY.

Pilcher's Castorin is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey.

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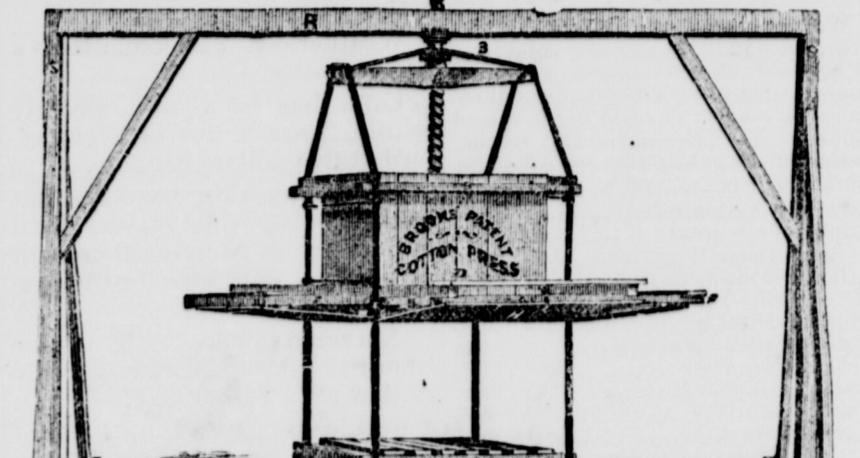
Pilcher's Castorin is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey.

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MACHINERY. BROOK'S IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESSES



Every press warranted up to the Bales. PRICE — For 10 foot, Set Iron complete, Currency, \$290.00.

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 Press.

Deering Horse Power or City-House Handing-Gear, Steamers' Belt-Clear Cotton Press.

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Texas. H. SCHEIBERUS, Agent for Gullett's Celebrated Cotton-Gin, at Houston, Texas.

C.C.C. COMPLETE COTTON CLEANER



The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginster.

It thoroughly removes all DUST, DIRT, SAND and Light Trash from cotton before ginning, and improves the quality of the lint from one to four grades.

No gin house should be without one of these "cleaners". It is light, simple, and easily adjusted to either Horse or Steam power, occasioning little or no increased draft, is readily understood, simple in operation, not liable to get out of order, and will pay for itself in less than ten days work.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston.

Patents

Americans and Foreign Inventors obtain for their inventions a reliable agency of any reliable agency.

Inventors

Those who have had their inventions registered by the U.S. PATENT OFFICE, also with Merit and Manufacturers desiring TRADE MARKS AND LABELS.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK. THE ROMISH CHURCH.

Its results in Europe, and its Design upon Institutions of America.

EDUCATIONAL TEXAS Medical College HOSPITAL.

The regular course of lectures will begin Monday, Nov. 15, 1876.

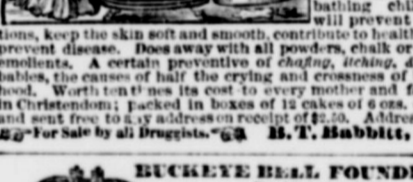
HOME LIFE IN THE DR. MURPHY'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

A stirring, instructive and Magnificent Volume. "A choice book for every family."

Cold Rings

Wear a cold ring (this is a Gold Ring) or Gold Ring by mail (at our risk) to any address on receipt of \$5.00.

B.T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP



Only the purest vegetable oil is used in its manufacture. No artificial and objectionable colors are used.

GREAT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED

Every American visitor or non-visitor want it in his home. \$300,000,000 worth of goods.

MENELEY & COMPANY. BELL FOUNDERS; West Troy, N. Y.

Fifty years established. Church Bells and CHIMES; ACADEMY, FACTORY BELLS, etc.

\$15 SHOT GUN!

A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter.

AGENTS

Investigate the merits of this before determining upon your work for this fall and winter.

BIG BONANZA.

Full account of richest Silver Mines in the world, incidents and adventures connected with mining, with Indians, etc., etc.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 25, 1876.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. 1877.

Table listing subscription rates for various publications. Columns include publication names and their respective rates for 1877.

Denison has been shipping cattle from that immediate section at the rate of five hundred per day. It is estimated that Colorado county will gather 20,000 bales of cotton this year.

Weatherford has organized a fire company. Land has been sold recently within a few miles of Weatherford at five dollars per acre.

The Benton City Era says that at the coming vote on the local option law in Atascosa there will be nearly a solid vote for the prohibition of whisky.

Sherman papers tell of five hundred bales of cotton for sale in that town in one day. Seguin is to send up some of the finest stock exhibited at the State fair.

About ten thousand buffalo hides have been secured at Fort Griffin, and buffalos are still swarming in that section.

Fannin county is raising some first-class apples, and the crop is as large as the fruit is fine.

The Pierce road will reach the Cibola early in December, when it will be entitled to \$100,000 San Antonio bonds.

Local option is being discussed in Caldwell county. It seems the western counties are leading in this movement.

Farmers in Comanche county are planting for large crops. The Herald says the gin houses in part of Freestone county are crowded beyond their capacity with the cotton waiting the gin and baling press.

Wheat is up in Coke county, and is looking finely. A broom factory has been established at Chappell Hill. Patronize home manufactures.

The Red River and Rio Grande railroad is extending steadily toward Gainesville from Denison. The new court house at Austin is said to be one of the finest in the State.

The army worm has reduced the cotton crop of Brazoria to about one-fifth of a bale per acre; the corn crop large, and the sugar crop better than any year since the war.

Corn in Bastrop county sells at from thirty-five to forty cents per bushel. Gonzales county is taking steps to put local option in force. A vote taken in Thompsonville resulted in 29 for local option, none against.

Fine syrup has been made in Hays county, from ribbon cane. A small majority in Hood county carried local option. A sudden death in Johnson county of a man of intemperate habits has suggested to the people local option law.

Specimens of gold bearing quartz in Llano county indicate the presence of large quantities of the precious metal in that region. 'Deserted soldiers' make the people uneasy in San Saba. A drove of 2,300 hogs passed through San Saba a few days since, for the Brazos.

Mr. Means of Rough creek, San Saba county, has killed four panthers in the last two months. Titus county is moving in the local option matter. Wheat sowing is progressing finely in Young county. Fine land can be bought at from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre.

There is general complaint about irregularity of passenger trains on the Central railroad. Northwest Texas Conference. Below is the appointments of the N. W. Texas Conference recently made by Bishop Doggett.

Table listing appointments for various circuits and conferences, including names like W. G. Connor, J. S. Lewis, and others.

TEXAS ITEMS. The Terrell Star says two cows in that region took the hydrophobia recently, and one bit and killed a fine mare. The Jews at Austin have purchased a fine lot on which to build a synagogue. The show of fine stock at the Austin fair, it is said, was a source of pride to the Texans present.

Three Mexican lions have recently been seen in Llano county. They are pushing the work on the bridge across the Colorado at Austin.

Blacklands circuit, C S McCarver. Southwestern University, H Bishop, Agent. CORSIANA DIST.—J S McCARVER, P. E. Corsicana station, James Mackey. Dresden circuit, J J Davis.

Mexico circuit, James D Shaw. Fairfield circuit, G W Swford. Jewett circuit, W K Turner. Centerville circuit, W A Sarnely. Groesbeck circuit, Jao R White. Mount Calm circuit, Geo R Bryce. Sunshine circuit, R H Adair.

WAKAHACHE DIST.—W G VIAL, P. E. Wakahachie station, Charles E Brown. Wakahachie circuit, W D Robinson; H B Henry, P P Ray, supernumerary. Wesley station, John S Davis. Lancaster circuit, Sam I Morris. Eunest circuit, S S Scott; T G A Tharp, supernumerary.

Waxahatchie circuit, Andrew Davis; W L Keistler, supernumerary. Midford circuit, to be supplied (R C Armstrong.) Hillsboro circuit, J Fred Cox. Hillsboro mission, to be supplied. Peoria circuit, Wm Vaughn; H C McQuown, supernumerary. Chambers Creek circuit, J C S Baird.

WORTH DIST.—W C YOUNG, P. E. North Worth station, M D Fly. Fort Worth circuit, J J Canafax. Arlington circuit, James P Hulse. Cedar Hill circuit, S S Yarbrough. Alvarado circuit, Wm Price, W L Andrews; J Powell, supernumerary. Cado Grove circuit, Isaac N Reeves. Cleburne station, James Campbell. Cleburne circuit, J D Whitehead. Acton circuit, Jao G Warren; J Hiner, supernumerary.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—T W HINES, P. E. Weatherford station, A D Gaskill. Weatherford circuit, Jas W Kizzier. Springtown circuit, J E Akin; M L Martin, supernumerary.

Cartersville circuit, James M Jones. Eldorado mission, James Grant. Jacksboro circuit, W V Jones. Black Springs mission, S D Akin. Graham circuit, A K Miller. Fort Griffin mission, A B Blue.

COMANCHE DIST.—P W GRAVIS, P. E. Comanche station, Benj H Johnson. Comanche circuit, J H Tucker. Hamilton circuit, E A Bailey. Plumb Creek mission, W G Davenport.

Lampasas mission, W F Graves. Burnett circuit, R V Galloway. Rockvale circuit, Joseph Parker, A R Bennick. Llano mission, Daniel C Kelly. Fort Mason mission, L F Collins. San Saba circuit, Napoleon P Law. Brownwood circuit, A J McQuary; J W B Allen, supernumerary. Coleman mission, Lewis S Chamberlain.

GRANBURY DIST.—J C MUSSETT, P. E. Granbury circuit, R P Hendrick. Palo Pinto circuit, W R Robinson. Eastland mission, Melville B Johnson. Stephenville circuit, J R Randal. Palmy circuit, E W Simmons. Fredrick circuit, Jno T Graham. Meridian circuit, Joseph T Hines. Jonesboro circuit, Marion Mills. Gatesville circuit, E R Barcus, O A Shook, supernumerary.

Savannah mission, J R Barden. Clifton mission, W L Harris. Agent American Bible Society, O M Addison. Granbury High School, J J Shirley, Principal.

Treasurers' Report. Table showing financial details for various conferences and missions, including German Mission Conference of Texas and Louisiana, Houston District, etc.

German Mission Conference of Texas and Louisiana for the Conference Year ending November the 6th, 1876. Domestic Foreign. HOUSTON DIST.—\$169 50 \$72 50. Lake Charles mission 15 00 5 45. Galveston no report. Bellville mission 28 55 8 25. Industry mission 17 00 16 00. Long Prairie mission 10 00 9 75. Bastrop mission 25 25 15 30.

NEW BAUNFELS DIST. New Baunfels mission 9 50. Cibolo and Guadalupe mission 35 25 20 00. Yorktown mission 5 00 3 50. Weimer & Schulerburg mission 9 40 7 00. New Fountain mission 27 50 6 50. Fredericksburg mission 23 75 20 00. Llano mission 150 00 37 50. Total 200 40 94 50.

NEW ORLEANS DIST.. Dryade Street station 22 15 142 85. Sarapora mission 7 50 7 60. Crap mission 27 00 7 60. Carrollton no report. Sans Tammany mission 5 00. Total 56 65 163 05.

Grand total 573 35 284 75. Anniversary collections 67 55 67 55. Grand total 640 90 452 30.

Domestic missionary money appropriated as follows: CREDITED & PAID. By amount paid John A Schaper on his 1st draft \$125 00. " amount paid to C Kopp, jr. 50 00. " amount paid to J B Ahrens 100 00. " amounts paid to J A G Babe 200 00. " amounts paid to C A Grote sen 150 00.

Total 625 00. Balance on hand 15 90. FOREIGN MISSION COLLECTION.—CREDIT. By amount paid Rev A H Redford \$384 75. " amount credited on 1st drafts for 1877 67 55. Total 452 30.

F. VORDENBAMEN, Treasurer. For Bishops fund paid \$136 80. For Conference claimants 61 60. Exchange 30. Paid to Sister S Albright 61 90. Total 261 60. F. VORDENBAMEN, Ch Bd. of F'ncc.

The question as to what is regarded as the staff of life in the city of New York is partially answered by the return recently made of 1,100 bakeries and 5,811 liquor saloons.

Paying Old Debts.

No one will deny that a good servant is cheaper than a poor one. Ignorance wastes. Sense saves and sees new uses for material and labor in other combinations and conditions. Some of our statisticians are making more exact calculations than heretofore. They have consulted three classes of people: laborers, employers, and observers, to discover, if possible, how much more a man is worth as a laborer if he can read and write. All these classes agree in saying that twenty-five per cent, is his increased value by reading and writing. If then, all our ignorant laboring men could read and write their labor would add twenty-five cents more on every dollar to the wealth of the country—one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars; a sum that would pay the expenses of all the schools in this country. But if we add to reading and writing, some practical instruction in commerce or in mechanics, what might not the gain be? Four times as much, surely.

There is another and vastly important consideration of this matter furnished by the statistics of crime. It is shown by the prison statistics that out of every hundred men sent to jails or penitentiaries for violations of law, over fifty cannot read or write! Think of it!! As nearly as may be ascertained, about 2,400 prisons exist in the United States. The prisoners average about 62,000! Of these 31,000 cannot read nor write. Ten or twelve thousand claim to read and write, but it is well understood that many of the latter only read, and that so imperfectly as to be a labor to them and not, therefore, much pursued. Not 10,000 of the 62,000 are rated even as "skilled laborers." Fully 50,000 of them are only "hands," who receive for their labor—when they can get it—a meager pay, with the certainty of losing the rainy days and the days of sickness, with a further prospect of being thrown out of employment at any time. What an appalling spectacle is this?

What an argument for instruction! The dismay, even desperation of this great multitude if thrown out of employment may be indicated by the terrible fact that over 53,000 of the 62,000 are drinking men; most of them to excess, and largely so, probably, because, being without instruction they have no resources beyond daily labor; manual toil, the field of which is already filled to overflowing. Attend BURGESS BUSINESS COLLEGE, and if you are destined for the prison, you will be able to do as Stokes does at Sing-Sing—avoid drudging labor by keeping books.

Another New Picture. The Queen City Mezzograph Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer in another column of this paper another beautiful picture, produced by a new art, entitled "The Crown of Roses." This new art is exciting great curiosity, and none are able to determine how the picture is made. Their first picture, "The Cross of Roses," was picked up at once. Send your 50 cents at once as per instructions, and you will get in return a beautiful picture, made you can't tell how that will excite your wonder that it can be furnished so low.—Exchange.

Another New Picture. It is not often that we find amongst the medical faculty sufficient candor to record any merit whatever to proprietary medicines, as it conflicts with their interest to do so. But below we give an exception. OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN: BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tuttle's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. R. H. SPRAGUE, M. D.

MESSES. CRADDOCK & Co., 1632, Race St., Philadelphia: Your East India Hemp is a grand remedy, and has proven to be all that is claimed for it. But, before using it upon my patients, I tried it myself, and was satisfied with results. Nothing can be better in the treatment of Consumption, Kidney Disease, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Night Sweats. My most critical patient is fully and is quite tickled at the thought of being able to go to the polls and vote once more. Dispatch this order with haste. Faithfully yours, PROFESSOR B. GUTTMAN, No. 65, 7th St., Quincy, Ill. Oct. 27, 1876.

N. R.—This remedy speaks for itself. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. Ask your druggist to get it. \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and ointments \$1.25 each. CRADDOCK & Co., 1632 Race St., Philadelphia.

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gleaned from the fields of knowledge, and she possessed a mind where dazzling intellect was softened by Christian meekness. As we cast a last look upon the lovely features where Death had set his seal, memory recalled an incident of a few weeks ago. One Sabbath when the evening shadows were gathering thick and dark around, sitting in the doorway of her home she sang "Rock of Ages." Other voices accompanied hers, but high and clear above them rose the tones of her voice as in conclusion she sang, "Let me hide myself in thee." Was it a prophesy so soon to be fulfilled that as those storm laden clouds rolled across the sky, that prayer from her pure heart pierced the darkness and ascended to the throne of the Most High? As she lay there mouning after its mate, so the heart of the husband grieves for the light of his life; but the Christian fortitude, which bore her aloft when face to face with the King of Terrors, will sustain him in this great affliction. He has a sacred charge in the beautiful babe that is left in his care. To the bereaved relatives and friends here as well as elsewhere, we extend our earnest, heartfelt sympathy, and we humbly and meekly pray that when the Conqueror calls us hence, we may be enabled to surrender with her composure and resignation all that is fair and beautiful in life, in exchange for which we hope to receive an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that passeth not away.—H. M., A COLUMBUS CITIZEN.

The Catholics of Spain number 15,807,753 to 60,000 Protestants.

Ragged stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long. Also try wire-quilted soles.

LEE, MCBRIDE & Co.—Our readers have of course noticed the advertisement of this firm at the head of the ADVOCATE. We desire to say that we are acquainted with the head of the house, and can therefore guarantee that any business placed with them will receive the personal attention of members of the firm. It should be remembered that they do strictly a cotton commission business. They neither buy nor sell cotton for their own account. The advantages of placing business with this character of men are obvious.

Asthma of 30 Years Standing cured. W. T. Brown, of Monroe, Texas, writes:—Your Asthma Remedy has completely cured my wife. I thank you for it. She has suffered from Asthma since she was a year old, which is 30 years. We had tried everything we ever heard of and all physicians. Nothing did good till we tried your remedy, which relieved her. She now goes to bed and rests well, and says she wants every sufferer to try this great Remedy. We feel grateful to you and close with love to you.

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WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 20 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired. Every article first-class, and fully guaranteed. Send for price list and lay at home. PHENIX IRON WORKS, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

H. SCHERFFUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for Gullett's Celebrated Cotton Gins, for Utica Portable Steam Engines, Strain's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, etc. Prices to suit the times.

INSANITY. PRIVATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. CINCINNATI SANITARIUM. SUPERIOR accommodations for all classes. Separate departments for epileptics and nervous invalids. For terms of admission and circular address, call on CHAPLEMAN, M. D., 510 College Hill, Ohio.

MEDICAL. Judgment of the Public! During the past five years the public have carefully observed the wonderful cure accomplished from the use of VEGE-TINE. From its use many an afflicted sufferer has been restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining poisonous mineral medicines.

Valuable Evidence. The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., is deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGE-TINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable. PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET, H. H. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGE-TINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER, Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

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HOUSTON Cotton Press Co., Proposes to do a RECEIVING, FORWARDING and STORAGE BUSINESS. Consignments of Cotton respectfully solicited. T. W. HOUSE, President. A. J. BERKE, Secretary. N. A. SZABO, Supt. 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, or to any other line, according to instructions, will be forwarded free of charge, furnishing bills of lading to shippers and consignee. All we desire is to obtain the consignee, which is paid by the vessel. The business will be conducted on the principles of strict economy and honesty, with a view to facilitate the forwarding of the crop with the smallest possible expense. Shippers sending us consignments are requested to be explicit in their instructions, giving marks and weights of their cotton, and if not receive prompt attention. Consign to HOUSTON COTTON PRESS COMPANY. Planters desiring to sell their own cotton can forward their consignments to our care; will pay freight for, say ten days, free of charge; will insure the cotton if instructed to do so. All charges will be only for storage and public weighing, which is sixty cents, and whatever the insurance may be, say about eighty-five cents per bale; and, if ordered, will make sales for planters at the usual commission. Consign to HOUSTON COTTON PRESS COMPANY. THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. THE PRAIRIE FARMER for 1877. The leading Agricultural and Household Weekly of the United States. Published at Chicago, Ill. Two Dollars per year including balance of 1877; free, sample free to any address. On file to our instructions, every where Organic Clubs. Address, Prairie Farmer Co., Chicago, Ill.