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 IN TEXAS,
 120 STRAND, GALVESTON.

Christian Advocate

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

VOLUME XXIII.

GALVESTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1875.

NUMBER 22.

W. A. Dunklin, F. M. Dunklin.
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 13, '75.

PREMIUM FOR FOURTH QUARTER.

To the Agent sending us the largest number of subscribers during the fourth quarter, we will give a set of Clark's Commentaries. Price at publishing house \$24.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Alone with God! Death has accomplished its work, and the empty cradle stands in the corner to constantly remind the bleeding heart that its treasure is gone; that the jewel that glittered in the mother's life has been reset in the glories that surrounds the throne of God. Cheerless room! with its white walls, its taded curtains and scarlet furniture. See the childless mother, how silently she moves about, with her anxious eyes watching for that for which her heart yearns—for which it bleeds and is breaking. See the wife whose husband has gone off after strange gods; how desolate and sad she seems as she looks upon her widowed condition, and listens for the tread of an expected step, which sometimes comes, but brings no light or joy to her aching heart. See her kneeling in prayer; watch the clasp of her withered hands, unadorned save by the wedding ring that brings up its happy memories only to remind her of her deep disappointments. Follow the movement of her bloodless lips as they articulate in the ear of God: "O for the touch of a vanquished hand; the sound of a voice that is still!" Hear her calling back the "tender grace of a day that is dead," as she pours her soul out in prayer for the one on whom her affections are still fixed, but who no longer delights to read in the sparkling eyes and well flushed cheeks the holy love that burns upon the altar of her heart. She murmurs not at her lot, but pleads with her Father in heaven to bring back to her life the spouse who has wandered from her, and who now pays his court at the shrine of vice. Go and see this truant wretch as he sits like a statue at the card table, watching the turn of the dice. See him commend the wine cup to his lips, and quaff off its deadly contents, in order to keep up the excitement of his nerves upon a level with that of his brains. Hear the horrid oaths that he utters as chance has decreed against him and he still finds himself on the losing side. Listen how lightly he bandies God's holy name with his imprecations, and how dead he is to the warning of the "still, small voice" that is trying to whisper in his ear. Death did not affect him; the hollow tones of the clods as they fell upon the coffin and buried his baby from his gaze, left no echo in his heart to sound forth its warning, while inspiring him with the blissful hope of a reunion beyond the grave.

The wine cup fills up the vacuum in his heart, and the excitement of the gambling hell fills up his soul, leaving no room for "fond memories to bring to light the dreams of other days around him." Do you ask if this can be a true picture? We answer: Yes; it is true, and many breaking, bleeding hearts in our own midst can recognize it. Reader, you who love God, and would see your fellow-creatures happy, pray for His grace to fall upon those who are thus groping their ways downward to that endless abyss, where "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" shall never cease.

THE GREAT REVIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

The New York *Herold* is one of the most enterprising papers we know of. Nothing of importance, secular or religious, escapes its Argus-eye. It has gone to the expense and trouble of ascertaining the drift of public opinion all over the North, in reference to the Moody-Sankey revival in Brooklyn. Reporters have been sent out to interview the leading clergy of all the principal cities of the North, and find out their views upon the subject. Almost all the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist ministers approve of Moody and Sankey, and express the conviction that they are God-raised men to do a great work in the United States as well as in Great Britain. With a few exceptions the Catholics, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Unitarians and Universalists are opposed to the Evangelists and their methods of work. The universal objection which they urge is that religion is a *life* and not an *emotion*. Strange these men cannot see that people cannot *live* a *life* until they are born into a *life*. Moody and Sankey do not deny that christianity is a *life*. It is the very thing they insist on, but they do insist as every christian man of any sense must do that before we begin to live, we must be born. It shows an equal ignorance to call the revival an organized emotion, simply because emotion is manifested at these meetings. These same *gradual-conversion* men allow excitement in politics and in business, but anathematize it in religion as though God, eternity, heaven and hell, were not calculated as well as money and politics to take hold of our emotional nature. But here is what the Rev. R. A. Holland, Pastor of St. George's Episcopal Church, in St. Louis, has to say on the subject: "Although previous to my connection with this church, I was a Methodist, I do not approve of this work. My whole experience has shown me that camping and revival movements do more harm than good. I think Moody and Sankey will prove successful in vending their religious nostrums as other humbugs of the day. Their work is evidently not supernatural. In fact, Moody and Sankey are humbugs."

Now this is beautiful talk from the Rev. Mr. Holland, whom a great many of readers will recognize as a minister who a few years ago deserted the Methodist Church and went over to the Episcopal. He has extraordinary natural gifts in the way of oratory. He reached such a height in the adulation of our church that he grew dizzy and bolted off into the Episcopal Church. In other words, he got too big for Methodist breeches, and humbugged himself into the idea that the loose gown of the church was the only garment of sufficient elasticity for his expansion. Now those very men who preach the same doctrine in which Bro. Holland himself was converted, Bro. Holland calls "humbugs." If any man is a judge of ministerial humbugs (from personal experience) it is Mr. Holland; therefore, we give great weight to his opinion.

BRO. THOS. R. ATKINS writes from Beeville: "The *ADVOCATE* is giving general satisfaction in this section now. If I had time I could get you many subscribers in this county; and it would be easily done, because the *ADVOCATE* is worthy of patronage, and an intelligent people appreciate its merits. I hope soon to have some leisure time which I will improve in enlarging the circulation of the *ADVOCATE*."

LETTER FROM AUSTIN.

The Secular Press and Whiskey Saloons.

AUSTIN, Nov. 4, 1875.

Mr. Editor—Your readers and friends throughout the country have admired, and do admire, your course in speaking so plainly, and pointedly, and justly, of the dissipations of the times, and of the course of the secular press of the country in pandering to this dissipation. Of course, they (the newspapers) are not all equally blameworthy, and there may be one here and there blameless. I have seen none such, however. Could there be a greater evil than that complained of—the cities full of vice from drunkenness, gambling and all manner of wickedness, and the newspapers of the country which claim the highest that can be claimed short of religious sanctity, uttering no word of protest; but on the contrary making a jest of sin, and lending their columns to the praise of the attractiveness of vice, as seen in the descriptions of saloons, beer gardens, racing, etc. A minister of this place has brought down upon him the censure of a portion of our city press by speaking very plainly in his pulpit—as you have done in your columns. His only defence is a reference to the facts, which justify his course; which reference was made in the *Austin News*. 1st. And first of all, this startling state of facts presents itself: There are three daily papers in this city; one of which, by the confession of the proprietor, would starve—or its proprietor would—but for the saloon patronage; *ergo*, it lives by the saloons. Another, by a similar confession of one of its editors, makes more money out of the saloons than anything else. Now, we happen to be informed, from many sources of testimony concurring in the proof, of one fact, viz: this paper is not making any money, but is struggling amid financial embarrassments; *ergo*, (its largest source of money being the saloons), it would soon go down among the breakers but for the saloons. The financial condition of the third paper not being so fully known, and yet not wholly unknown, we come to our conclusions about it from what we have heard and from our knowledge of it relatively; and the conclusion is reached that it is not making money, with all the assistance obtained from this most fruitful source of newspaper support. What would it do if this were taken away? From this we find, as a general conclusion, that the three daily papers of this city would perish without the support they receive from the liquor business. Or, stated differently, the three daily papers of this city are sustained by the saloons, without which patronage they would not be able to live and circulate.

But the question arises what equivalent do these papers give the liquor business for so large a sum of money?

Answer—They, by their patronage and praise, increase the profits of the liquor trade to such extent that they (the saloon men) can afford to pay this vast sum and still see money in it.

This is true, or the saloon men are wofully deceived, and they are not easily deceived on questions involving their financial interest; for otherwise they would have no motive to spend thousands annually in the support of newspapers. But that they make no mistake in this transaction needs not to be proved. But how comes it to pass that these papers have such power to increase the profits of the liquor business?

Answer—The press has great respect with the people, young and

old. 1st. They go to newspapers for general information about current matters. 2nd. For political discussion, etc. 3rd. The newspaper speaks to more people than any individual, and has more license of speech than any individual may enjoy as such. 4th. There have been and continue to be a great many newspapers of very great excellence. 5th. Everybody reads them. They use this influence to aid the liquor business by not only failing to protest against it as an evil; but they speak courteously of the business and praise their fine houses, furniture, drinks, etc. But whence comes the money ultimately? Ah, there is the rub! It comes from the sweat and travail of the laboring man. His children and his wife at home, without comforts and wholly unable to get them, live on the plainest food, dwell and sleep in anything but tidiness and cheer. It comes from the pocket of the lawyer, the student, the citizen—everybody. It is safe to say that in nine cases out of ten where money is spent in a saloon there is an existing claim on the money more righteous and stronger in ethics than the right to spend it is in him that so spends it. And it is equally safe to say that in a like number of cases the man who spends his money for ardent spirits violates the nobler impulses of his own heart, and acts under the lead of passions, and appetites which he himself in his better moments despises. This will show the part that a journalist plays when he lends his great power to this demon of intemperance in any measure. The saloon man says to the newspaper man, "You gather them in and I will do for them; you help me catch and I'll skin and divide with you."

Here is a great evil—an enormous sin, ruining its thousands, soul and body; and here is a press sustained by the churches, and the good people, and the legitimate business of the country in part, selling its influence to help this evil to do more harm increasingly. And the answer is: "there is money to us in it." Could anything be more heartless and utterly cruel? "But my bread is in it; I live by it," says another, "for *gain* I would not think of it; but for *bread*." What right have you to take bread out of the mouths of little children and put it in yours? "I know it is sinful, but I must live," he replies. Our reply is, whoever cannot live but by sinning, sins by living.

Letter from Brother Parker

[Brother Parker sends us the following, to which he appends the remark: "If you think this letter will not be injurious to your interests, I would feel obliged to you for its publicity." We publish it without comment, except to say that even though it would militate against us we would give it publicity. This is due to Bro. P., inasmuch as we published a number of replies to his former article.—Ed.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 11, 1865.
 Messrs. *Advocate Publishing Company*.—It appears that the little addition made to your exchequer, by sending you a subscriber and a few remarks that he would have to accompany it, has hurt somebody. Allow me to say to your honorable body, (for I do not know who you are,) that it was far from my intention to give any offense, even to the most sensitive mind, and I must say that I was very much astonished when I saw my letter in the *Advocate*, for I had no idea it was so easy to get into a newspaper. I take for granted that you knew I had not written it for publication, as the reading of it asks nothing of the kind; and I assure you, if I had had the least idea of its giving

offense, I would have lost the subscriber sooner than sent it. I acknowledge that it has the appearance of egotism to give advice unasked, but as I made it entirely gratuitous, I do think your honorable body might have pardoned the offense and passed it by unnoticed; but as you have seen fit to act otherwise, I am willing to suffer all that is just or unjust, as the case may be. I know that I was trying to do good, let the result be what it may, and I am not without faith to believe that an honest effort for the sake of Jesus will not be lost. Indeed the introduction of a *CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE* into a large family for one year, to my mind, is doing some good. I have always thought that every Methodist family ought to take the church paper; and when I found myself upon a work without one single *ADVOCATE* on it, I was stirred up to work for the paper, and in trying to introduce it, I heard many objections made to it, all of which I endeavored to meet by saying the paper had greatly improved since they saw it; indeed I have always been for the *ADVOCATE*, let it come as it would, and in its darkest days I gave to it according to my ability. I never would admit that all that was said against the *ADVOCATE* was true, but I could not say it was all false. I am glad to hear you say you intend to improve it, and I do hope it is no crime to wish and even pray that time may soon come when we can say of a truth that our *ADVOCATE* is one of the best in the family. Your friend "Reader" speaks very lightly of a short sermon appearing occasionally in the *ADVOCATE*. Let me say to you that the *Courier-Journal* is growing very popular in this country for the sermon that appears in it, which caused me to make the suggestion I did. But I do not wish to wrangle with any one in a newspaper, or out of it. If I have committed a crime worthy of death, I refuse not to die, but I do most sincerely refuse to engage in a controversy over nothing. I have long since determined to follow peace with all men, and I wish to live peaceably with all men, and in all I do to avoid the appearance of evil, and I am sorry that any word or act of mine ever gave any trouble to any one, as I well know it was never intended. If your intention in publishing my letter was a good one, with all my heart I say, God bless you; if it was not, I pray God to help you to repent for it. And now I hope you will believe me, when I say I am sorry you took my letter in the way of criticism, as it was not so intended. I acknowledge that I did in a moment of over anxiety intrude my advice and counsel unasked upon you; but, after all, the only honest apology that I can offer is: I wished you well. And if it will in any sense compensate for what I have done, I will assure you that I will not intrude myself again upon you unasked. I hope this will be satisfactory to your honorable body, and to any one else that may be grieved or displeased. And now I must say I would like to know who you are; but as I do not, I hope you will not be displeased at my asking you to allow me to say, I remain, your brother in Christ—G. D. PARKER.

Presbyterial.

Mr. Editor—The Synod of Texas met in Austin on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 7 P. M., and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, Rev. A. P. Smith, D.D., from Isaiah, 60:1. Rev. L. Tenney was elected Moderator, and Rev. C. H. Dobbs, temporary clerk. The Synod is composed of the Presbyteries of Brazos, Eastern, Western and Central Texas. Thirty-six ministers were present, and thirty-three were absent. Twenty churches were represented and one hundred and eight were unrepresented.

The presence of Rev. Richard Mellin, D.D., the junior secretary of sustentation and foreign missions, added much to the interest of the meeting. He presented these causes in an eloquent manner, and the Synod heartily commended them to the consideration and support of all the churches.

The sermon on Foreign Missions was preached by Rev. J. J. Read, of Houston. The Rev. J. W. Neil, of San Antonio, with Rev. J. S. Moore, of Jefferson, as his alter-

nate, was appointed to preach the sermon next year.

The narrative showed an advancement in every part of the work, and several hundred additions. The combined reports gave statistics, viz:

Ministers enrolled, 69; churches, 128; membership, 4670; ministers received by letter, 11; licentiates, 1; candidates 6; ordinations, 1; churches organized, 9; ministers laboring within our bounds, 2; children in Sabbath-schools, 3144. Sustentation, foreign missions, etc., \$3512; pastors' salary paid, \$28,049; congregational and miscellaneous, \$31,044.

The Synod being a court of review and advisory, much of the work had reference to the Presbyterial operations.

The Synod met in the same city where it was organized twenty-four years ago, the Rev. Daniel Baker, D.D., of blessed memory, being the first moderator of the eight ministers and three ruling elders then present; but one was now a member, Rev. J. W. Miller, D.D., of Gay Hill, Washington county. All have passed home to their reward, except Dr. Miller; one ruling elder, T. W. Archibald, of Bosque county, and one minister in a distant State. "The Fathers—where are they?"

The Methodist, Baptist, Cumberland and Northern Presbyterian pulpits were kindly tendered to the Synod, and the members occupied them both morning and night. The sessions were pleasant and the business harmonious. Brethren came up from Corpus Christi and Jefferson, from Galveston and Sherman; and there was but one common interest—the building up of the Master's kingdom in their plans, and counsels, and prayers.

Synod adjourned to meet in Dallas on the first Wednesday of November, 1876, at 7 P. M.

R. F. BUNTING.

GENERAL ITEMS.

It is thought in political circles that Grant will interfere in Cuban affairs. His utterances in regard to relations existing between Spain and the United States are called "significant.".....A feature in the forthcoming national campaign is the attitude of the respective parties as to the evident disposition on the part of the Romish Church to gain control in political affairs. The party that will boldly tread upon the Pope's toes will at least have one great virtue to recommend them.....The Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee assembled at Nashville on the 28th ultimo.....Recruiting for the Spanish army is going on (secretly) in New York.....Milk is pronounced an active agent to disseminate typhoid fever....The latest is a wedding agency. It is at Paris. Carriages, priests, ball-rooms, suppers, etc., always in readiness....Ohio has a law forbidding saloon keepers selling liquor to minors when notified not to do so.....The Great Eastern is being refitted at an expense of £20,000. She is to run between Liverpool and New York during the centennial.

CASUALTY.—The steamship *Pacific* foundered at sea thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery. Out of 200 people on board there is only one survivor, so far as known.A Boston dispatch states the probable loss of the brig *J. W. Spencer* and Toronto, and of the schooners *Moses Patton*, *Nellie Chase* and *Serene*, with all on board.

TEXAS.—The City of Waco was burned off Galveston on Monday night. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. But faint hopes are entertained that any of the passengers or crew are saved. The following is a list of the passengers: Cabin—Miss Moreling, C. Rogers and wife, H. Meyer, Mrs. Horsesley and child, Fanny Heiss and B. W. demeyer. Eleven in the steerage....The Fair opened at Austin on Monday....An intoxicated Irishman attempted suicide on Saturday by throwing himself in front of a running train at Harrisburg. The demox alcohol can influence to any horrible deed....Mr. Lang, the Grange leader, is spoken of by many as the next Governor.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 13, '75

A MAINE girl left her clothing in an open boat and hid herself, and when her parents were crying and saying that if they only had her back they would obey her slightest wish, she appeared and said she wanted to marry Jake.

It is not merely the multiplicity of tints, the gladness of tone or the balminess of the air which delight in the spring; it is the still consecration of hope, the prophecy of happy days yet to come; the endless variety of nature, which presentiments of eternal flowers which never shall fade and sympathy with the blessedness of the ever-developing world.

It is stated that a recent German improvement in decorative art consists in the fusion of gold, silver and platinum with bronze, by which the most gorgeous effects are produced—gold fusion giving a splendid violet tint, silver faintly lustrous "Kloto" tone, and platinum a rich and deep black shade. The intermediate tints may be obtained by modifications of heat, while the same process may be applied with nearly equal success in the case of cast iron. Very novel effects in this art have been produced by laying one tone upon the other—as, for instance, colored leaves and variegated arabesques on differently tinted metallic surfaces—and the method is beginning to be extended to the ornamentation of leather, thus bidding fair to revive at a moderate cost the art of preparing leather mosaics, one of the most elegant of the various adaptations of inexpensive materials to artistic purposes.

A CURIOUS point in connection with the deviation of the compass on iron ships has attracted much attention on the part of scientific men. It is now believed that some of the sudden and hitherto unaccountable changes in the deviation of the compasses of such ships which are often unsuspected until alleged as the only conceivable cause of the vessel's running ashore—are the effects of an unequal and varying distribution of heat over the iron hull. Sudden slight changes of compass deviation, not exceeding five degrees, have been noticed on board iron ships on our American coast; and these are now attributed to changes in the hull, occasioned by the vessels passing from warm to cold water, and the reverse. The warm temperature of the Gulf Stream, taken in connection with the cold counter-current, may account for many of the suspected compass errors on iron ships, and the devising of a remedy for this would be an excellent subject for study on the part of some enterprising inventor.

A RELIC OF DE SOTO'S EXPEDITION.—During a storm some ten miles off the Ouachita river a pine tree was blown down on the farm of T. E. Sellers, of Calhoun county, which made thirty rails to the cut, and under the centre roots was found a Spanish bridle bit, and a large copper bridle buckle of singular workmanship. The bit is of the curb style, and has a round ring which falls under the lower jaw, forming the curb, and surrounding this ring is a pendant, in the shape of a half-moon, with a number of little chains attached to create a constant jingling. The strange and antique piece of horse apparel is now in the possession of Col. T. J. Tatum, of Wilmington, Union county. History informs us that De Soto, in the search of gold, died on this side of the Mississippi, over 300 years ago, and that his men wandered as far west as the prairies of Texas. Hence we are unable to account for the bit and buckle over which the pine grew, in any other way than that it must have been left on the way by some of the men who accompanied the proud and cruel Spanish warrior.

LITERARY LABOR.—A great deal of brilliant work has been done at a dash, and is still done. Byron wrote "The Corsair" in ten days, at the rate of two hundred lines a day, and sent it to press as it was written, publishing it with hardly a correction. Lope de Vega wrote three hundred dramas for the stage in one hundred days, upon the principle upon which an athlete now and then walks one hundred miles in one hundred hours; and it has been reckoned that the average amount of his work was nine hundred lines a day. Voltaire wrote "Zaire" in three weeks and "Olympie" in six days; Dryden wrote his "Ode to St. Cecilia" at a sitting. The finest of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poems, "The Lady Geraldine's Courtship," was the work of twelve hours. It was written to complete the original two volumes of her poetry, and sent out with her proofs to America. But as a rule, the best work is not to be done at a dash in this style. Shakespeare was not one of these

slap-dash workers; and Shakespeare, with his thirty-four plays, has conquered the world. Dickens, when he intended to write a Christmas story, shut himself up for six weeks, lived the life of a hermit, and came out looking as haggard as a murderer. Tom Moore, with all his effervescence and sparkle, thought it quick work if he added seventy lines to "Lalla Rookie" in a week, although living out of the world in a writing-box in the Peak. Planche produced his burlesques at an equally slow rate, thinking ten or a dozen lines a good day's work. The author of "Caste" and "School" was one of the slowest of workmen. Even Albany Fonblanque often wrote his articles in the *Examiner* six times over before he thought them fit to go to press—and sometimes ten times over. Hepworth Dixon, it is said, wrote and rewrote his "Two Queens" eight times. That exquisite trifle of Kingslake's, "Eothen," was rewritten five or six times and kept in his desk almost as long as Wordsworth kept "The Wite Doe of R. Istone;" and kept, like that, to be taken out for revision and correction almost every day. And that is the way in which good honest work—work that is to be read to-morrow—must be written. Scotts and Scribes only turn up once in a century.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Unselfishness

On a corner of one of the principal streets a funny little woman has an ice-cream stand. One afternoon there was quite a group of boys around her stand, and the old lady had her hands full attending to them and keeping her eyes open for fear some young rogue would help himself, and whisk around the corner. You should have seen the superior air with which one of the boys ate his share. He stood off from the rest, as became a young aristocrat; for he was the fortunate possessor of a saucerful of ice-cream. No fashionable lady could be more oblivious than he of those that moved in a lower circle. We will not laugh at him; for I have known grown people who based their claim to gentility and position upon just as slight a foundation as his.

Skipping the rest of the crowd, my attention was attracted by a bright-eyed little boy. He had found a temporary seat, and was watching the filling and unfilling of the little tumblers with great interest.

There was no envy in his face, only pleasure. I could not help but think from his satisfied look, that he had come honestly by the pennies I saw in his hand, and was proud to use them. Presently he asked for his ice-cream in a nice, quiet way, and received the answer, "In a minute." Instead of saying, as some of the boys did, "Hurry up, old woman," it was, "All right," in a pleasant voice.

I was glad to notice that when his turn came, he got as much as the little tumbler could possibly hold, for his politeness. Remember, politeness is never wasted. Just as he was returning to his seat, another boy, smaller than he, came up, to whom he said:

"Halloo, Harry! going to have some ice-cream?"

"No, I can't; haven't got any money, I am dead broke," said the poor little youngster, looking wistfully at the dish.

"Never mind, sit here by me and we will go halves," replied Johnny with a smile.

"Oh, no, I won't! Think I'd be so mean as to take your ice-cream?"

"Yes, you will; it's awful hot, and 'twill cool us both off," urged my little friend; "if you don't I won't touch a bit."

This last argument proved too much for him, and he sat down by his friend saying, "It looks kinder mean."

"No, it don't; here, open your mouth, ain't it good?" and so the little banquet commenced, and was not ended till the last bit was scraped out. The boys went away ever so happy; one because he had pleased another, and the other one because some one had been kind to him. I am sure, he said to himself, "I'll do Johnny a good turn the first chance I get."

This is a lesson of genuine unselfishness, and at least one spectator of the scene, I hope, will be all the better for having witnessed it.—*Buffalo Advocate.*

Can You Stand Fire?

As I was walking along the Strand one night I came upon a fine, tall soldier. I entered into conversation with him, and said, "There is one thing I cannot understand about the British soldier."

peat the prayer their mother taught them when they were children."

He paused, and said, "That is true, sir."

"What is the meaning of it, soldier?"

He said, "You remind me of what took place in my own roll a few weeks ago. A young fellow came into our room, and the first night, before going to bed, he knelt down to pray, and instantly there was a disturbance in the room. Caps and belts were flung over at the man, but he did not move. The second night there was a general cry, 'Willie, try it again.' Down he went on his knees again. Caps and belts were thrown again, and the men whistled. The third night he went again on his knees, and again on the fourth night with the same result, and on the fifth night.

"And then," he said, the greatest blackguard in the room cried out, 'He is genuine—he stands fire!' and from that night every one in the room respected him, and began to follow his example."

In a large establishment in Birmingham, very similar to what many of you are in, in this town, some seventy years ago, there was a youth who came from his mother's loving home in one of our beautiful villages. He had been taught to "stand fire," not to be ashamed of God or of prayer.

The first night he retired to rest in a room with several other youths, he knelt down to pray, and, as in the case of the soldier, he was instantly beset by the young fellows in the room, abusing him and ridiculing him, and everything was done to induce him to abstain from prayer; but he "stood fire,"—he was not ashamed of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Among them was a strong-built youth who stood on his right, and who said: "My mother taught me to do that. I have been ashamed of doing it; but I will do it." That youth became the great, the noble John Angell James. Oh, young men, if that youth had not stood fire, the world might never have known or been blessed by the labors of John Angell James.

The soldier told me what I want to leave with you. He said, "Sir, as a rule, the fresh fellows who kneel down to pray do not do it a second night." Ah, young men, may that never be said of you! That explains the meaning of those words, "He stands fire." Do not be ashamed to acknowledge your Lord and Master.—*London paper.*

CURIOSITIES OF LANGUAGE

The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word the definition of which is, "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waist coat;" a second means to "kill over again;" a third, to "earn by dancing." The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat," which it certainly is, and a grass-hopper a "hay-horse;" a glove with them is a "hand-shoe." Showing that they wore shoes before gloves. The French, strange to say, have no verb to "stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it, is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient in either case, but seems to want the directness, the energy, of our "kick." The terms "up stairs" and "down stairs" are also unknown in French.

A STRONG REFLECTION.—It is said of Norbury that he would, at any time, rather lose a friend than a joke. On one occasion he began the sentence of death in this wise: "Prisoner at the bar, you have been found guilty by a jury of your own countrymen of the crime laid to your charge, and I must say I entirely agree with the verdict, for I see 'Secundum' written in your face." Here the prisoner interrupted with "That's a strong reflection—from your Lordship!" whereupon the judge, keenly appreciating the joke, commuted the sentence into transportation for seven years.

JAY GOULD, Sidney Dillon, Robert E. Carr and Oliver Ames found themselves in a predicament on their arrival at Kansas City, last Tuesday. The directors' car, in which they were traveling, was attached for a debt of \$650, owing by the Union Pacific railroad to a wholesale firm in that city, for damages to shipment of freight over that line last March. Jay Gould and Robert E. Carr gave bond, and the car was released by the Sheriff.

The farmers of North Mississippi have hit upon a novel but excellent system for stimulating themselves to extra exertion in their several branches of labor. They have a lodge of forty members, and have resolved that the owner of the best acre of corn shall receive five bushels from each thirty-nine other members; and that he who cures the most bacon shall receive one ham from the other thirty-nine members.

WHAT THREE FOLKS SAID.—Yesterday when a boy stole a big apple from a farmer's wagon and ran away, the farmers ran after him, saying:

"It isn't the apple I care for—it's the principle of the thing."

A policeman joined in the race, saying:

"It isn't the principle I care for—it's the catching of the boy."

The boy puts in his best licks, saying:

"I don't care for either apple or principle—get out o' this like a streak of lightning!"

The Mennonites who have settled in Minnesota and Nebraska are dissatisfied with their location. Grass hoppers three years in succession and the severe winters are calculated to make a new settler sick. They see now, after they have invested their money, that they made a serious mistake by not settling in Texas.

THE New York Times thinks that despite woman's dress, her personal beauty imparts about all there is to her make up. This is an aesthetical and careful way of putting the moral fashions into print; but it is a physical fact that a quarter of a row of pins will make a woman's personal beauty crop out anywhere.

DANBURY NEWS.—Where ten men will cheerfully lay down their lives for a woman only one will carry her a scuttle of coal.

A South Boston lady was recently interrogated by a Benedict as to why she had not got married. She replied: "I prefer to be an old maid." He said he did not believe it, as he felt sure she envied his wife. "No, no!" that would be breaking the commandment—"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ass."

The total amount of the debt acknowledged by Mexico, is \$9,322,561.85. The interior debt, which has been thrown out in the liquidation amounts to \$29,257,999.22.

A Frenchman learning the English language complained of the irregularity of the verb "to go," the present tense of which some wag had written out for him as follows: "I go; thou startest; he departs; we lay tracks; you cut sticks; they absquatulate or skedaddle."

The most attentive man to business on record was he who wrote on his shop door: "Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour."

GALVESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEON & H. BLUM. Importers and Jobbers of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats, Notions, etc., STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

HESS & CO., WOOD AND COAL YARD, Cor. Mehanic and Twenty-seventh Sts., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

F. HITCHCOCK'S SONS, SHIP CHANDLERS, CANVAS AND LUCK FOR SAILS, TENTS, AND TARPAULINS, Naval Stores, Paints, Oils, Batts, Gyps, Spars, Manila, Hemp and Wire Rope, all Spars, Blocks and sheaves for Boats, Presses, etc., 305 and 307 Strand, Galveston.

A. M. CAMPBELL, J. P. CLOUGH, CAMPBELL & CLOUGH, FACTORS, General Commission Merchants, 63 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

J. C. SMITH & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Liberal cash advances on consignments, 627 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

A. C. MCKEEN, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 63 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

J. S. GRINNAN, R. G. DUVAL, GRINNAN & DUVAL, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office over Texas Banking and Insurance Co., STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

ALFRED C. GARCIA & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Texas, Western and Tropical Products, Wholesale Dealers in Cordage, Prompt attention given to orders for Oranges, Lemons, etc., 609 3/4m

HEARNE & COMPANY, COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

F. A. GLASS, WHOLESALE GROCER, 125 and 127 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

A. ALLEN & CO., Dealers in ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE, Wholesale and Retail, Also, WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AT NEW YORK PRICES, Galveston, Texas, 277 Drawer 49, P. O.

A.C. CRAWFORD & SONS, IMPORTERS OF CHINA & GLASS CROCKERY, GALVESTON, TEXAS. A full line of ASSORTED CRATES, well adapted for the different sections of the State, always on hand. GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED.

GALVESTON Elevator Company, AVENUE "A," Galveston, Texas. CHARGES: Two cents per bushel for first ten days, One-half cent for subsequent ten days, for fractional part thereof. One-half cent per bushel for cleaning, if ordered. This includes ALL CHARGES FOR RECEIVING, WEIGHING, AND LOADING IN VESSEL.

THE GALVESTON ELEVATOR CO. Is now prepared to furnish to the trade, in quantities to suit, FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, GRITS, AND CHOP-FEED. Prices moderate, but terms cash, until 1/1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. Strand and 221 Street, up-stairs, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Special attention given to Cotton, Wool, Hides, etc., 211 3/4m

ARBUCKLE & HAYNIE, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 63 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Liberal advances made on Consignments, Bagging and Ties furnished our patrons at lowest prices, 627 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

H. REED & CO., CISTERN BUILDERS, 252 & 251 Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas. Sizes and price list sent on application. Country orders solicited, 604 1/2m

Gary & Oliphint, COTTON FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, Will sell in this market on commission, or make shipments to their correspondents in New York, London and Liverpool, as may be desired. Liberal cash advances made, 627 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

W. M. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cotton and Wool Factors, (Hendley Buildings,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. Liberal Advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Agents for Pratt's Radiant and Astral Oils, 604 1/2m

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JNO. D. ROGERS & CO., COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Insurance Building, aug 7-3m 61 Strand, Galveston.

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LEAGUE & LUFKIN, Agents for the John Deere PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS, AGENTS FOR VICTOR'S SCALES, 107 & 109 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas, aug 14-1/2

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 13, '75.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS: One year—postage paid—cur... \$2 50 Six months... 1 50 Three months... 1 00

Treasurer's Report.

B. Harris, in account with West Texas Conference Missionary Board, Domestic Missions.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

Medina circuit... \$ 32 00 Kerrville circuit... 5 65 Uvalde circuit... 12 20 Cibola circuit... 32 00 Sutherland Springs circuit... 19 00

Total... \$100 85

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT.

Corpus Christi... \$ 30 00 Goliad circuit... 30 00 Nueces River circuit... 7 20 Helena circuit... 29 00 St. Mary's circuit... 16 00 Beeville circuit... 29 00 Oakville circuit... 5 00 Rockport... 34 76

Total... \$208 65

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Yorktown circuit... \$ 5 00 Clinton circuit... 20 65 Leesburg circuit... 17 12 Hallettsville circuit... 50 40 Concrete circuit... 31 10 Texana circuit... 25 25

Total... \$149 52

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT.

San Marcos... \$ 42 45 Blanco circuit... 6 00 Lockhart circuit... 2 50 Gonzales circuit... 20 00 Mountain City... 20 50 Thompsonville circuit... 5 00 Seguin... 25 00

Total... \$125 10

MEXICAN BORDER MISSION DISTRICT.

Corpus Christi mission... \$2 50 San Diego mission... 1 50 Presenas mission... 3 50

Total... \$7 50

Anniversary collection (cash)... \$80 40

Grand debit total... \$678 02

Amount paid J. G. Walker... \$158 25

Amount paid W. J. Joyce... 112 00

Amount paid J. S. Gillett... 50 00

Amount paid J. W. DeVilbiss... 4 00

Amount paid A. A. Killough... 55 25

Amount paid A. F. Cox... 1 75

Amount paid J. W. Brown... 20 00

Total... \$463 26

Balance on hand... \$214 76

B. HARRIS, in account with Board of Missions of M. E. Church, South, for Conference year ending October 25th, 1875. Foreign Missions.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

Medina circuit... \$25 00 Uvalde circuit... 4 45 Cibola circuit... 24 05

Total... \$53 50

CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT.

Corpus Christi... \$ 41 10 Goliad circuit... 10 00 Nueces River circuit... 10 00 Helena circuit... 29 00 St. Mary's circuit... 16 00 Beeville circuit... 29 00 Oakville circuit... 5 00 Rockport... 34 76

Total... \$211 60

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Clinton circuit... \$11 50 Leesburg circuit... 13 25 Concrete circuit... 15 00 Texana... 15 00

Total... \$54 75

SAN MARCOS DISTRICT.

San Marcos... \$ 41 15 Blanco circuit... 12 00 Lockhart circuit... 56 60 Gonzales circuit... 23 10 Mountain City circuit... 22 55 Thompsonville circuit... 3 00 Seguin... 31 48

Total... \$209 28

MEXICAN BORDER MISSION DISTRICT.

Corpus Christi mission... \$1 50 San Diego mission... 1 00 Presenas mission... 3 00

Total... \$5 50

From Bro. Holbrook old subscription... \$ 10 00

From a lady in a strange land... 5 00

Subscriptions (good)... 30 85

Anniversary collection... 85 40

Grand debit total... \$656 48

AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS OF A. H. REDFORD.

To Rev. J. B. Denton... \$ 56 60 To Rev. O. A. Fisher... 41 15 To Rev. W. G. Coker... 47 50 To Rev. E. H. Holbrook... 22 55 To Rev. W. V. Vest... 5 40 To Rev. J. L. Walker... 13 55 To Rev. Bishop Keener's account for... 10 00 A. H. Redford to W. T. Thornberry... 23 10 Receipt of A. H. Sutherland by B. Harris... 25 48 By draft forwarded to A. H. Redford... 406 20

Total... \$656 48

Obituaries.

COOK.—Died at her residence, in Texana, Texas, Mrs. Eliza A. Cook, widow of the Rev. Thomas F. Cook, and formerly widow of Wm. Coleman, of Texana, Texas, on the 31st day of July, 1875, after an illness of five and a half months duration. On the 18th of February she was attacked with paralysis while covering up the fire in her room at one o'clock A. M., having read very late, as was her custom of late years. The cause, rupture of a blood vessel in the right lobe of the brain, paralyzing the entire left side, and impaired her mind in many respects; but in some respects her mind displayed great activity. I have heard her when left in her room by herself repeat hymns, I had never heard her sing or quote, learned in her childhood and youth; also quote passages

of Scripture, doubtless committed to memory in early life. She was born near Goshen, Conn., January 13th, 1840. Received religious impressions when but a child, and found the pearl of great price at about the age of eleven years—joined the church at that time. Emigrated to Mississippi about the year 1852. Was married to Wm. Coleman in Yazoo City, Mississippi, June 23d, 1840. Removed to Texana, Texas, December 25th, 1853. Became a widow May 27th, 1860. Married to Rev. Thos. F. Cook of West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South, September 6th, 1866, who died July 4th, 1867. She died as she lived—ready for the summons, resigned to the "will of God, to live to do good, or to die and be at rest." A good wife, a good and true mother; a faithful soldier of the cross. She has gone to join those dear ones who have preceded her to the heavenly canon, and enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that all who have passed the Jordan of death, have gone in one direction and stand ready to greet her. Let us hope that the remaining ones will be reunited with her in that sun bright clime, where there will be no more sickness, no more pain, no more death where the Son of God is the joy thereof.

We'll gird our loins my brethren dear, Our distant home discerning; Our absent Lord has left us word, Let every lamp be burning.

Let sorrows rustest tempest blow, Each chord on earth to sever; Our Kingsays come, and there's our home, Forever, oh, forever.

For oh! we stand a Jordan's strand, Our friends are passing o'er, We see before the shining shore, We may almost discover.

COLEMAN.

GILPIN.—We mournfully record the departure of another pilgrim. Her demise has created a vacuum in the family circle, the social walks of life, and the church of God, that may not be filled easily. Sister Mildred Ann Gilpin, daughter of Bro. and Sister Addison, was born in Tusculoo, Alabama. Afterwards lived in Lee county, Mississippi; then in Texas. She left the pleasant town of Ennis, Ellis county, Texas, for the beautiful city of God, New Jerusalem, on Saturday the 14th day of August, 1875. She was a pious member of the M. E. Church, South, from a little girl. Her piety was unostentatious. Of that marked character that impressed you with the truth of the religion she professed. The world can but feel that it was blessed by her having lived in it. Let the unbidden gushing tear of indignance, dried by the pure hand of charity, speak, as she meekly bestowed the needed relief. Let many a saddened heart, made so by pinching want, utter its voice as she bestowed in the spirit of the Bible those things necessary to warm and fill. Nor did the enterprises of the church, that came to her asking for aid, turn from her without a hearty response. Her devotion to her husband and sweet little Bessie (who were the light and life of her earthly existence) was made but the brighter by the christian element that was interwoven with all her acts. Nor was she or her friends disappointed in the issues of a life so pre-eminently exemplary as a christian. The sublime test of christian faith resting upon conscious innocence, (and that faith made perfect by works) came. And oh! what a triumph. For days before her departure (for she lingered long; her disease being of a typhoid type) she was filled with the spirit, anxiously awaiting the messenger that should summon her into the presence of Him whom she loved, and desired most of all to see. When prayer was being offered to God, who holds the issues of life and death, for her recovery she would check them, saying, do not pray for my recovery, but for God to take me for Jesus is here to go with me through the valley, over the river, and the angels on the other shore to conduct me safely home. Her husband with all that solicitude that none but a husband could feel, asked her if she did not wish to remain with him and Bessie; she replied, my husband I love you, and I love Bessie, but I love Jesus more. Her last days were much devoted to prayer, interspersed with shouting and singing. She gave utterance to the strongest assurances of blessedness and death. "There was an attempt to call up the many expressions of cheer, and victory, employed by her during her illness. O! there is a saving virtue in the religion of the cross. Am I not writing the obituary of a model christian; an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile.—A. D. GASKELL, P. C. Nashville Advocate please copy.

SAMSON.—Gena, wife of R. P. Samson, was born in Hinds county, Mississippi, July 25th, 1850; and died, in Johnson county, Texas, Oct. 11th, 1875. Sister Samson came to Texas, with her brother-in-law (W. G. Clement) in 1829; she was married Nov. 20th, 1870; she professed religion when she was young, and joined the Missionary Baptist Church. After her marriage she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which she lived a devoted christian until death. She was modest in her manner, but always firm in her christian deportment. She loved her church, and was willing under all circumstances to act her part, amid the responsibilities of life. She had special regard for itinerant preachers and their families. They will never forget her deeds of kindness. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Those who were the most intimately acquainted with her, loved her most. She was an affectionate companion, and a most excellent step-mother. In every department of life, she acted a noble part. Her seat in the family circle is now vacated, but heaven has received another jewel. She has left her companion, children, relatives and friends, to mourn in consequence of her departure. Her death to us is a loss, but to her eternal gain. A short time before she fell asleep in Jesus, I asked her if she felt prepared to die. She responded thus: "I have no fear of death, I know that I can not live long, unless I get better soon." Her physicians, relatives and friends gave her all the attention that was possible, but she grew worse; and when she felt that death was near, she remarked to a female friend, that the angels would soon come to conduct her home. She met death in triumph, and thus passed away to the glory land.—W. PRICE.

WOOD.—Died on the eighteenth of October, at the residence of Mrs. M. S. Love, Hattie Sphronis, infant daughter of Alexander and Amelia E Wood, aged one month.

Another tie to us is given To that bright world above, Where Jesus and sweet infants are And bids us all to come.

GALVESTON CARDS.

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The Granger Letter-Heading and Pre-Paid Envelope, Beautifully Illustrated.

No Granger or Business Man Having Correspondence with the Farmer Should be Without Them.

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ordering 100 copies, or more, will have the name of their Grange, its Master, Deputy and Secretary, inserted in the Letter-Heading, and containing a complete list of the Officers, the State Grange, together with the Executive Committee.

The Envelope and Letter-Heading are both containing a complete list of the Officers, the State Grange, together with the Executive Committee.

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

Printers and Supply Agents for the State of Texas.

LETTER FROM WORTHY MASTER W. W. LANG.

MARLIN, TEXAS, OCTOBER 18, 1875.

JAS. A. FOSTER, GALVESTON, TEXAS:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th to hand, The Grange Envelope and Letter-Heading gotten up by you are indeed beautiful, and the devices and mottoes upon the Envelope are pleasing and instructive. The manner of arrangement in the Letter-Heading is as handsome as it is useful. I think you have in your first effort about perfected the work. I think in the name of the Order for the skill displayed to please its members.

Yours truly, W. W. LANG.

COUNTY AGENTS WANTED.

A reliable Book-Seller or Merchant is wanted in every County Town, to whom a commission of 15 per cent, on all sales, will be given. SEND TEN CENTS FOR SAMPLE.

New Iron Works MACHINE SHOP,

WEST MECHANIC STREET, NEAR BATH AVENUE.

We are prepared to furnish material, and to manufacture any and all kinds of STEAM BOILERS and HEATERS, IRON CASTINGS, HOORS and SHUTTERS.

STEAM ENGINES.

Fitting and Setting the same, upon the latest and most approved principles. Also, are prepared to do Iron Work for Bridges, Wharves, Railroads, and do general Blacksmithing Work.

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THE GREAT INK AND COPYING PENCIL.

It is a Lead Pencil... It writes a Lead Pencil... It is a Copying Pencil... It is an Indelible Pencil... It is a Copying Pencil... It is an Indelible Pencil... It is a Copying Pencil... It is an Indelible Pencil...

This pencil will take Six Perfect Copies without the use of a Press.

It is used by everybody. The demand is very great.

Send for one. It will only cost you 25 cents, post-paid.

One will last you a year.

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Nervous Debility.

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

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

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

Nervous Debility

Is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, and by a derangement of the ordinary functions of nature; hence, there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excessive earthy or oily sediment; a headache of waste of brain and nerve substance; frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory and inattention to purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing any length of time. There is great sensitiveness to impressions, though not a sharp pain, but a dull, aching, or smarting condition of the mental faculties. Individual what is commonly called a "little-under-or-over-acted mind." There must of necessity be in each individual different susceptibilities, according to his peculiar organization, habits, pursuits, and temperament, which all serve to shape the manner of the manifestation of their nervous disorder, and to give it a distinctive character, marked as are their physical peculiarities, dissimilar and peculiar to themselves. These differences, in the manner and form of their manifestation, do not indicate any necessary difference to be followed in the treatment of any case, whose disease has its origin in blood; but the same remedies being alike applicable to the weak as to the strong; to the sturdy as to the sickly, varied only in the amount and duration of their use, and in the mode of their application.

In some cases of this disease there are palpitations or excitation, with extreme debility, and in others there is a depression of spirits in all its stages; also all of the general symptoms enumerated, with the local manifestation of it more frequently apparent in the facial nerves, than in any other part of the body, such as the throat, abdomen or limbs, with pains of a shooting, lancinating character. For this condition an explanation is found in the fact that, as the vitality of a structure decreases by age, over the years of its existence, a depression of proper times, its responsibility increases; and if the diminution is the result of irritation, as by disease or local injury, there is a corresponding degree of nervous debility, which is apt to be manifested in the facial nerves, and in the most delicate and sensitive parts of the system; and in the least shock of irritation may act as a secondary cause, the lancinating or primary character of the disease, and the forms of its manifestation, however diverse, are all of them, in their origin, and in their progress, the result of a general debility of the system, and in their termination, they all tend to the same end, a general depression of the system, and a corresponding degree of nervous debility, which is apt to be manifested in the facial nerves, and in the most delicate and sensitive parts of the system; and in the least shock of irritation may act as a secondary cause, the lancinating or primary character of the disease, and the forms of its manifestation, however diverse, are all of them, in their origin, and in their progress, the result of a general debility of the system, and in their termination, they all tend to the same end, a general depression of the system, and a corresponding degree of nervous debility, which is apt to be manifested in the facial nerves, and in the most delicate and sensitive parts of the system; 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Christian Advocate

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 13, '75

Editor: D. D. Editor.

THE PROPHETIC

...has been a fact of every age. How it is that a man can duplicate his own unity and then hold himself up to the inspection of himself is a psychological fact not easily explained. It is one of the most remarkable powers of a rational being. We call this instinct that leads the spider to weave its inimitable web, the power to build its finely constructed dam, and the bee to build its cells in accordance with the highest principles of mathematics, a remarkable instinct; but it bears no sort of resemblance to that higher power of the human soul that can hold itself up to its own light and scrutinize its own actions. In all other acts of knowledge, two things are involved—the object known and the subject knowing; but in the act of self-inspection the thing known and the thing knowing are one and the same. It is the eye-ball of the soul looking at the eye-ball of the soul. Not only is it one of the most mysterious facts of consciousness, but it is also one of the most difficult. For this reason a man knows less of himself than of any other subject under heaven. It has been said that a man is never so much away from home as at home. This is specially true in reference to self-knowledge. Many a man understands deeply the principles that govern those mighty oaks revolving millions of miles away from our world, and yet knows almost nothing of the unseen world in his own bosom. Many a man has analyzed thousands of chemicals in his laboratory, and yet never analyzed half the motives in that mightier laboratory of his own heart. Many a man has swept away the rubbish of nature and listened to the voiceless language of rocks and minerals, and yet has never interpreted the voiceless feelings of his own consciousness. Many a man understands the underlying principles of society and of social government, and yet knows little of himself as an integral part of society. When the old philosopher gave utterance to the two words, "Know thyself," he opened the eyes of mankind to a deep necessity they had only dreamed of before—but never felt. When Pope penned those lines so frequently quoted:

"Know thyself, presume not God to scan— The proper study of mankind is man,"

he but reiterates with poetic emphasis what the old Grecian had first voiced in language; and when Paul said, "examine yourselves," he gave to the thought the force of a command, by inspiration. Want of self-examination accounts for the universal want of self-knowledge. Those three great questions of man—the very same asked by the brutes of creation—what shall we eat? what shall we drink? where-withal shall we be clothed? are asked and answered, and very few ever ask any others. Thus our lives are superficial as the shallow brook. The deep places slumber on beneath the surface and bubble of the current. Occasionally some remarkable event opens the stream and the bright pebbles gleam upon us from beneath, but the stream closes again and the pebbles remain invisible. The germs of our immortality lie away down in these voiceless yearnings and profounder convictions of our nature, but men so seldom examine themselves that they seldom realize that they are heirs of eternity—children of immortality. They never take the pains to sweep away the rubbish piled upon this immortality and ascertain whether the links that bind them to the other world are the adamant chains of Satan or the golden links of God's chain of infinite love. The greatest practical hindrance we have no doubt to a severe self-inspection is that men are afraid of themselves. They lift the veil that conceals their inner consciousness with the same feelings with which they

would lift the white sheet that covers a corpse. May it not be, too, for the very same reason? Are they not afraid that an examination of their moral characters would turn out to be a spiritual post mortem examination? or if not so bad as that, they are afraid there has been going on moral whitewashing within rather than moral reconstruction. We are inclined to think that in a great many instances the man would find out that what he deemed was a perfect consecration of heart would turn out to be a mongrel piety. From apprehensions of this sort most men shrink from self-inspection, and he who would be a hero on the red field of battle thus becomes a veritable coward in the presence of his own shadow:

"Conscience makes cowards of us all. And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

RAP AT PAPAACY, NO 2.

The advocacy of true Christianity as well as the maintenance of free government compels antagonism to the arrogant assumptions of the Church of Rome; an antagonism, however, not of attack but of defense—the defense of the principle of civil and religious liberty, the sine qua non of a really free government, against the coalition of Papal superstition and American venality and ignorance leagued to prevent its triumph.

Since the Church of Rome has openly entered the political arena—notably in the State of Ohio, last month—her character, motives and aims become legitimate subjects for criticism. As she claims to be immutable, the briefest and best criticism perhaps would be a reference to any of the prominent pages of her past history with the remark, et crimine ab uno disce omnes. Such criticism, however, although deserved, would hardly be just; for there was a time when she was really of some service to Christendom. Originally one of the centres around which the diffused mass of Christian ideas crystallized into regular forms, she possessed no attributes which were not common to the other members of the ecclesiastical system of which she constituted a part. The causes which paved the way for her recognition first as prima inter pares, and finally as the supreme ecclesiastical authority of Christendom, and the means whereby those results were attained constitute an important feature in the history of civilization in Europe. Guizot says:

"At the close of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century, Christianity was no longer simply an individual belief; it was an institution. It was not simply a religion; it was a church. If there had not been a church, I know not what would have become of Christianity amid the fall of the Roman Empire. I confine myself to purely human considerations; I lay aside every element foreign to the natural results of natural causes: if Christianity had been then, as in earlier times, only a belief, a sentiment, an individual conviction, it is possible that it would have become extinct amid the dissolution of the Empire, and the invasion of the barbaric hordes. None of the means existed whereby to-day moral influences exert their sway independently of institutions—none of the methods whereby abstract truth acquires so great an empire over the minds of men, controls their actions and determines events. Nothing of the kind existed in the fourth century; nothing which could give to individual ideas and sentiments a similar authority. There was need of a society strongly organized and rigidly governed to contend against so great a disaster—to come forth victorious from such a tempest."

The Church of Rome supplied that need. But at an early stage of her existence, two organic defects revealed themselves; defects which have not only neutralized her influence for good, but have also rendered her a powerful agency for evil. These defects are: first, the denial of the right of private judg-

ment; and, secondly, the assumption of the right of coercing belief. The very means that were instituted to preserve Christianity have resulted in the substitution of ecclesiasticism for primitive faith. The exchange of religion for priest-craft was a part of the fatal inheritance which barbaric violence and feudal tyranny bequeathed to European civilization.

The defects of the Church of Rome just referred to—entering into the composition of her blood, so to speak—have infected her whole system, and from their inveteracy preclude any hope of amelioration. Such is the Church of Rome. What she has been in the past she is in the present, and will be in the future. Wherever she intrudes, sooner or later she become a disturbing element to the established order of society; where she is at home, she is an insuperable barrier to intellectual development and social progress. Hence, her presence here in the United States constitutes the chief difficulty and most imminent danger to the maintenance and preservation of those institutions essential to the existence of "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," which the wisdom of the founders of this Republic conceived and their patriotism established. For the members of her communion, though citizens of the United States, are subjects of the Pope of Rome; or, rather of "the veiled prophets behind the throne, by whom the Latin Church is governed." The baleful power of this secret influence, just beginning to manifest itself in American politics, can be characterized best in the language of the great Latin poet descriptive of Allecto, one of the Furies:

"Tis thine to sow the seed of fratricidal strife, To invade the secrecy of private life, And fan the flames of anger with envenomed breath; Fomenting discord 'till it ends in death; A thousand direful arts thy power proclaim, And when the mischief varies, so does thy name."

A SELFISH ACT.

Without a note of warning or a word of consultation, but like a thunder-clap from a cloudless sky, the Nashville Christian Advocate comes to our office this week with a communication from Dr. A. H. Redford reducing the price of that paper from two dollars and fifty cents to two dollars per annum. We have called the procedure in our caption a selfish act. This is the most charitable name we can give it, even though Dr. Redford claims to be doing it for the good of the whole church. About one year ago the agent at Nashville advanced the price of the Christian Advocate fifty cents, in accordance with an agreement between him and the other church papers, so that they too might live and do good among their patronizing conferences. No paper of the size of the Nashville or the Texas Advocate can be published at a less cost than two dollars and fifty cents; and if a paper is worth anything at all, it is worth what it costs to publish it. But on account of the connection of the Nashville Advocate with the other interests of the publishing house, Dr. Redford can afford to publish it at two dollars. Is it fair, is it unselfish, is it really for the good of the whole church to thus cripple every other church paper for the sake of increasing the circulation of the Nashville Advocate? Especially if we take into consideration the fact that Dr. Redford sends out stirring appeals to these very conferences whose papers he seeks to cripple, begging them to buy books at greatly reduced prices, in order to meet the debts of the publishing house? It is the same as asking a man, to help the assassin to cut his own throat.

Again, what reason has Dr. Redford for this reduction? Why, he says the Kentucky, Louisville and Holston Conferences say it would be best. It is very easy to explain this. The Nashville Advocate is their organ, and everything they want published goes into that organ; and of course they want it as cheap as possible. But is it right to send out stirring circulars to other conferences, having different organs,

to buy books at a large discount in order to enable these few conferences to have a cheap paper? Dr. Redford's logic may be able to construe it into this meaning but, to save our lives, we can not see the unselfishness of such an act. We have not heard any complaints of the price of the Nashville Advocate in Texas, and we verily believe that that paper will not get enough additional subscribers by its reduction to meet the difference in the cost of its printing.

Again, we regard the action of Dr. Redford about one year ago, in increasing the price of the Advocate, as an agreement binding upon his part, and not to be summarily disregarded without any consultation with the other church papers. And, in our judgment, his present action in reducing the price without any notification is a violation of a compact which he was in honor, if in nothing else, bound to observe. By putting the price of the papers uniformly at two dollars and fifty cents, we have been enabled to bring up the Texas Advocate to a paper worthy the patronage bestowed upon it; but at two dollars this can not be done. Neither can Dr. Redford publish the Nashville Advocate at such figures, if he will put it on its own merits. Dr. R. knows this, and acting as he has, and knowing these things as he does, we can only construe his actions as an effort to crush out of existence all other Advocates save the Nashville. It is of no use to conceal facts any longer, nor to keep on mincing matters. The centralization of power at Nashville is going to result in local and not universal benefit to the church. In a few more years, at the rate things are going now, Nashville will be Rome, the Publishing House will be the Vatican, and the voices that speak from it will be equivalent to the voice of Pius IX in the affairs of the church. We hope our church papers, published in Macon, New Orleans, Richmond and other places will speak out on this subject and arrest these high-handed procedures that are trying to make every other paper of the Southern Church cringe to the dictates of Nashville dogmas.

Dr. Redford's idea, no doubt, is to have one grand official organ at Nashville; one grand University at Nashville; one grand Publishing House at Nashville; one grand editor at Nashville; one grand agent at Nashville; and every other thing "grand" at Nashville; and then let Nashville run the whole machinery of the Church, South. This is, no doubt, a "grand idea" that takes hold of the doctor's mind, and it may be a grand thing for Nashville and its immediately patronizing conferences; but there are wants in other conferences that demand local papers to meet them. If Dr. Redford would put himself on some other point of observation besides the one he looks from now, he would see this, and we do not think he would then construe the action of a few conferences contiguous to Nashville as the voice of the universal church. If the other papers will take a bold stand on the subject, we think the people can be made to see where their interest and the interest of our beloved Zion lie, and by this means make local Advocates independent, for their life and their usefulness, of the actions of the Nashville agent.

THE PROPHECY VERIFIED

As our readers well know, the ADVOCATE has recently been engaged in bombarding some of the strong-holds of vice which exist in this city. We have animadverted upon the silence of the secular press and have hinted that that silence was highly significant of the fact that the gold of the gamblers had found its way to the pockets of those who were connected with the political journalism of this city. When the remark was made, it was, to some extent, a supposition—a speculative theory whereon we could, at least, assign a cause for the reticence of which we complain. Little did we think, at the time,

that the verification of the remark would come so soon; but such is the case. In the last issue of the ADVOCATE, in commenting upon the price of an alderman in St. Louis, we remarked substantially that the amount necessary to purchase an alderman of Galveston was unknown; but that so far as gambling, and running dram shops, and ruining morals, were concerned, aldermen of this city could bear an even hand with those of any city in the American Union. A contemporary comes to the rescue of the aldermen, and by a peculiar sort of sophism, would leave the impression that we have been guilty of an unwarranted attack upon the entire city council. We neither gave names nor fixed the number of those functionaries who deal in the retailing of liquors or who are by no means strangers around the card table; but for the information of the champion who has come to the front to defend law-breakers who sit in high places and who exert an influence in shaping and controlling the administration of our public affairs, we will state that their names are all known, and that their number can be easily ascertained. And for the information of those most vitally interested in the results of any disclosure their Falstaffian defender may bring to the surface, we will say that the sooner they recall his agency, the longer they may be able to preserve themselves and their vices from the concentrated contempt and condemnation of this community.

We have charged that the mayor and aldermen of Galveston were responsible for the open violations of the law which are nightly practiced in the gambling halls of this city. We have asserted, and reassert that the mayor and every alderman of the board is cognizant of the fact that gambling is openly carried on in a gorgeous structure situated on Market street and specially erected for the nourishment of this vice. We have further stated that one member of the city government was connected with this institution; and we here repeat it; and we have declared that the high-handed manner in which this sin was permitted to run its course, carrying with it men and boys to ruin, reflected the greatest discredit upon the integrity of those whose duty it is to suppress crime, and who have sworn to enforce the laws against it. "This is our offending—nothing more."

And now a word to the newspaper man who would sneak in at the back door and endeavor to earn the worth of his integrity by trying to discredit the popular disgust of the people by perverting facts and coloring the truth. Such a man, filling such a position, is more dangerous by far to the morals of society than all the open, bold breakers of the law combined—whose paltry dollars he feels it is disgraceful to accept; but whose lofty ideas of integrity cease to have any practical existence when the question of acceptance is presented. The secular press has surely attained its end, and merits death, when it becomes the champion and defender of those whose mission it is to ruin morals, infract the laws and carry sorrow and shame to the sacred precincts of the family circle.

EXPLANATION.—In the Texas Catholic of the 7th inst. is a communication from "Avis" with some strictures upon an article entitled "The Conflict," and contained in our issue of Oct. 30th. While we care nothing for the criticism of Avis we dislike to be misrepresented. Of course, we do not think it a wilful misrepresentation; yet one who assumes to be the defender of the faith should have a better knowledge of that whereof he speaks. There never appeared in the ADVOCATE an article containing any allusion whatever to the picnic given for the benefit of the "Orphans, or the Orphans' Home." And if Avis will read the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE issued June 26, 1875, he will find an article titled "Charitable Undertakings," to which allusion was made in our issue of Oct. 30th; and in which he will find no allusion to himself, his church, or anything with which he has or had to do.

DISCONTINUED.

OFFICE OF GALVESTON, NOV. 9th 1875.

ADVOCATE Publishing Company: GENTLEMEN—Please discontinue our advertisement in your paper. We are moved to this instruction by the unwarranted attack made by your paper upon the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, all of whom we respect most highly and esteem as worthy officials. Respectfully,

& Co.

The above is from a Methodist firm in this city who have taken offense at us, because we have assaulted the vice of gambling, and in our efforts to suppress it, have probed this evil to its roots, and have laid the blame at the doors of those who are responsible for the immoral and wicked practices that prevail in our midst, and which are condemned no less by human laws than by those of God. We have made no personal attacks upon our officials, but we have endeavored to remind them in a forcible manner that they had a duty to perform which they have neglected. There can be no excuse offered by those who hold the welfare of the city in charge, for the bold infractions of the law which are made every hour of the day and night by the sporting classes who abide among us. There can be no dodging of the responsibilities that attach themselves to public officials and no winking at crime should be tolerated by those who profess to be pious, and who only serve God because it "puts money in their purse." This paper can not be intimidated by the withdrawal of patronage. It has its mission to accomplish, and will press right onward with its work, notwithstanding the fact that professed Methodists side with the criminals whom it may attack. If the Board of Mayor and Aldermen are offended at what we have said, why do they not wake up to an active sense of their sworn duty, and see that the laws are enforced, and crime suppressed, and then save themselves from the harrassing consequences of being reminded that they are "unfaithful servants," who not only disregard their oaths, but in doing so draw down upon the morals of the city the most blighting consequences that can be conceived of. We have no truce to make with vice, and no quarter to give to law breakers, and those emissaries of hell who are sowing the seeds of sorrow in our midst, while carrying want and destitution to the homes of unoffending women and innocent children. We appeal to the officers of the law for protection against the gamblers of Galveston; and we make it in the interest of those who are carrying the burdens of this great popular vice. We make it in the name of the anxious mothers, who with bleeding hearts and tearful eyes are following their sons as they march onward to ruin, praying God for His grace to save them. We make it in the name of the sorrowing wives who night after night watch with longing eyes the return of their spouses from the haunts of the gambling halls. We make it in the name of the little children whose protector is deluded and whose ears are being fast closed against their cries for bread. Will our officials do their duty? Do they dare to do it?

We have received from J. E. Mason of this city a neatly printed volume, entitled the "Texas Scrap Book." It treats of matters pertaining to Texas—and comprehends historical, biographical, and amusing incidents. It is a volume that should be in every household in Texas, and will prove an ornament to any library. The book is the result of years of patient and careful labor, and research on the part of its author, D. W. C. Baker, of Austin, Texas. The work is from the celebrated publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Parties, however, who desire the volume should address J. E. Mason, Galveston, Texas.

ENCOURAGING.—We are sorry to say that we have not received the encouragement which we expected, and which we think we should have received, from the Methodists of Galveston in our efforts to break up the vice of gambling in our midst. But we are pleased to say that from the interior we are in receipt of many words of encouragement and many promises that the prayers of the pious will be with us in our work.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 13, '75

FAITHFUL LABORER.

LINKS to our venerable and beloved pastor, Rev. Samuel Johnson, who has faithfully labored with us for many years.

They words of wisdom greet my ear In trembling accents low; Thy step is weak, thine eye less clear Than in the long ago.

Correspondence.

ATHENS CIRCUIT.—Mr. Editor.—I now proceed to give you the results of our New York camp-meeting on Athens circuit, East Texas Conference.

A New Departure.

A Methodist preacher has the right and it is his duty to refuse to administer immersion for baptism.—Dr. O. Fisher in ADVOCATE of Sept. 15.

The usage of our church in the forms of baptism has long been defined to the world—it is no new thing. We believe affusion to be its scriptural mode; but as all Christians are not agreed on this point, and as some who desire to unite with us prefer immersion, we allow them the right of conscience in this matter, and give them their choice of mode, seeing nowhere any question raised in the scriptures as to the mere form of the sacrament.

A certain class of Christians teach that the validity of baptism depends upon the form in which it is administered, and refuse it altogether unless received by immersion. This error has so spread with those who hold it that with them the mode of baptism, unimportant in itself, has become not only a test for Christian communion, but of the actual existence of the only true church itself.

Does Bro. Fisher wish this dawning light of Christian liberality driven back by the intolerant assumption of Methodism that nothing but affusion is baptism? Does he wish Methodism to acknowledge herself mistaken in the former high position she has occupied by now publishing to the world that there is a power and importance in the mere form of baptism, never before known? What else but this can we understand from his language?

What next may we look for, but that a Methodist preacher who has the right to determine the mode of baptism will also assume the right to withhold the Lord's Supper from those not baptized as he requires? How much better then will these Methodist preachers be than the intolerant bigots who now disgrace the gospel by their partisan bitter-

ness against those who decline to accept their teaching on baptism?

But let us examine Bro. Fisher's authority to determine as to the right in the premises he so boldly avows belongs to a "Methodist preacher." A Methodist preacher, as such, has no rights but what his church confers upon him. By the very tenure of his office as well as by his express promise he is under special obligation to respect and obey the rules of his church. Do these rules—which the preacher has promised to obey—allow him the liberty claimed for him by Bro. Fisher? If so, he has the undoubted right. If not, an attempt to exercise it would involve him in the guilt of a covenant breaker. The rule governing baptism and binding the action of a "Methodist preacher" is simple, plain, and emphatic; it reads as follows:

"Then shall the minister take each person to be baptized by the right hand; and placing him conveniently by the font, according to his discretion shall ask the name; and then shall sprinkle or pour water upon him; (or, if he shall desire it, shall immerse him in water) saying:—"

This rule allows no right to the preacher as to mode; the candidate for baptism must have the right of choice and the preacher must admit it. If he have advanced so far as to discover that this rule has invaded his rights, he might take another lesson and learn that he is not in the right place.

OSCAR M. ADDISON.

AUSTIN CIRCUIT.—Mr. Editor.—A report from this part of the Lord's vineyard may not be out of order. The Master hath visited us graciously at nearly all points of the circuit, as well as the works adjoining mine. At Manor we have not had as deep a work as we hope yet to have, by the grace of God, ere the year closes—only five increase by letter and one by ritual. At Webberville we had an out-pouring of the Holy Spirit, several conversions and 15 accessions; some of these were converted at the Colorado camp-meeting. Brothers Erckenbrack and Allen rendered faithful service in my meeting at Webberville. Some of my people united with Bro. Kennon in holding a camp-meeting; also, Bro. Allen's folks, from Bastrop, at Colorado Chapel. Bro. Kennon was there, abundant in labor; also Bro. Green, our P. E., a soldier in appearance and in effect. Bro. Allen also came, glorying in the work of a Methodist preacher—true as steel is he. Bro. Horatio V. Philpott, D. D., was there a part of the time, wielding his Damascus blade with as much vigor as usual. Bro. Kavanaugh, of Cedar Creek circuit, also called in near the close of the meeting, and is said to have preached with much success and power. I was deprived the privilege of hearing him. And last, though far from least, Rev. Josiah W. Whipple, who is a general by nature, came in and put the enemy to flight, with great loss to the kingdom of darkness. Between 30 and 40 conversions and same number of accessions to the several churches was the result. At Merriltown, by the help of the Lord, Brother Whipple and Brother Leatham, L. P., and also Brother Bruce, L. P., together with two or three sermons by Brothers Locketts, we held a meeting in August, with about 35 conversions and 40 accessions to our church, as the result. Our meeting at Fiskville still goes on. About 65 conversions and 40 accessions up to last Sunday night. Will report more fully when it closes.—M. C. FIELDS.

FROM LINDEN.—Mr. Editor.—The present conference year will soon close, and with it my fourth and last year upon the Linden circuit; and in taking my leave of this work I feel that it would be nothing amiss for me to say a word as to the results of our labors. This circuit was in a very good condition when I took charge of it four years ago, and I think I can safely say that there has been a steady advancement ever since I came upon it. It then had four appointments; it now has eight. The membership has nearly or quite doubled. The number of conversions has been nearly equal to the accessions, most of whom are living exemplary lives. The membership is now over 400. Our success here has been in a great measure due to the labors of the local ministry, whom I have ever found ready to aid and co-operate in every good work. There have been revivals at several points on the circuit this year, which have resulted in the rebuilding of the church spiritually, and in the increase of her members. I would especially mention, our meeting at this place (Linden, the county town), which lasted over two weeks, beginning on Saturday night before the first Sunday in September. It resulted in 27 accessions to the church and perhaps as many conversions and reclamations, though these are not definitely known; 25 of the above

number were received into full communion and 17 baptized; two candidates not received on account of sickness, and a few go to other churches. This meeting was a time of great spiritual power and influence. Many rejoiced in the knowledge of sins forgiven; others received good impressions from the divine influence that attended every hour's service, which we hope will result in their conversion. We trust that the bread cast upon the waters will be gathered up in days to come. We could truly say, throughout the entire meeting, that "the best of all is, the Lord is with us." The material added to the church was from the best families of the community, and such as will, if faithful, be a credit to the church and religion. Methodism is making rapid progress in this part of the country recently, and such is its hold upon the intelligent mind, that there lies out before it a wide field for usefulness and success, if it faithfully improves the opportunity. We are on a firm footing. God has given us the victory. To his name be the glory. Douglassville is another thriving town in the bounds of this circuit. This place is the preacher's home, and has a strong church in every respect, and in good condition. There are other points of interest, but I can't here enter into particulars. Considering the hard times, the finances of the church are in a tolerably good condition. The preacher who follows me on this circuit will meet a warm reception and a good support. May the blessings of God ever rest upon the Linden circuit and the many warm friends whom I know well and love dearly.—J. J. DAVIS, P. C.

HARRISON CIRCUIT.—Mr. Editor.—Our fourth quarterly meeting for the Harrison circuit, Marshall district, East Texas Conference, was held at Andrew's Chapel, embracing the fourth Saturday and Sunday in October; and at the risk of disgusting Bro. Mathis, I will state that our worthy P. E., Bro. Daniel Morse, was at his post of duty, and preached on Saturday and Sunday in his usual felicitous style. The meeting was protracted until Thursday night, resulting in 12 conversions and 12 accessions to the church. I thank God that several sweet little girls and boys were happily converted to God. O, how disgusting! And among the number of conversions there were two promising young men, who prayed publicly for mourners before the meeting closed. Now, was not that outrageously disgusting? And, to cap the climax, quite a number of the good brethren and sisters got happy from time to time, and shouted the praises of God. I hope Bro. Mathis won't stop his paper, nor quit the church.—A. M. BOX.

The elegant jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., is on the corner of Tremont and Market streets, Galveston. The stocks that are always found in this establishment consist of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line of merchandise. Mr. Thompson's taste and fine judgment is always displayed in the selection of the richest, most elegant and beautiful styles and patterns of watches, jewelry and silver ware. oct3-6m

TO OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.—Butterick's celebrated patterns have become a household necessity. Fall fashions now ready. Every conceivable style of American and European fashions on hand; descriptions of same will be found in catalogues that will be forwarded free on receipt of address of any readers of the "Advocate." Every lady can be her own dressmaker by using Butterick's celebrated paper-cut patterns. Every pattern guaranteed to fit. Send address to Singer Manufacturing Co., 53 Market street, Galveston.

The citizens of Galveston should keep in mind the fact that T. Gilbert's Drug store under the Girardin House, is one of the largest, and most complete stocks of drugs, patent medicines, imported perfumery, soaps, and everything known in the catalogue of toilet articles to be found in the city. Mr. Gilbert has just received by late steamers, a large addition to his stock of medicines and toilet requisites. The prescription department of this popular pharmacy is in charge of Mr. J. S. McElwee, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and is the only druggist in town representing that well known and unrivaled school of pharmacy. This drug store is open at all hours. Prescriptions promptly and accurately filled, during the day or night. oct30-4t.

B. HABINE & Co., popular merchant tailors, doing business at 120 Postoffice street, Galveston, are filling the orders of their numerous patrons with that neatness and dispatch for which they have established an enviable reputation. Gents' suits made to order of the finest material at prices which defy competition. Dying and scouring neatly done. oct30-3m.

Lawyers' Briefs.—Printed for \$1 per page by Shaw & Binlock, Galveston.

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.

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.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I advised my brother-in-law, Joseph Baldrige, to attend your Business College. He did so with 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.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I am gratified to say that my nephew, Hamilton Conley, who attended your College, was greatly benefited by the instruction obtained by your manner of teaching. In consideration of which I commend your Institute to these wishing to procure a first-class commercial college.

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

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR. R. R. LAWYER & CO. GEORGE SCHNEIDER & CO. P. J. WELLS & BRO. LOBBY & POST. STEELE, WOOD & CO. R. F. GEORGE. LEON & H. BLUM.

ADVICE TO TRAVELERS The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway has become so well known to the people of Texas as one of the finest and most comfortable roads on the continent to travel on, that it seems almost unnecessary that we should say anything in its praise. Yet we cannot ever get back from a trip over this line without saying something in praise of the management who always seem to be striving to make their patrons comfortable while traveling over their road.

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

FOSTER & ROBERTS, WOOL and HIDE FACTORS, General Commission Merchants. Consignments of Country Produce of all kinds respectfully solicited. oct3-6m

FINE JEWELRY AT NEW YORK PRICES. L. ROUVANT, No. 113 Market Street, (News Building, adjoining Opera House.) DEALER IN AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, LOCKETS, SPEC-TACLES, Etc.

E. E. Rice & Co., Dealers in Fancy and Staple GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, SHAKER PRESERVES, IMPORTED FANCY GOODS, 125 Tremont Street, Galveston.

ROBT. W. SANDERS & CO., FAMILY GROCERIES, 69 Market Street, Galveston, (Thompson Building.) We guarantee our goods to be as represented, and at the lowest figures. oct3-6m

FRED. C. MEYER, (Successor to Meyer & Metzger) Importer of TEAS AND FANCY GROCERIES, 180.....Market Street.....180 oct3-6m

ISLAND CITY LAMP, OIL Chandelier Company, 174 and 176 Twenty-second street, (Between Market and Postoffice streets.) GALVESTON, TEXAS.

J. A. LABARTHE, Agent, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum Oils, Gas Fluids, Chandeliers, Lamps, and Lamp Trimmings of all kinds. Gas Fixtures, and all kinds of Tin and Japanese Ware, etc., on hand, or manufactured to order. oct3-6m

TEXAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 60 Twenty-Second Street. Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,730.00

JULIUS MEYER, PAPER WAREHOUSE, 71 CAMP-STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 71

EXCHANGE HOTEL, (Formerly the "Old Capitol.") DAN'L S. SARGENT, Proprietor, HOUSTON, TEXAS. This well known and popular Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first class. Terms, - - - - - \$2.50 per day. sep4-4t JAMES CHRISTIE, Clerk.



Has acquired a very extended reputation which its efficacy alone has sustained for more than FIFTY YEARS, as a remedy for Scrophula, Ulcerated Sore Throat, long-standing Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Skin, White Swelling, Discharges of the Bones, Hip-Joint Disease, and all cases of an ulcerated character. It is also particularly useful in Chronic Nervous Diseases, covering in debilitated constitutions, Inward Weakness, and all cases where the Lungs are affected or the System broken down by the impurities of Mercury, Arsenic, or Quinine. It is a most useful Spring and Fall Purifier of the Blood.

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Remington's Celebrated Fresh-loading RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, ETC. SEWING MACHINES and TYPE WRITERS. Army—ILLION, N. Y. CHICAGO OFFICE, 427 State Street. ST. LOUIS OFFICE, 409 North Fourth Street. Ward, Dewey & Co. Successors of TEXAS STATE PENITENTIARY, BUNTSVILLE, TEXAS. Having added to our various Factories and Shops the latest improvements in Machinery, we are now prepared and have leisure to offer to the public— White and Colored WOOLEN KERSEYS, OS-NABURGS, SANTANTA SHEETINGS, BIG TREE SHEETINGS, COTTONADES, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNES, Furniture of Every Description—such as Bedssteads, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wash Stands, etc. Also—Saddles, Mattresses, Pillows, Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, Drays, Hand-made Boots and Shoes a Specialty. ALL GOODS MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. For further particulars, address WARD, DEWEY & CO. 134-136

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 13, '75 OBITUARY.

HERNANDEZ.—Rev. Alejo Hernandez was born in the State of Agnas, Calicutas, in the Republic of Mexico. His father then was wealthy, and he was early sent to school looking to the priesthood. He passed his academical education and entered college as a freshman. During his freshman year he imbibed intemperance, and determined never to be a priest; and without the knowledge of his father, left college and joined the army against Maximilian; was taken prisoner by the French; and after various mistreatment and great suffering he found himself upon the Rio Grande, on the border of Texas. While there, a book called "Evenings with the Romanists" fell into his hands. He saw that it was in opposition to the Romanists; and of course, so far as he knew, was in opposition to christianity. He read the book for the purpose of confirming himself in infidelity. The frequent quotations from the Bible in that book, led him to inquire for a Bible in his own language. He soon found one, and then, for the first time, in his life, read God's Word in his native tongue. He then saw that salvation came by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. He wandered about for weeks, and was supposed by his friends to be demented. The almsman to Protestantism, the superintendent, and Mr. Walter Larkin, the manager of the Elevator, both deserve credit for this additional manifestation of enterprise, thereby giving dealers facilities for procuring those articles fresh from the mill and at prices that should thoroughly abolish all importations in this line from other cities. The attention of grangers especially is respectfully called to the card of the Galveston Elevator Company.

The advertisement of Messrs. R. H. Ward & Co. appears in this issue. The respective members of this firm are live, go-ahead business men. They have 175,000 acres of land for sale. They have facilities at hand for procuring situations for planters, clerks, drummers, stewards, cooks, seamstresses, tanners, etc. Those desiring cheap rooms, houses, etc., for rent, should apply to R. H. Ward & Co.

LACLEDE HOTEL.—This popular resort for Texans is in the city of St. Louis, fronting on Fifth, Sixth and Chestnut streets. It is neatly furnished throughout. It has improved passenger elevators, bath rooms en suite, and every modern convenience. Rate of charges for second and third floors, \$4 per day; fifth and sixth floors, \$3 per day. The genial manager, John R. Owings, gives his personal attention to the comfort of Texans stopping at the Laclede.

The Galveston Elevator Company have arranged to furnish the trade with ground corn meal, Graham flour, gritz and chop feed in large or small quantities. Mr. Patterson, the superintendent, and Mr. Walter Larkin, the manager of the Elevator, both deserve credit for this additional manifestation of enterprise, thereby giving dealers facilities for procuring those articles fresh from the mill and at prices that should thoroughly abolish all importations in this line from other cities. The attention of grangers especially is respectfully called to the card of the Galveston Elevator Company.

Messrs R. W. Sanders & Co., have established in this city one of the best stocked houses found in the Southwest. These gentlemen have displayed business tact and good taste in the selection of their general stock of goods. Their stocks of teas, preserves and canned meats are of the finest and most selected brands. They purchase their goods direct from first class houses. An inflexible rule with this establishment is to put their profit margin at the lowest figures. Call and see them.

The Island City Lamp, Oil and Chandelier Company's establishment on Twenty-second street, is daily thronged with patrons, who make this their favorite headquarters for the purchase of chandeliers, lamps, Japaned ware, toilet sets, etc. Mr. J. A. Labarthe, the manager, understands the wants of his numerous patrons. By a judicious and careful selection of stock, and by giving satisfaction in all his business transactions, Mr. L. has succeeded in securing the larger share of Galveston patronage in this line.

E. S. Wood, Esq., one of the oldest hardware dealers in the Island City, and whose name is familiar to every old merchant and planter in the interior, has associated with himself his son, the name and style of the firm now being E. S. Wood & Son. This house was established in 1841, and has since been in a most flourishing condition. Its books exhibiting a long list of well to do and prompt paying patrons. Before the war, and since its close, the prominence and prosperity of this house has been maintained under the personal superintendence of E. S. Wood. A special feature which causes this reliable house to increase in popularity and justly add to its list of customers consists in the fact that their stocks of heavy and shelf hardware and agricultural implements are purchased at the lowest figures from the best manufacturers.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

ADVOCATE OFFICE. Thursday Evening, November 11, 1875. The advices received since the last review of the market have been a continuation of the dull monotonous reports of the past few months, which is decidedly discouraging to seller. Prices have declined steadily without interruption, though the market opened this morning a little firmer. The demand continues moderately good, but not sufficient to consume the heavy and rapidly accumulating stocks. The constantly increasing receipts considered in connection with the fact that the picking season has been all that could be desired, has produced a depressive spirit among spinners, who buy cautiously, and only to fill such wants as may be pressing them. They are uniform in their convictions that the prices will continue to decline, and apparently give themselves no uneasiness with reference to future movements in the great staple, being fully convinced that they will be able to supply all their demands at rates lower than those that prevail in the market at the present time. There can be no mistake in the fact that the present

outlook bears them up in their expectations. A comparison of the appended statistics with corresponding dates, show a remarkable increase, which, with other equally discouraging influences, tends to weaken faith in any material advance.

MONETARY. GOLD.—Closed in New York this evening at 114 3/4. The rate here closes at 114 1/2 buying, and 115 1/2 selling. SILVER.—Rates at the close are 111 1/2 buying and selling. EXCHANGE.—Rates continue firm and generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.—Sterling 60 days..... nom New York Sight Currency..... 1 1/2 New York Sight Gold..... 1 1/2 New Orleans Sight Cur..... 1 1/2 New Orleans Sight Gold..... 1 1/2 BANKERS.—Sterling, 60 days..... nom New York Sight Currency..... 1 1/2 New York Sight Gold..... 1 1/2 New Orleans Sight Cur..... 1 1/2 New Orleans Sight Gold..... 1 1/2 FREIGHTS. Liverpool direct..... 11-16d English dairy 11-16d Via New York..... 13-16d Bremen..... 13-16d Havre..... 13-16d Cork for orders..... 13-16d Amsterdam..... 13-16d Providence, Fall River Boston via New York..... 1c Philadelphia, via New York..... 1c Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Fall River, mail..... 1c COTTON. Receipts this week are 14,395 bales, against 19,842 last week at this port, and 142,911 bales at American ports, against 131,442 during this week of the last year. The inquiry for Cotton has been light during the week, owing to the fact just stated; but notwithstanding this fact, 18,206 bales have changed hands. The receipts for the season have been 143,897 bales, against 90,593 last year. The receipts at all the ports have been 1,014,215 bales, against 889,170 last year. The market closed weak at the following comparative figures:

Table with columns: Last year, This year, Last week, This week. Rows: Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

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15c; clear rib, 15c; shoulders 11c breakfast bacon 17c. Bagging—Quiet and steady.—Domestic—heavy, @ 14 1/2 per yard; light from store, 14c; India, 11c in bales. Bran—Is dull and unchanged \$1 25 @ 150 per 100 pounds. Job lots. Texas 90c. per 100 pounds by the Car load. Beeswax—Prices are steady at 25 @ 26c for prime yellow, with light receipts and no much inquiry. Ketting, Rubber—Sold according to list, with 30 per cent. off. Butter—Stock heavy and demand light for all grades; prices easy as quoted, choice 34 @ 36c; fair 29 @ 31c; ordinary 24 @ 26c. Western and Kansas City, choice 29 @ 31c; Medium 24 @ 26c; Ordinary 20c; Texas 15 @ 17c. Brooms—\$3 50 @ 4 50 per dozen. Candles—Quiet but steady favorite brands 16 1/2 @ 17. Corn—Good demand; assorted stick 15 @ 16c; fancy 20 @ 25c; rock 23 @ 25c; cream 25 @ 26c; gum-drops 30 @ 35c. Maple sugar 25 @ 30c. Coffee—Stock in importer's hands 5,150 bags, First hand quotations are firm at Fair 21, Good 20, Prime 21, Choice 21 1/2 @ 22c. Dealers are selling from store about 1c advance on these figures for ordinary order lots. Car Load—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb, \$2 75 @ 2 50; strawberries 3c; Apples 2 50; damsons \$2 15; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 90 @ 2 10; 1 lb full weight, \$1 10; corn, 1 lb, light weight, 85c; 2 lb, light weight, 1 70 @ 1 80; 2 lb, \$2 25 @ 2 50 tomatoes, 2 lb, \$1 25 @ 1 40. Cheese—Western cream 15 @ 15 1/2c; English dairy 15 @ 20c. Corn—Full supply; prices easy at 90 @ 1 00 for Texas in round lots; Western none from store. Texas 90 @ 1 00. Corn Meal—Fair supply. Selling at \$4 25 in job lots. Fresh from elevator \$5 00. Crackers—In fair demand. Soda 5c, cream and ginger 10c. CASTINGS—Hollow ware, etc., 6c; sad irons, 5c. COFFEE-MILLS—Per dozen, Parker No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50, with ten per cent. discount. GLASSES—Trace, per pair, 6 1/2, 10, 13, 6c; 6 1/2, 10, 2, 75c; 6 1/2, 10, 1, 85c; O. 12c per lb. Drugs—Acid Citric \$1 20; acetic 10c; tartaric 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 3c; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap 20c; alcohol \$2 40 alum 5c ammonia aqua 3F, 8c; ammonia spirits arom. 45c arsenic common powdered 5c. Bismuth, sub-nitrate, \$2 25. Blue Vitrol 15c. Borax refined 20c. Cassia, linear, pure \$1 05; Chloroform \$1 10. Copra 3c. Calumel, English \$2 75 American 1 40; stock \$1 00. Cinnamon bark 35 @ 36c. Cream Tartar, pure, 48 @ 50c; grocery 25c 40c. Chloral hydrat 25 @ 28c. Morphine, sulph, \$4 70. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafoetia 34c. Gum camphor 32. Gum Opium \$7 00. Hops (1873) 35 @ 40c. Quinine \$2 60. Eggs—Steady, 22 @ 25c per doz. packed in patent boxes. Fish—Mackerel, barrels No. 2, \$14 50 @ 15c; half-barrels No. 1, \$7 50 @ 8c; No. 2, \$8 00 @ 7c; kits No. 1 \$1 00 @ 2 10; No. 2, \$1 50 @ 1 60; herrings, Dutch, \$1 75 @ 2 00 per keg; dried No. 1 80 @ 90; No. 2 60 @ 65 per box; codfish, quarter-boxes, \$2 2 @ 10 half-boxes \$3 50 @ 3 75; 100 lb boxes 7c per pound. Flour—Sales light with prices steady. Stocks are ample. Treble extra \$7 00 @ 7 50; choice \$7 75 @ 8 00. Fruit—Dried—Raisins, layers per box \$3 00 @ 3 25; figs per lb 15 @ 20c; prunes, 9 @ 10c; currants, Zante, per pound 10 @ 12c; apples per lb, 11 @ 12 1/2c; Dates 13 @ 15c; almonds, soft 24 @ 26c; shell, 23 @ 25c; hard shell 23 @ 25c filberts 15c; pecans none; Brazil nuts 15c. Fruit.—Fresh—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$10 00 @ 12 00; Apples, supply fair. Western, \$5 00 @ 6 50. Northern, nominal. Oranges, Louisiana per barrel \$5 50 @ 6 00; Sicily nominal Havana none in market. Glass Goods—Per dozen, in cases—Pickles per gallon, \$5 25 @ 5 50; half-gallon \$3 65 @ 3 75; quarts \$2 65 @ 2 75; pints \$1 40 @ 1 50. Hams—Steady. Choice sugar-cured, 10 1/2 @ 17c; 2d quality, 13 @ 13 1/2c. Hay—Full supply and fair, active. Western, scarce at \$30 to \$35, Northern in job lots none. Texas none Millet 14 @ 15c per pound. Hides—Latest advices discouraging. Wet, grade, dry flint, selected 15 @ 16 1/2c; kips and calves 1 40; as they run, nominal wet salted, selected, 8c; butcher's green, 8c; dry pickled are sold as dry flint with allowance for salt; glue stock 15 @ 16c. Hardware—Axes per dozen: Collins Kentucky light \$12; medium \$12 00; heavy \$13 50. Hoes—Per dozen, planter A B No. 0, \$7; No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$8 50; H B No. 0, \$6 50; No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8. Iron—Per pound, common bar, 4 1/2 @ 5c; band, 6 @ 6 1/2c; hoop, 7 @ 7 1/2c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs, 6c; nail rods, 10c; axles, @ 2c; horse-shoes, Barden's, \$6 50 @ 7 50; mule-shoes, \$8 00. Leather—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 42 @ 45; do second quality 40c; do. fair saddle skirting 40c; oak harness leather 41c; do. second grade do. 38c; do. black bridle do. 50c; do. fair bridle do. 55c. Lard—Market quiet and firm Tierces, 15 1/2c; kegs, 16c. Lumber—The demand is fair, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality, \$20; dressed weatherboards, \$25 @ 28; surfaced boards \$25 @ 28; ceiling, \$20 @ 25; flooring, \$25 @ 30; cypress lumber by the cargo, \$25 @ 30; ash, \$10; shingles, \$4 @ 5 by small lot \$3 @ 3 50 by cargo lots. Lime—Cement, etc.—In limited demand. Austin line, \$2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 50; cement, \$2 25 @ 2 75; plaster, Paris, \$4 00 @ 5; laths, \$1 @ 4 50 per M. Meat-Cutters—Per dozen. Woodruff's, No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$18. Molasses—Supply fair; demand good, selling 65 @ 70c; prime, and 55 for choice per gallon, barrels, half barrels 6c. advance, 10c advance. Job lots kegs 60 @ 65c; for barrels. Nails—Are unchanged. Quotations are as follows: 10d to 60d, \$3 50; sd, \$3 75; 6d, \$4 00; 4d and 5d, \$4 75. Flooring, casing and boxing, 75c advance on above. Finishing 1 1/2 advance. Oils.—Lined, raw, 70; boiled, 75. Lard, No. 1, \$1 00. W. S. \$1 15 Proctor & Gamble's, \$1 30. Turpentine, 50c. Kerosine, 24 @ 27c. Oats—Western nominal. Texas 60 @ 65c. Per car-load, 50c. Onions—In full supply; prices easier Western \$2 50 @ 3 50 per barrel. Bermuda per box nominal. Potatoes—Stock fair; prices firm; market active. Western stock full, \$2 50 Northern \$3 00. Sweet potatoes \$2 00 per bushel.

Peltries—Deer skins 25 @ 27; goat skins 20c. per piece; sheep skins, full wool, 50 half-wool 25c. shearings 15 @ 20c. each; wolf skins 25 @ 75c. each; dressed deer skins, Indian-tanned, \$1 50 @ 1 75 per pound. Poultry—Receipts fair and prices weak. Chickens \$3 50 @ 4 00 per dozen; Turkeys quiet; \$12 @ 14. Ducks \$3 50 @ 4 00 per dozen. Geese \$4 00. Partridges none in market. Starch—Dealers supply the demand at 5 1/2c. Salt—Stock full; prices firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 10 gold; fine \$1 50, gold. Soap—In full supply. Olive 74c. for large lots. German olive 64c; Ordinary orders filled at 74c. Sices—Per dozen, iron, \$1 75; plated \$2 75; brass \$3 75. Sugar—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 9 1/2c; prime 9 @ 10c; choice 10 1/2c; coffee C 10 1/2 @ 11c; coffee B 11c @ 12c; coffee A 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2c; crushed and powdered 11 1/2 @ 12c; Demerara 11 1/2 @ 12c. Tobacco—Supply ample and prices firm, with upward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for lbs, 65c @ 70c; incl. extra fine, 85c; 11 inch, 65 @ 70c; 11 inch, fine medium, 60 @ 65c; 11 inch, good medium, 57 1/2 @ 60c; 11 inch, good common, 53 @ 55c; twist, all grades, 60 @ 80c; smoking tobacco, 45 @ 55c; snuff, per dozen bottles, \$4 00 @ 4 13; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$12 @ \$100; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$95 @ 2 50. Ties—Iron cotton baling ties 5 1/2c. per pound for Arrow and for Beard. Tin—In plates, per box, 13 \$14 00; 10 \$11 50; 10 leaded, \$11 75; Pig 30c per lb. Tallow—Receipts light; prices steady; good to prime 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; for small lots large lots in shipping order 7 1/2 @ 8c; common 5 1/2 @ 6c. Twine—Cotton baling twine is in ample supply; selling at 17c. per pound. Tubs—Painted, 1/2 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$3; 8 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$6 50. Vinegar—Fair supply and steady at 25 @ 40c. per gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 65c. Wagon—PAIS—Painted, two hoop, 1/2 dozen, \$2 10; three hoop \$2 40. Well Buckets—Per dozen, L. S., \$6 00 @ 7 00; extra \$9 50 @ 11 00. Wheat—Nominal at \$1 46 for No. 2, and \$1 25 for No. 3, Red Winter. WHEAT—No. 2 Texas, nominal at \$1 35 @ 1 37 1/2 per bushel, by the car load, buyer paying elevator charges. Wool—Nice light, 22 @ 24c; for Medium. Zinc—Per pound—Pig, none in market; sheet 12c. Solder 16c.

"O wear some condition of humanity?" How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to women. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheek, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghastly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "feel better," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering. Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for \$1 50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

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