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# Christian Advocate

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

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We want the address of every preacher in the five conferences. Presiding elders will please give this their attention.

Business letters should be addressed, Advocate Publishing Co.

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

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

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

For reasons unnecessary to explain, these rules are inflexible.

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

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

To AGENTS.—We are sending to our agents quarterly statements of their accounts. The first this year will be under date of April 1st.

This is important, as it prevents the mistakes and oversights which attended the business during a portion of last year. Each agent can compare with his own account, and notify us at once if an error appears.

The ADVOCATE is now prospering. A large number of our agents are actively canvassing, and subscribers are coming in handsomely.

We desire all the preachers of the five Texas Conferences to have the ADVOCATE. If any do not receive it, we will esteem it a favor if they will send us their address. We, of course, expect them to act as agents.

We wish to send out 15,000 copies by fall. With proper effort it can be done.

The advertising claims of the ADVOCATE are now being recognized by the mercantile community. The extent and character of our subscription list gives our columns special value. Our agents could render us special service by securing advertisements.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

ENGLISH Roman Catholics are forbidden by their bishops to join the Order of Good Templars.

The Philadelphia conference last year raised \$55,017. How much was that the entire church, South, raised?

It is said that the Hindus have no word for "friend." If this is the fruit of their religion it is an empty affair.

BISHOP RICHARDSON, D.D., senior bishop of the M. E. Church in Canada, died March 9. He closed a useful life by a happy death.

It is claimed that 22,000 Grangers have been organized, and that the order now exceeds 1,300,000, owning \$17,000,000 in elevators, grain warehouses, flour mills.

The foreign missionaries state that the last census gives 283,000,000 as the population of India. This vast multitude are being brought in contact with christianity, and the results are wonderful.

REV. E. EGLESTON, the popular writer of stories, has consented to preach two sermons a week in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., for \$6,000 per annum.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Rome says Pius IX is one of the most fluent speakers of the day. Had he occupied the pulpit in place of the Vatican he would have ranked among the finest pulpit orators of the age.

A CLERGYMAN in Lowell has offered \$2,000 out of his salary to the ladies of his congregation if they will abandon a proposed church fair. He has a revival going on in his charge and fears the fair will injure it.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brook-

lyn, recently announced from the pulpit that his "church did not take in washing." The explanation that followed was that persons who thought baptism a good thing but did not purpose to join any church frequently applied to the pastor for immersion at his hands.

A COMMITTEE representing a vacant church, while negotiating with the late Dr. Bethune asked him respecting the qualifications of Mrs. Bethune as a pastor's wife, when the doctor, with the question "Do you expect gentlemen to pay my wife a salary," brought the interview to a speedy termination.

Out of the \$703,855 raised the past year by the M. E. Church (North) for missionary purposes, \$25,000, or about three and a half per cent., was paid out for salaries and office expenses. This does not look like the old story about the five dollars to send one to the heathen.

The death of Rev. John W. Roberts, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church in Liberia, is announced. He was elected by his conference to succeed Bishop Burns, in 1866. The New York Advocate, referring to the election of a successor, says: "We no more need a bishop, especially for Africa, than for Buenos Ayres, Alaska or Arizona."

## Correspondence.

### Spiritualism and the Bible.

BY JAS. M. TRUITT.

We propose in this article to examine the miracles (or pretended miracles) of spiritualism in contradistinction with those of the Bible.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen, page 431, of his notorious work on spiritualism, titled "Debatable Land," records a wonderful phenomenon as follows: under the head of "A Beautiful Spirit Manifests Himself," he begins:

More than forty years ago died a young English lady whom I knew intimately. She had enjoyed all the advantages of a finished education that her country afforded; spoke French and Italian fluently; had traveled over Europe, there meeting the distinguished persons of the day. And she had been favored by nature as well as fortune. She was as amiable as accomplished, gifted with strong affections, great simplicity, and a temperament eminently spiritual and refined. I shall call her "Violet," to which Mr. O. adds in a marginal note: "Her true baptismal name, (a somewhat uncommon one), which I do not feel justified in giving, is like that with which I have replaced it, typical of a favorite flower."

When twenty-five years after her death, I instituted researches into spiritualism, the thought crossed my mind that if those who took an interest in us during earth-life, were permitted still to commune with us when they passed to another phase of being, Violet's spirit, if of others, might announce itself to me. But I have never on any occasion evoked spirits; deeming it wisest and best to await their good pleasure. And when month after month had passed away and no sign came, I had quite ceased to expect it or dwell upon such a possibility. I can scarcely express to the reader my surprise and emotion, when during a sitting held Oct. 13, 1856, at Naples, (Mrs. Owen, and one other lady not a professional medium), being present, the following incidents occurred:

### THE PROMISE KEPT.

The name of Violet was suddenly spelled out, and I asked, mentally, with what intent a name so well remembered had been announced.

A. "Gave pro—"  
 There the spelling stopped. Repeated invitations to proceed were unavailing; not another letter could we obtain. At last it occurred to me to ask "are the letters "p-r-o," correct?"

A. "No."

Q. "Is the word 'gave,' correct?"

A. "Yes."

Then I said, "please begin the word after 'gave' again," whereupon it spelled out, now and then

correcting letters, the sentence, "Gave written promise to remember you after death!"

Our readers will find, reading page 436, of the above work by Mr. O., the sentence above written by Violet, was in fulfillment of a promise she made in writing on her death bed; and him and other spiritualist swindlers tell us that these miracles should be held with equal force and authority as the miracles of the Bible. But we object for the following reasons:

1. For the want of evidence; for want of evidence, from the fact that it occurred in the presence of no one except his wife, and one other lady who was not a medium, whose name is not mentioned; hence we have no source of information except through Mr. O. himself, which any that have examined his book will decide with me is not reliable.

2d. Mr. O. was the medium himself; could very easily have written the name of his deceased friend without any spiritual assistance.

3d. Mr. O. declares on page 437, of the same work, that this demonstration was only made to him individually, being business of a private character between him and Miss Violet.

Mr. O. gives at least a score of instances, and without any exception he has used fictitious names of places or persons, so that no correct information in regard to the matter can be obtained.

Nowhere does the Bible tell us Christ brought a man by the name of B. to sight in the presence of T., P., and F.; or that he went to the grave of L., in the country of J., and raised L., the brother of Mr. N., from the dead; but every miracle Christ wrought, was done in the presence of witnesses; names of persons and places are given in every instance.

No body but a clairvoyant can see a spirit. It did not take a clairvoyant to see Christ after he arose from the dead, but he was open to the inspection of every body. See Cor. xv. chapter, where Paul testified, "he was seen of above five hundred." The old woman fully believed she saw a ghost in the pea-patch, but no one else could see it. I suppose she was clairvoyant.

### Assessments for Foreign Missions—East Texas Conference.

To the preachers, presiding elders especially, is this notice directed: The Board of Missions at the late conference omitted to make any assessments for missions. To remedy as best we can, that omission, the following assessments are hereby sent out, made upon the basis of the assessments of the Financial Board for the conference collection.

The assessment on the conference for Foreign Missions, \$1,050.  
 Marshall District.....\$315 00  
 Palestine District..... 245 00  
 San Augustine District.... 175 00  
 Crockett District..... 175 00  
 Beaumont District..... 140 00

We suggest to presiding elders the propriety of assessing each charge upon data in their possession, and for two reasons to press an early collection:

1st. The Foreign Board is greatly straitened for funds.

2d. The collection for Home Missions will come up in its time, and must be separate and distinct from the former, and to crowd both close together would be to prepare for failure.

Let the collections be taken up without delay, and remitted to A. H. Redford, Treasurer of the Foreign Board at Nashville.

As our Board made no assessment for Home Missions, we do not feel at liberty to take the responsibility of supplying that lack of service. We only for the present insist that the home claim ought not to be omitted. We trust that no preacher will fail to take up a collection for Home Missions in each and every congregation in his charge. JOHN ADAMS, P. E. Palestine District. R. S. FINLEY, Secretary, Board of Missions.

### Chappell Hill Female College.

The annual examination of this well known institution of learning begins on Friday, the 4th of June, and continues till Thursday, the 10th. (Our second quarterly meeting for Chappell Hill Station, will

include the 5th and 6th. It is expected that Rev. R. Alexander, D. D., will be present and lead the Love Feast on Sunday morning at half past eight o'clock.) The commencement sermon will be preached by Rev. J. M. Pugh, of the Northwest Texas Conference, on Sunday, the 6th, at half past ten o'clock A. M.

In the afternoon of the same day, there will be a Sunday-school concert, with addresses by Rev. J. G. John, I. Z. T. Morris and others. The annual literary address will be delivered by Judge J. D. Thomas, of Bryan, on Wednesday, the 9th.

We call attention to this occasion at an early period, that all concerned may be able to make suitable arrangements to be in attendance. And it is not a duty of the members of the Texas Conference, especially, to attend the examination of this central conference school?

Come brethren, come, and cheer with your presence the noble president and his faithful assistants, and I feel satisfied that you will return to your fields of labor confirmed in the opinion you already entertain that Chappell Hill Female College is second to none in Texas or elsewhere. T. B. BUCKINGHAM.

ED. ADVOCATE.—By a resolution of the Texas Annual Conference, at its late session at Houston, I was requested to publish in the ADVOCATE, the Visiting Committees to the institutions of learning, under the patronage of the Conference. And here they are—

just when I had reached this point, Mrs. P., reminded me that these committees had been duly published, so there is an end to that. But has the Joint Board of Finance been published? I'll send them down anyway.

### JOINT BOARD OF FINANCE, TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

GALVESTON DISTRICT.—Clerical, B. T. Kavanaugh; Lay, S. S. Munger.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—Clerical, R. W. Kemron; Lay, Tom Murrab.

CHAPELL HILL DISTRICT.—Clerical, B. D. Dashiell; Lay, P. M. Daniel.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—Clerical, P. C. Archer; Lay, J. W. Oliphant.

It has been decided by the Bishop that it is not necessary that the lay members of this committee should be elected delegates to the conference at which they serve.

H. V. PHILLIPS.

Weatherford and Rev. M. D. Fly.

ED. ADVOCATE.—Allow me to say to the readers of the ADVOCATE that I recently made a visit to the beautiful and business town of Weatherford. There is a great deal of business doing in Weatherford, and there are a number of business men there doing business on a large scale for the "up country." The society of Weatherford I have not seen surpassed in the State.

They have a splendid large two story brick college building, and Rev. S. E. Burkehead has a fine school in the Methodist Church. He is a nice, polished gentleman, and is a necessity to the town.

The Methodist Church is a stone building, two stories high, and is one of the best I have seen in Northwest Texas.

On Sunday night, as is my custom, I went to church. I found the house crowded to overflowing with what I was told was the bone and sinew of the town. I marked faces, and afterwards saw that the lawyers, doctors, merchants, bankers, etc., were well represented at church. Mr. Fly took for his text "Glorious things are spoken of thee, O, city of God!" It was one of the grandest treats of my life. His descriptive powers are very fine, and I think many were disposed before the conclusion of the sermon, to seek the "city."

Mr. Fly is not only admired in Weatherford, but he is almost universally beloved. If I am not mistaken, he will use this fine stock of capital to the glory of God and the building up and establishing of his church in the town.

I left there feeling that mine was a rare treat, and with the determination that if I visited Weatherford again I would try to put a Sabbath day in there. A. TRAYLER.

## The Outlook.

### SOUTHERN METHODISM.

We find the subjoined item in the Nashville Advocate: Dr. Pierce was ninety years old March 24. The birthday of our venerable nonagenarian friend was celebrated at Sunshine, the residence of the Bishop, who writes privately, that it was a "family gathering—children, grandchildren, great grandchildren—about forty persons—good dinner, and religious time." We wish we could have been present on the joyous occasion. Bear in mind that when he celebrates his centenary, if we are still in the body, we must have an invitation to the birthday festivities.

We are glad to learn that our good friends Mr. and Mrs. Ayers, of Galveston, are in better health than they were. We trust they will live to see their church (St. James) finished, according to their new plan, and worship in it for years to come. The Sunday-school is constantly increasing in numbers and interest—and that is the future Church.

On Sunday, April 11, the various Methodist pulpits in the Louisville District, are to be occupied by Bishops Kavanaugh, Wightman, Marvin, and McTyeire, the Secretary of the Board of Missions, Dr. Young, and other ministers, who will preach on the subject of Missions. A grand missionary demonstration is anticipated, and we look for good results.

SPEAKING of the Vanderbilt it says: The Professors' houses are approaching completion. Work on the towers of the main edifice will soon be resumed. A great deal of labor is laid out on the grounds, planting a great many trees, and otherwise ornamenting the premises, so that the place will be "a thing of beauty"—the center of attraction—what the Orientals would call "a paradise." The first session of the Literary, Scientific, and Theological Departments will begin in Oct. The Medical Department was a grand success. The students of the Law Department met, March 27, to organize a debating society. Wm. L. Sullivan was called to the chair, and Lytton Taylor appointed Secretary pro tem. Messrs. Burnett, Robertson, Powers, and Sullivan, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and By-laws. This is the first Society in the University. The Society was named in honor of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt—"Cornelian Debating Society." The following gentlemen were elected officers: W. L. Sullivan, President; P. B. Robinson, Vice-president; Lytton Taylor, Secretary; John Burnett, Henry Powers Critics.

### SOUTHERN METHODISM.

THE Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church assembled in Louisville, March 17, Bishop Foster presiding, Rev. D. Slavins was chosen Secretary; Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid was introduced and made a short address. The ministers of the M. E. Church South in the city, were presented in a body to the Conference, and before leaving tendered all the pulpits of that Church in the city to the Conference for Sunday morning and evening. The invitation was accepted. Bishop Foster remarked that in all the years of separation between the Northern and Southern branches of the Church, he had never ceased to cherish the warmest emotions of friendship and love for his Southern brethren. He thought this was a fit moment for a more specific expression of feeling than was embodied in the formal visit and presentation of the brethren. Bishop Kavanaugh responded, expressing the belief that the barriers which have separated the two bodies of Methodism are yielding, and that cordial and real fraternity is approaching. He believed that soon all strife must cease, and both branches of Methodism clasp hands. He was followed by other members of the Church South, as Dr. Selon, Dr. Linn, Richard Dearing and others, and by Dr. Daniel Stevenson, Rev. J. C. Harrison, Rev. J. G. Bruce, Dr. J. M. Reid, and others of the M. E. Church. Bishop Foster thought this scene was an omen of a better time coming. The Methodism of this country should be one, and he cherished a hope that not only fraternity but organic union would take place ere long.

Mrs. VAN COTT, who has done good service, the past three weeks

in Clark Street church, Chicago, and who has given valuable aid to the pastor of Centenary, left March 15 to attend a revival meeting near Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE New York Preachers Meeting had under discussion the most of its time in February, in regard to the itinerancy, in the East especially, the unfortunate course of churches and preachers in and around New York city in arranging their appointments before the session of the Conference, without the will and consent of the presiding elders. The disciplinary plan has been set at defiance, and many churches that are willing to abide by the prescribed method are forced to act in seeking an arrangement as a protection from those churches which persistently follow that course.

### REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

We are indebted to Dr. Kavanaugh for the Houston Age which contains a copy of a sermon delivered at Shearn Chapel in that city the 14 ult., by Rev. H. H. Brookes of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In it we find a declaration of principles of said church adopted Dec. 2, 1873, which clearly sets forth their doctrines and polity. We give them to our readers:

I. The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding "the faith once delivered unto the saints," declares its belief in the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God, and the sole rule of faith and practice; in the creed "commonly called the Apostles' creed;" in the divine institution of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper; and in the doctrines of grace substantially as they are set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion.

II. The church recognizes and adheres to Episcopacy, not as of divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity.

III. This church, retaining a liturgy which shall not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, accepts the Book of Common Prayer, as it was revised, proposed, and recommended for use by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A. D. 1875, reserving full liberty to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the same, as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, "provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire."

IV. This church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines as contrary to God's word: First. That the Church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity.

Second. That Christian ministers are "priests" in another sense than that in which all the believers are "a royal priesthood."

Third. That the Lord's table is an altar on which the oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father.

Fourth. That the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine.

Fifth. That regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

Mr. Brookes at the close of his sermon announced his purpose to hold services every Sabbath in the city.

BISHOP CHENEY has visited Christ church, Peoria, Illinois, the second time for confirmation. A class of forty-two was presented by the rector, Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, and the names of twenty-three persons were read by him who have united with the Reformed Episcopal Church by letter.

A CORDIAL invitation has been sent to Bishop Cummins of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to attend the meeting of Convocation of the Free Church of England in June next, and to take part in the proceedings.

THERE are now six clergymen of the Reformed Episcopal Church at work in Illinois, five organized parishes, and two more that will be organized, and they look forward to the organization of a Synod before the meeting of the next Council in May.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton College, has accepted an invitation from the trustees of Cincinnati College to lecture, next year, on Christian philosophy. He will lecture at least twelve times.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 10, '75.

ISAAC G. JOHN, EDITOR.

The Family Circle.

THE CROSS AND THE ROSE-BUSH.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

Said the cross to the rosebush: "Surely, the spring is at hand; See, the willow's silver catkins Are fringing the barren land!"

"Why are you so late in showing Just a leaf or two? Here have I been up and growing Blossoms, not a few."

"For I waked before the dawning— Dark it was and cold— Heard the March wind shout: 'Tis morning. Hasten from your mold!"

"Would the trembling flowers divine When it was really spring. Had I heeded this purple of mine Till the robins began to sing?"

"Could the daisies and clovers tell When it was really summer," Answered the rose, "if my buds should swell And rival the earliest corn?"

"Though I wait for the robin's song Ere I scatter my wealth abroad, Yet my times and my seasons belong To the summer and to God."

A Storm at Sea—The Rescue.

"Mother, you will let me go?" A terrible storm is sweeping along the wild coast of North Devonshire. The Dymouth life boat is prepared to make its way to a foreign vessel; which, at some short distance from the land, is showing signs of dire distress.

The life-boat crew is complete, with the exception of one man. Young Will Carew, a Dymouth fisher lad and an expert sailor, is offering to fill the vacant place. At first he bends down gently to a woman, who stands beside him on the dreary shore, and it is his clear, brave voice that we hear above the raging of the storm:

"Mother, you will let me go?" The mother has been a widow only six short months. Her husband was a fisherman; he put out one bright day last spring, for the last time in a fishing boat, upon a delusively calm sea. A sudden squall came on: broken fragments of the boat were seen next morning on the beach, but the fisherman returned no more to home and love. And now the son asks permission to brave the horrors of the sea, which his father found so pitiless.

A fierce, passionate refusal rises to the woman's lips. But her sad eyes move slowly towards the distressed vessel; she thinks of the many loved lives in jeopardy within it; thinks, with a sudden pang of agonized pity, of many distant, dear homes in peril of bereavement. She turns to the boy, and her voice is as calm and courageous as his own:

"Go, my son. And may God Almighty go with you, and bring you safe back to your mother's heart." Hurriedly she leaves the beach; hurriedly she seeks her desolate home; and alone she wrestles with the pain of her old sorrow and her new fear.

Morning dawns again. The storm has spent itself. Sullenly the waves are tossing their haughty heads, but the sea's worst fury is over at last. A gallant vessel has gone down upon the waters, but the Dymouth life-boat has nobly fulfilled its noble task, and all hands on board the vessel have been saved.

Why does young Will Carew linger in hesitation outside his mother's door? Bravest of the brave he has shown himself throughout the night. Why does he shrink from the proud welcome that awaits him from the heart nearest his own?

Beside him stands a tall, worn man—a man whom he has rescued from a watery grave; a man whose eyes, full of tenderness, never leave his own. Around the two throng the Dymouth villagers; many hands are thrust toward the man in happy recognition.

"Who will dare to tell her?" So speaks a voice well-nigh choked with emotion. "I will." And Will Carew makes his way through the awe-struck crowd. Another moment, and he is in his mother's arms. He feels and knows for the first time the whole depth of that wondrous maternal love which Love Omnipotent has chosen as its best earthly token.

"Mother, listen; may God teach me how to tell it right: One of the men saved last night was a Dymouth fisherman." The boy's voice is soft and grave; but it is evident he steadies it only with a strong effort.

"A fearful storm had overtaken him upon the sea one day not many months ago. He was observed and saved by a foreign vessel. The vessel was outward bound. Away from home, from wife, from kindred, the man was forced to sail; and by wife and kindred he was mourned as dead. He arrived at the vessel's destined port only to set sail again with the first ship bound for Eng-

land. Last night he found himself within sight of home; but a wild storm was raging on land and sea, and once more the man stood face to face with a terrible death. Help came in his need—help God-sent, God-directed. And—"

The boy breaks down now. On his knees, by his mother's feet, he clasps her hands convulsively in his, and his voice comes only through his thick sobs:

"Mother, darling, try to bear the happy truth. When your brave heart—a heart which, in the midst of its own sorrow, could feel for the sorrow of others—sent me forth last night to the succor of the distressed, you knew not—how should you know?—that you sent me to the rescue of my dear father's life. God gave him to me. God has given him, mother, back to our grateful love."

Not another word is spoken. Locked in each other's arms mother and son pour out their hearts in a flood of unspeakably happy tears.

A step is heard; the rescued man stands by his own fireside, remembering, with deep emotion, that his place there has been won for him by the skill and courage of his son.

With a cry of wild joy the mother rushed forward, and her head finds its long-lost place upon her husband's breast.

Ah! love, supreme, unutterable! Strange, indeed, are the paths through which thy divine wisdom leads thy children to pure happiness! In mute reverence we bow before the mighty tenderness which crowns and blesses earthly love.—*Olive Leaf.*

Make some one Happy To-day.

As Mabel was starting for school, grandma said, "Good-bye, dear; make some one happy to-day," and leaving a kiss on the rosy cheek, she went back to her knitting.

The wood fire cackled away and blazed, while it sung out, "Good-bye, Mabel; make some one happy to-day."

"Good-bye, grandma; good-bye! old fire!" And Mabel threw another kiss to each and bounded off to school, dragging her sled after her.

Just ahead of her was her dear friend, Maud Eastlake. Mabel ran faster than ever to overtake her.

But around the corner, between her and her friend, came Philip Saunders and his little sister, Dora. A good mile they had come this cold morning, and Dora was crying because she was cold and tired.

Mabel ran by and left them; but some echo voice said "Make some one happy." She looked on at her friend, sighed a little sigh, then turned straight around and ran back to Philip and Dora.

"This horse is too gay," she said to Philip. "Put Dora on, then take hold and we'll be a span."

"You're real good, Mabel; Dora is real tired. I've helped her all I can." And Philip lifted his little sister on.

"Don't cry, Dora. We'll have you there in five minutes," he said, as they started.

But the tears had already been driven back by the prospects of a ride. And when at last Philip and Mabel drew up in grand style, it was a pretty happy girl they lifted from the sled; Philip, too, had been made happy.

"Thank you," said Philip again, as they stopped. "You've made us both happy."

"Ah," said Mabel, "that's what I did it for." Then she told what her grandmother had said to her at starting.

"Well," said Philip, "you can count two you have made happy already. It's a good rule. I believe I'll try it, too."

"And, grandma," said Mabel, as she told of this and some other things at night, "we ought to count three, for it made me happy too."—*Advent Christian Times.*

Who is my Neighbor?

"There's a note, sir, on your table in the library," was Kate's greeting, as she opened our door at midnight, to admit us on our return from one of Nelson's feasts of song. Breaking the seal, the note ran thus:

"DEAR MR. H.—The family of four of our mission children are in some trouble; won't you go and see what's the matter? No.—North Portland Avenue. Truly yours, in haste."

Tired of our long journey from Fourteenth Street, I required rest; and with heart and head filled with the memories of two hours of sweetest music, it was no time to make charitable calls—at midnight, too. They would all be in bed, and my call would annoy. But I will call in the morning, on my way to New York. Thus I reasoned, and so prepared to retire to rest, and to dream of the sweet songstress and her sweeter songs. But as I turned down the light, those words, "some trouble, won't you go and see what's the matter?" for an instant delayed my hand, and I resolved I would attend to the case before breakfast next

morning. I then put out the light and retired, but not to sleep; for those words, "in some trouble, won't you go and see what's the matter?" kept ringing in my ears. Bounding from the bed, I said, "I will go to-night." At one o'clock in the morning I was admitted at the basement door of No.— by a man who carried an old coat, apparently carelessly thrown over one arm, and in the other hand a candle.

"Mr.—, I understand you are in trouble; excuse me for calling at this hour, but I thought I might be of some service."

"Thank you kindly, sir; come in." I followed my pilot through the long, dark hall, to the rear room. There the first sight which greeted me was six children, sleeping in their dresses, jackets, pants and shoes, just as they had come in from play or school, and lying on pieces of bedding, carpets, &c. My friend sat himself down beside a small stove, giving out a very little heat,—though the night was cold, and the solitary candle shed a dim and gloomy light over the room. He spoke not a word until he had unfolded the coat which lay across his arm, when he said:

"This little thing, I suppose, is hungry, and I am trying to feed it!" I then saw he held a babe about five days old, and with the bluish substance in the tin dish on the stove he was trying to feed the little baby! I thought I had solved the trouble, I yet dared not ask, "Where is the mother?" but turned around, and there, upon the only bed, in one corner, lay the mother cold in death! (May my eyes never witness another such sight.) The bereaved sailor was calm, saying little except, "My burden is heavy, but God is good."

In the early gray of the morning I found two ministering angels, who waited not to mend their nets, but straightway sought the home of the weepers, first, to feed the living,—not a crumb being found in the house,—then to bury the dead. And as we heard our brother exclaim in broken accents, "Friends, I envy you; it is more blessed to give than to receive; I know it," we heard another voice, saying, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*The Welcome.*

The Discontented Chicken. A pleasant cottage-garden in a beautiful village was the abode of Jack and Speckle, as fine a pair of fowls as one would wish to see. Jack was pure white, while Speckle's plumage, as her name indicates, was mixed gray. These chickens were regarded by their owners more as pets than common domestic fowls, and Speckle, gentle and docile as a kitten, once accompanied her mistress on a short call at one of the neighbors', on which occasion she behaved with exemplary propriety.

These chickens lived a long time in their pleasant home, happy and contented, "early to bed and early to rise." A snow-white egg was discovered nearly every day in the nest of straw, and Jack maintained the family dignity by standing in the door and crowing at the top of his voice, while Speckle gave an approving cackle and glanced admiringly upon his stately form.

"I am getting tired of this humdrum life," said Jack one day to his helpmate. "Our neighbor, Mrs. Topnot, is desirous that we should come over and stay. You know we should have plenty of company, and much finer times than we do here, with no society but the cat who cares nothing for us, and the dog who does not notice us at all."

"I cannot agree with you," said Speckle. "We live in peace and plenty; and who knows what might befall us if we should leave our quiet home and nice wheat field which we have to ourselves."

But Jack was not to be reasoned with. He wandered off, and left poor Speckle for several days to mourn his departure. At last she determined to follow him, and it was laughable to see that forlorn bird trod straight along the orchard path until she disappeared from sight.

But Jack was no better contented with his new surroundings than he was before. He began to make excursions across the street, in search of other, and perhaps more brilliant company; and his owner at last concluded to sell the pair to the proprietor of their last found abode.

But, alas, poor Jack! An untimely death cut short his earthly career. He was soon sacrificed to the genius of the dinner-table, and his last words were: "Never change except for the better."—*Christian at Work.*

DO NOT WAIT.—"I wish I was a big woman, to help you, mother," said a little girl.

"Bring mother's thimble; that will help me," said mother smiling.

Just as if God meant for little children to wait until they grow up before helping their dear parents! No, no! God gave them two nimble feet on purpose to take steps for mother, and eight fingers and two thumbs on purpose to bring and carry for her.



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STEPHEN GOULD, Editor and Proprietor, No. 1, Beissner Building, Galveston, Texas.

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# Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 10, '75.

ISAAC G. JOHN, EDITOR.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT,  
REV. WM. McK. GILLUM.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

This convention, composed of delegates from the Sunday-schools of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of this city, was held in the basement of St. John's Church, commencing Friday morning, April 2, and closing on the following Sunday night. Rev. Dr. Paxson, of St. Louis, and Mr. Reynolds, a layman from Illinois, were in charge. The object of the convention was to awaken a deeper interest in the Sunday-school work as will be seen by the following programme which was strictly followed:

### FIRST DAY.

10 to 11 A. M.—Devotional exercises. 11 to 11:30—Organization. 11:30 to 12—Addresses of welcome. 2 to 2:30 P. M.—Report of committee. 2:30 to 3—Report from schools. 3 to 3:45—Our wants and how to meet them. 4 to —Children's meeting. Evening—7:30 to 9—Are we sufficiently awake to the importance of this work?

### SECOND DAY.

9 to 10 A. M.—Praise and promise meeting. 10 to 10:45—The superintendent, his work, etc. 10:45 to 12—Teachers in council. 2:30 to 3 P. M.—Teachers' meeting. 3 to 3:30—Question Drawer. 3:30 to 4:30—Teachers duties. 4:30 to 5—Training converted children. 7:30 to 9—Addresses.

The audience was good from the beginning, and kept on the increase until the close, when, on the last night of the meeting, the church was literally jammed with eager listeners. The discussion of the "Superintendent, his work and qualifications," was remarkably interesting. Mr. Reynolds, who is the superintendent of a school of more than 500 scholars, discussed the subject in a felicitous and instructive manner. No less so was the discussion of the duties of teachers. We imagine if a great many had heard their stirring appeals, they could never look upon the teacher's responsibility as of small importance. We seldom take time to think that in a very important sense, teachers have the eternal destinies of the scholars in their hands. All the religious instruction some children get is from the Sabbath-school. How important, then, that the teachers study the lessons and seek for illustrations from every source that will carry its truths home to the hearts of the children. The ultimate object of all teaching is the salvation of the souls of the members of the class. To this end all means must be subordinate. The visit of these two brethren—Rev. Mr. Paxson and Mr. Reynolds—is highly appreciated and cannot have failed to leave us wiser and more enthusiastic in the Sunday-school work. The closing exercises on Sunday night consisted of an earnest appeal by Mr. Reynolds to the impenitent to accept Jesus Christ as their Savior. There was a deep spiritual feeling pervading the audience during his entire address, and when in conclusion those who were anxious to become Christians were requested to rise, at least fifty or sixty stood up enquiring for salvation.

And in this connection, we may say that Rev. Mr. Hall, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of America, accompanied by Mr. Cree, for the last few days have been on a visit to our city in the interest of the association at this place. Their object is to stir up more zeal for the salvation of the young men of our larger cities, and rescue them by the grace of God from the dens of infamy and disgrace which everywhere are so threatening. Both of these brethren seem to be full of the work, and their visit has not been in vain. They go from here to Austin, where we hope they will meet with success.

The Ohio Prohibition Convention has nominated a State ticket.

## THE ANXIETY OF UNBELIEF.

The eagerness with which so many accept the pretended revelations of spiritualism indicates not only the readiness with which men accept any system that will at once quiet their fears respecting the future and relieve them from the offence of the cross, but it furnishes strong proof of the profound solicitude felt by all, who permit themselves to think upon the subject, to find an answer to the question: "If a man die shall he live again?" The noted article of Robert Dale Owen in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "Touching Visitants from the Higher Life," refers to the question of man's future existence in the following language: "Where shall we find another question, religious or scientific, of which the solution is fraught with results of such inestimable importance to mankind?" The importance of that question is the burden of nearly every evangelical sermon. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Owen does not feel its importance profoundly. Conscious of his mortality, it is not strange that he casts many an eager glance toward that shoreless ocean to which he is tending, and that the question, "What shall become of me after death?" should compel him at some times to put aside the things of this world and meditate with sad forebodings on his relations to the unseen world. We are not surprised at this anxiety, but that any one of ordinary intellect should accept as evidence on a question of such interest testimony so questionable, is strange. The "darkened" rooms and closets where the company assembles to settle a question of such moment are of themselves sufficient to arouse suspicion; while the puerile communications which are put forth as the words of men who were wise in all their utterances while living would add to the doubt, the suspicious surroundings should awaken, if men were not eager to be deceived. In the confession "Katie King" made respecting the faces of departed ones which appeared at the opening of the darkened cabinet, she says: "These spirit faces are simply false faces which can be bought for ten cents apiece. They are placed in the hands of the medium and raised to the aperture."

Speaking of the ease with which the believers in the revelations are duped, she adds: "It is a singular fact that scarcely a face is produced that is not fully recognized by some one in the audience." Again she tells the public after her exposure: "I took pains by the use of Magnolia Balm to give my face a white corpse-like appearance." The fact that a vein of superstition lingers in the minds of men and women of strong and cultivated intellects is often admitted. The thrill that some dim shadowy object appearing in a darkened room or moon-lit grave-yard is familiar to many who are unwilling to confess the weakness. The strange charm that is felt for ghost stories in childhood, though they made the blood run chill and filled a darkened hall or pathway with weird terrors, is remembered by many men who have not entirely overcome their influence. How far this feeling moved the hearts of many who saw rising from the mysterious depths of that darkened closet the "white corpse-like" face of the living medium turning her gaze slowly from one to another of her awe-struck audience, who were confidently expecting the appearance of some one who had dwelt among the dead, it is impossible to tell. It no doubt added to the effect of the imposture. The religious element that dwells in every human mind is enlightened and purified by christianity, while ignorance and unbelief develops it into superstition. It is not strange, when we remember its power, that the excited imagination of many who had been persuaded that visitants from the unseen world thronged that dusky chamber could trace in the ghostly faces the skillful hand of the medium passed slowly before the aperture were the countenances of departed friends. That Mr. Owen, and others, should have been so thoroughly imposed

upon, shows that strength of intellect and liberal education does not deliver men from the dominion of superstition. When, eager to understand the mysteries which throw their shadows round the grave, they reject the light which revelation sheds upon it; they, to often yield to the guidance of vagaries as baseless as the ghost stories which frightened them in childhood. There is no sadder scene in life than that presented by such minds anxious to solve that question of "inestimable importance to mankind" respecting "man's continued existence" listening to the childish sayings such as Mr. Owen gravely recorded as messages from the heavenly world, and peering anxiously into the painted eyes of "false faces bought for ten cents apiece," for some proof of their immortality.

## OUR YOUNG MEN.

The editorial in our issue of March 27, on "The Opening Night," has attracted much attention. That an institution gotten up expressly to ruin our young men—sons, brothers, fathers and husbands—should have, even for one evening, received the countenance of ladies, not to say christian women, has excited very great surprise here as it will in every place in which the fact is known.

In this connection we would ask the question: "What are christian people doing to counteract this and other pernicious influences brought to bear upon the young men of our city?" The large number of drinking saloons, billiard rooms, gambling halls, dance houses and dens of infamy that are open day and night, week days and Sundays, are gathering in and enticing to ruin the fairest and best of our young men, the sons of christian parents—as well as hurrying to destruction those who are already upon the way that leadeth unto death. To counteract all of these influences, we have our churches—open on Sunday and one evening in the week—a few ministers, whose hands are full if they properly attend to the calls of their own particular churches, Sunday-school teachers, who look after a portion of the children, and positively none who seem by their personal effort to care for this large class of young men.

To meet this pressing want, the Young Men's Christian Association was organized a few months ago; but their room, which is better than none, is at best a poor place to offset the attractions of the Bank Exchange, and similar institutions; the society is crippled for want of funds to do the work properly, and comparatively few of the christian people of our city give the organization the encouragement of their presence or assistance.

In view of the visit of Messrs. Hall and Cree to our city in the interest of work for young men, we present the following facts bearing upon the work of the Young Men's Christian Association:

There are at the present time connected with the International Committee nine hundred and fifty associations; they own property to the value of two and a half million dollars, and seventy-five general secretaries are employed, who give all their time to the association work.

Each organization is entirely independent and devises its own means and plans for carrying on the work. During the past three years quite a number of associations have been organized in this State; some of them have developed very considerable activity and are doing much christian work. The State Executive Committee are giving special attention to organizing new associations and developing the activities of those already in existence.

The work of these organizations so successfully prosecuted, was begun by and for young men. It had its origin in a desire to reach with christian influences this important class, about whose welfare in every community thoughtful christians are most anxious, and for whose misleading the emissaries of evil spare neither money nor effort.

Two distinctive peculiarities have marked this work from the beginning. They are worthy of special notice at the outset, because they have not only contributed to the usefulness of the associations, but have shaped the field within which they labored:

1. These associations have been undenominational, welcoming as active members those belonging to all evangelical churches. Two important benefits have resulted. On the one hand, many have been attracted and influenced for good, who would not have sought the denominational church; while, on the other hand, a feeling of christian unity and brotherhood among the different churches in the community has been promoted.

2. The second peculiar feature of this work has marked it as a work by christian laymen. The timely sympathy and encouragement of pastors have been invaluable. Their active co-operation in the work has in most cases been impracticable. They have cheerfully given words of encouragement.

The performance of the practical work, in all our thriving associations, depends on the activity of christian laymen. Attention has been called and emphasis given to the fact that there is a demand for undenominational lay effort. Indeed, having its membership in all the churches, this association may be justly termed the Church of Christ at work undenominationally and laicly in certain fields appropriate to such effort, and the statement of the methods and agencies employed by the society will have a special interest, as showing what it has contributed to the definition of this important department of christian work.

**Social Methods and Agencies.**—The leading object in employing these has been to open a pleasant social resort for young men. The reading room, if a cozy, pleasant room, with somebody to welcome strangers, a musical instrument, a library, an occasional social meeting, with singing, readings, or other agreeable entertainment, lectures, the gymnasium—some, or all of these, tend to create about the well-located rooms social stir and interest.

In addition, lectures, social talks, musical entertainments and sociables form great attractions, and with other social appliances bring many young men, who would not otherwise be reached, under the more directly religious influences of the associations.

**Religious Agencies.**—The association exists for higher than social or entertaining purposes, and its religious agencies occupy the prominent place in association work. Prominent among the religious services at the rooms are the prayer-meetings. The well known daily union meeting has been a blessing in many of our cities and towns. A fresh interest has often been imparted to the weekly meeting for prayers by giving it the form of a "promise-meeting," where each one is expected to come prepared to recite a promise from the word of God; or a "praise-meeting," which is given up to recounting, in song, conference and prayer, causes of thanksgiving to God.

Bible-classes are an important adjunct and the study of God's word is brought prominently forward in association work. In addition to work in cities, it is found that in colleges, universities, State normal schools, and other educational institutions, the christian students find the undenominational platform of the association an admirable basis on which to organize for christian fellowship and labor, and associations exist in many of these institutions.

God has wonderfully blessed these organizations and each year thousands are brought to Christ through its instrumentality.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet in Richmond, Va., May 26th to 31st. It is expected that some eight hundred delegates will be in attendance; free entertainment will be provided for all delegates, and we hope a good delegation may go up to represent the young men of our growing State.

**CHAPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.**—We call attention to the notice of the commencement exercises of this institution which will commence early in June. Dr. Pitts and his accomplished lady, aided by their efficient corps of teachers, are making great efforts to render the occasion one of special attraction.

Our Texas schools need two things to ensure success equal to those East of the Mississippi. The first, of course, is patronage. The next is that cordial expression of interest in their work that proclaims an interest in the cause of education. We hope the patrons of the school, the friends of education and the preachers will attend the coming commencement. We will ensure they will be amply repaid.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**WASHINGTON.**—Gov. Coke, of Texas, has called the attention of the president by telegraph, under date of the 31st March, to the raid of the Mexicans in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi and the outrages on the persons and property of citizens. In absence of President, Secretary of War replies that orders will be given the military authorities in Texas to protect the people of Texas on the Mexican frontier. The order was telegraphed to the commanding officer of Texas to distribute troops along the Rio Grand. United States Treasurer, Gen. Spinner, has resigned owing to his refusal to recognize the civil service rules. John C. New, a banker from Indianapolis, Indiana, has been appointed to fill his place. A *Tribune* correspondent says he has it from high official authority that the policy of the government will be to demand indemnity of the Mexican government in money for depredations committed by subjects of that government on the Texas border. The government will, if need be, enforce its demand by strengthening the American border line by attaching thereto another slice of Mexican territory. It is intimated that Gen. McKenzie will take charge of troops on the Mexican border.

**THE LABOR CONFLICT.**—The labor troubles in Pennsylvania continue. The miners' unions have combined. On the 30th March, one of the bosses was killed on the upper Lehigh. The men at work were threatened with death. Handbills with coffins at the head bear the warning. On the 31st, crowds of armed men in neighborhood of Hazleton stopped workmen. At Pottsville, 500 men appeared in line and declared they would stand out to the last. John F. Welch, president of the Laborers' Benevolent Association, has issued an appeal to the miners to disband. Gov. Hartranft has issued a proclamation ordering them to disperse and informs county officials if they cannot protect life and property, he will.

**GENERAL NEWS.**—Fifty editors from Indiana and thirty ladies reached Chattanooga the 31st of March. Delighted with the health officer of Key West states that all signs of yellow fever have disappeared from that place. Alarm is over. Cases were sporadic. Manager Ronello and Count Montecchi, bearers of the cardinal cap for Archbishop McCloskey, reached New York April 6, were received by him and a large number of Catholics at quarantine and conveyed to the house of the cardinal. There were four inches of snow in Ogdensburg the night of April 2. Woolen mills, Davenport, Iowa, burned March 31. Loss \$40,000. Business portion of Ticonderoga, N. Y., burned March 31. Loss \$200,000. Rivers in the Northern States rising as snow melts. Ice becoming rotten. Lehigh Valley railroad flooded. At Albany, N. Y., the piers and docks were under water. At Kingston, N. Y., three steamers and two barges swept away by the flood. Severe earthquakes were felt at Eureka, Nevada, the 2d inst. Eads is to leave St. Louis in a few days to construct his fillets at the mouth of the Mississippi. A fire at Hartford, Conn., the 2d. Loss \$50,000. A land slide in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa., wrecked a freight train and killed one man. At the election in Baltimore April 5, a disturbance arose between whites and blacks caused by some colored men endeavoring to prevent a white man from voting. Two white men and eight negroes shot. Elections in Connecticut so far as heard from give the Democrats the governor and a majority in the Legislature. Cincinnati has gone Democratic. Johnson for mayor by about 6,000 votes. On the 4th, a fire in Buffalo destroyed property to amount of \$220,000. One man killed by falling walls.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Land owners in South Carolina are trying to interest English capitalists in the culture of rice in that State. Boston has pledged \$5,000 toward the prosecution of the Palestine explorations. In England, the loss of life in the coal mines is one for each one hundred and seventy-two thousand tons of coal produced; in this country, one for each twenty-five thousand persons. A bill passed by Congress just at the close doubles postage on all transient papers, books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars, and everything except letters, postal-cards and periodicals mailed from the office of publication. Michigan has passed a liquor bill taxing all persons engaged in the traffic. Gen. Pope, in a letter to the authorities at Washington, proposes to place all captured Indians on the Leavenworth reservation. He advises that they be brought nearer their supplies and more closely in contact with the law and influences of civilization. The hotel keepers of Chicago are in a greater flutter over the civil rights bill than those of New Orleans. They try separate rooms, and a screen in their dining-rooms, to evade it. The Good Templars of California are establishing an orphan's home. A rich silver mine has been found in an artesian well at Liverton, Canada. Four more of the Black Hills explorers have returned with fine specimens of gold, silver, plumbago, lead and copper and assert that the quantity of gypsum is illimitable. The government censures their visit but is profiting by their information by proposing to buy the country of the Sioux. The 1,500 coal miners at Brazil, Ohio, who struck for higher wages have gone to work at the company's terms and are poorer to the amount of wages lost. Three thousand Germans in New York protest against the withdrawal of German as a branch of study from the public schools. It is reported that a confidential exchange of views respecting the successor of Pope IX is going on between Germany and Italy. The English army comprises 186,821 regulars, 18,000 militia, 12,500 yeomanry cavalry, 161,000 volunteers. Mrs. Mabel Hubbard, residing at Carthage, New York, remembers the burning of New London by Benedict Arnold. She was six years old at the time. Sixteen women graduated this year at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. Of the 1,350 students at Oberlin College, 633 are women. A Chinaman of San Francisco has been granted a patent for fastening overalls. The aggregate amount of precious metals produced the past year West of the Missouri river is put down at \$80,000,000. They have had ice at Jerusalem this year to the profound surprise of many Arabs who never saw glass made out of water before. A New Jersey tobaccoist advertises thus: "I shall continue to keep on hand imported cigars of my own manufacture." Trichinosis has appeared among the hogs of the kingdom of Saxony. Portions of Java have been devastated by inundations this winter. The past January is said to be the mildest known in England for the past 103 years. England's trade in ivory causes the destruction of 44,000 elephants every year. Sheffield cutlers use annually 170 tons of ivory in their business. It is now claimed that the Suez canal yielded a profit last year of seven per cent. There are a half million more women than men in England, Wales, and double as many widows as widowers. The trouble between the king of Burmah and the British authorities about boundary lines is yet unsettled. Societies having for their object woman suffrage have been formed in Ireland. Eleven Illinois railroads have passed into the hands of receivers the past six months. A man in Utica, New York, has been married to the same woman three times; having been divorced from her twice. Good for the lawyers. Eighty-eight colored families in Georgia have applied to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia since the passage of the civil rights bill.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 10, '75.

WALTER I. BARKER, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT.

Publishers' Department.

OUR RATES.

Subscription Terms. One year—postage paid—cur. \$2.50

To Agents.

Five subscribers entitle you to the ADVOCATE one year.

Advertising Terms.

One-half inch, one time \$1; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 75 cents.

READ! READ!!

Magnificent Premium to Agents!

To the Special Agent who sends us the largest number of subscribers during the second quarter of 1875, we shall give a magnificent FAMILY BIBLE—

Notice.—We have engaged, as a general traveling agent, the services of Rev. Wm. McK. Gillum.

Letters Unanswered.

April 3.—J. S. Clower, T. G. Woods, A. W. Smith, W. A. McMichael, C. H. Smith.

April 5.—J. N. Reeves, N. C. Collins, O. S. Farwell.

April 6.—W. C. Collins, C. F. Hines, R. W. Thompson, M. H. Wells.

April 7.—A. L. P. Green, S. H. Brown, R. W. Kenyon, R. S. Cole, J. M. Blanton, D. Morse.

April 8.—A. S. John, D. M. Proctor.

April 9.—D. M. Proctor, Isom Finch, R. S. Finley, F. T. Mitchell, L. B. Black.

B. A. Thomasson—Paper forwarded.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LABADIE is disposing of every variety of shelf hardware, tin and willow ware, cordage, fishing-tackle and hunting apparatus at remarkably low figures.

AMONG the many well stocked establishments of Galveston, the jobbing jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., holds a conspicuous position.

A. ALLEN & Co., dealers in Italian and American marble—from long experience, close observation and ample capital—can fill any order for material in their trade at New York prices.

A PLEASANT JOURNEY.—A ride from Sabine Pass to Galveston is a treat that can only be appreciated by those that have experienced it.

The good character of the house of Moody & Jemison is thoroughly established both at home and abroad—they having first-class correspondents at all considerable commercial points.

The extensive machinery and agricultural implement depot of Mr. H. Scherffius, at Houston, is complete in every department.

PRATT'S non-explosive oil is absolutely what it claims—safe; being universally recommended by insurance companies and fire-commissioners throughout the country.

The firm of Wm. Hendley & Co., is one among the largest in Texas, and numbered with the most reliable in the country.

BLESSING & BRO. keep on hand one of the largest stocks in the State in their line of goods, to wit: Frames, mouldings, albums, views, and all kinds of photographic goods.

The season is now rapidly advancing when our-door games will become customary. The popular game of croquet is well known to our readers, a game not only harmless and social in all its points, but healthy and recreative.

A NEW and patented style of chewing tobacco has made its appearance in this market. It is claimed to be superior to fine-cut, or plug; that it has all the advantages of both, and free from their objections.

GET THE LATEST FASHIONS!—Great changes—beautiful designs are just out. "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar" is just out, and it is full of the most brilliant illustrations of imported Paris and Vienna styles.

THE enterprising firm of Messrs. Evans & Co. have taken charge of the GALVESTON CASH GROCERY. Business building on 20th, between Market and Postoffice streets.

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A PLEASANT JOURNEY.—A ride from Sabine Pass to Galveston is a treat that can only be appreciated by those that have experienced it.

prising Southern and Western products: Sugar, molasses, rice, coffee, tobacco, fruits, nuts, flour, butter, cheese, potatoes, onions, etc.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE.—The 123 feet railroad track scale, built at Packerton, (one mile south of Mauch Chunk), in June, 1872, by Messrs. Fairbanks, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has done more weighing for the same time than any other scale in the world.

The successful and important mercantile establishment of Messrs. Brown & Lang has existed here for many years, and its name become as widely known as any other house in the State.

These safes, so extensively known, are remarkable for their excellence and general merit, which have been thoroughly tested; and they are steadily advancing in favor.

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given some attention to the real merits of various safes, with a view of supplying our own office with the best article in the market, and have accordingly made selection of a dry filled, alum and plaster safe, manufactured by Marvin & Co.

The large and completely stocked establishment of Messrs. Ricker & Wilder, occupy premises fronting Nos. 68 and 265 to 272 Strand, Galveston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. LOWER PRICES IN TEAS! TEAS!! LOOK AT THE REDUCED PRICES—AT THE:

Galveston Cash Grocery, Beissner's Building near the Postoffice. Just received 50 packages FINEST TEA, and will continue to receive by every steamer.

MOODY & JEMISON, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the sale of COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, &c.

J. B. GEORGE, Men's Furnishing Goods. SHIRT DEPOT. MARKET STREET, GALVESTON.

SHOT GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, & REVOLVERS. Of any and every kind. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address Great Western Gun and Revolver Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK. OIL, SECRETS OF DRESSMAKING. Only 10 cents a year!! Postage Paid. GIVES HINTS AND RULES FOR CUTTING AND FITTING AND MAKING-UP LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND MISSES' CLOTHING.

MARVIN'S CELEBRATED FIRE DAMP AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. BANK AND COUNTY RECORD VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, ETC.

Express Box to a Bank Vault. ALL WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED COMBINATION LOCKS. SAFES, VAULT DOORS, FROM \$75 TO \$5,000. \$125 TO \$3,000.

In All the Great Fires, ARE PRONOUNCED BY "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," WHICH MAY BE COUNTED THE BEST AUTHORITY IN THE LAND, TO BE THE BEST NOW MADE.

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

STOWE & WILMERDING, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Liberal cash advances on consignments of cotton to our address, and to our friends in New York or Liverpool.

TURNLEY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Cor. Strand and 22d Street, up-stairs, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DISOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. NOTICE! NOTICE! THE firm of BROWN & LANG is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. All styles and sizes, from CARTE DE VISITE to LIFE SIZE. Oil Portraits on Canvas, either from Life or copied from Small Pictures.

## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 10, '75.

W. I. BARKER, General Agent

LARGEST  
CIRCULATION  
OF ANY  
PAPER IN TEXAS!

## The Sunday-School.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, lately tendered his ground for a Sunday-school gathering, and made an address on the occasion in which he gives the following reminiscence:

"It is true, the position I now occupy, and the sphere I now fill, is new to me. Never before have I addressed an audience, large or small, upon topics relating exclusively, not to things of this life, but to that higher life which is to come after. If I have not thus before spoken publicly upon such subjects, it has not been because I have not thought most intensely and profoundly upon them from my earliest youth. It is a source of high gratification to me to say to you all upon this occasion, and especially to these little boys, that the first awakening of such thoughts in my mind, as well as my first taste for general reading, was first quickened and brought into active exercise in a Sunday-school. It was at the old Powder Creek Log Meeting House, not five miles from this place, more than half a century ago, I became a pupil in what was known as a 'Union Sunday-school.' The day I entered it was a great epoch in my life. It was in the latter part of the summer the school was opened, or when I entered it, and though but a small boy at the time, still I had to do such work on the farm as I was able to during the week. This was picking cotton, or peas, or going to mill, or other light work of like character. It was only at night, and by a pine-knot light, that I had had any opportunity to study the lessons assigned me; and yet so deeply did I become interested in the questions of the Union Catechism that two o'clock often found me poring over the chapters of the Bible set apart for the next Sunday's examination. To the impressions thus made I am indebted in no small degree for my whole future course in life, whether it has been for good or for evil. If, in the midst of any evil that has marred that course, there is anything good to be found, or anything worthy of imitation, then it is due to that Sunday-school and to that great cause which you to-day celebrate with inspiring mottoes, banners and music."

**The Baptist Teacher**, sensibly advises teachers not to deal with unruly boys by denouncing and abusing them—for, "to fight a crowd of boys is like taking up arms against a sea of troubles."

It would be well for our Sunday-schools if all who teach in them met the description of the good schoolmaster of two centuries ago, as given by old Thomas Fuller, where he says: "A good schoolmaster studieth his scholars' natures as carefully as they their books."

## Omnibus.

**FORGETFULNESS** of duty is but a film growing over the eye of faith.

**DOES** a debtor ever meet a creditor without thinking of what he owes?

It is not what people think, but what they say and do, that creates the trouble.

**LET** not thine heart envy sinners; but be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long.

**LET** us esteem the creature only as it comes from God, or bring us some report of His love.

The holy fire cannot be kept within the breast without discomfort; somebody must share the upwelling tide of feeling.

The difference between a Christian and a churchist is no greater than that between a healthy man and a suit of old clothes.

"The world owes me a living"—finished the sentence: "and if the world does not give it to me I will steal it."

As a kite can rise only when the wind blows, so some men can be elevated and kept up only by puffing and blowing.

Who is wise? He that is teachable. Who is mighty? He that conquers himself. Who is rich? He that is contented. Who is honored? He that honoreth others.

"No prayer is lost: they are lasting and living. It is a wonderful thought—no prayer lost: they live forever; they are, as it were, indented round the throne of God, and when God looks around, He sees the sweetest incense of the Savior's merit."—Bickersteth.

## Selections.

## How to Kill Business.

It is easy to start business. It is easy to rent a store—and it is not difficult to picture to one's self success. The mistake apt to be made in the outset of business undertakings, is an over-anxious desire to become suddenly rich. If, however, a new firm consent for *policy's* sake alone, to open with low prices, and a good, brisk trade is the result, in nearly every instance the profits are very soon increased, and the theory, "it will bring more just as well," prevails. Not content with a sure trade, based upon a reasonable percentage over cost, a little is added here and a little there, until the whole business is poisoned by the adder; its life is destroyed, and it dwindles to proportions at once insignificant and unprofitable.

The following extract from a communication, written by one who seems to know just how to conduct business, aptly illustrates our ideas of a retail trade:

"I once held a place as salesman in a retail store, and the principal of the concern was regarded as 'very sharp.' He practiced the 'I don't know' plan when he didn't wish to commit himself, and he never omitted to ask the opinion of his employees when a new article was introduced. It was well understood, however, that the one agreeing with his idea of getting all an article would possibly fetch would come nearest to pleasing him. We all knew that when he submitted the merchandise for inspection, and he suggested that, after the regular percentage was added, that the article, whatever it might be, would bring an extra fifty cents or dollar more easy enough, that for us to say 'amen' was to hit the nail on the head.

"Our employer's policy was a narrow one, and into that groove he had worked his salesmen; had taught them that there was only to-day, and no hereafter; that to get all you can now, and never mind the future, was the true policy for money making. I may tell you that merchant failed long ago, for no sooner had his 'mode of warfare' been developed, and the community become acquainted with it, than competition sprang up; fair dealing was offered to the public by a new firm, and small profits adhered to, which drove into bankruptcy the short-sighted and would-be cunning tradesman.

"Strict attention to business, an accommodating disposition, courteous manners, polite attention, fair dealing, the truth, one price, and C. O. D., will stand when everything to the contrary is a failure." No more wholesome truth can be uttered, and no safer guide be relied upon in disposing of goods in a community where one hopes to build up a large and profitable trade."

## Public Debt.

Suppose a community of eight men living on an island. They have no wants except food, the climate making clothing and shelter unnecessary. They eat nothing but wheat. They are of various degrees of wealth; some occupying large patches of land, some small patches, some occupying no land, but working for others. All of them work—some with their brains, some with their hands; or all with both brains and hands, in various degrees of combination. The only product of their labor is wheat, that being their only want. Wheat is, therefore, their only form of capital. Wheat, with them, stands in the place of all the many things which we need and use, all our various forms of capital. They have no money, for the only exchanges they need to make are labor for wheat. They produce, annually, one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, and consume every year, one hundred bushels.

At a certain period the aggregate wealth of the community, its accumulated capital on hand, is found to be sixty-four bushels of wheat, distributed among private owners as follows: A owns thirty-two bushels, B sixteen, C eight, D four, E, F, G, H, each one bushel.

At this same period they find it necessary to send two of their number for war or to build a breakwater. Besides losing the labor of the two, the community must support them during the expedition. We will suppose the only want of the two to be food, that is wheat, and that it requires thirty-two bushels to supply them.

If the community levy a tax, each man paying in proportion to his means, A will contribute sixteen bushels, B eight, C four, D two, E, F, G, H, each half a bushel, making thirty-two.

The result is, the whole cost of the expedition is supplied; the aggregate capital of the community is reduced one-half—from sixty-four bushels to thirty-two; the labor of the community is burdened

with no tax thereafter for this affair.

But, suppose, instead of levying a tax, the community borrow from their own members the means for the expedition. The public treasury offers to borrow thirty-two bushels of wheat, agreeing to pay it back in thirty years, and to pay, meantime, every year, an annual interest of one bushel for every ten borrowed.

A takes of the loan, equal to twenty bushels, B takes ten, C takes two. They deliver from their respective stores, the quantity, and it is sent with the expedition. A, B and C receive, in return for the wheat, certificates of debt for an equal quantity with interest. No one is taxed.

What is the result now? The thirty-two bushels for the expedition are, just as before, taken out of the aggregate capital or stock in hand of the community. Its aggregate capital is, just as before, reduced one-half, from sixty-four bushels to thirty-two. The community is made just as poor at once by this process as by the tax. The one necessary of life becomes just as scarce. In addition, the future labor of the community is burdened with an annual tax of three bushels and one-fifth, and a further tax, at some time, sufficient to pay the thirty-two bushels to A, B and C, or their assigns, at the end of thirty years.

In both cases the community is made equally poor at once by the loss of thirty-two bushels out of its aggregate stock, by the consumption of this quantity by members of the community who for the time contribute nothing by their labor to the general supply. It is absurd to hold that this loss, or the present inconvenience to the existing members of the community, resulting from their necessary of life and capital becoming scarce, can be prevented or made up by the next generation paying, thirty years afterwards, thirty-two bushels to A, B and C, or their assigns.

If the loan had been got from abroad, from another island, thirty-two bushels would have been brought in and added to the stock of the borrowing community, and these supplying the place of the thirty-two bushels taken away by the expedition, and capital on hand would remain undiminished. In fact, there being but six left at home to eat, capital would be more abundant.

It seems to be demonstrated that, except so far as we borrow from abroad, the public debt system is a delusion; the idea is an absurd one that, by such means, we can shift upon posterity the burden or loss of what we spend to-day.

## Obituaries.

**MCDANIEL**.—Mrs. Jane C. McDaniel, the subject of this notice, was born April 27th, 1822. She was the daughter of Charles and Nancy McKinley.

She professed conversion, and joined the M. E. Church when about twelve years of age, and thus "seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," she began right, and continued right.

She was married to J. W. McDaniel in 1852, and became the mother of, and raised several children, and at last, death invaded the household, called the affectionate wife and fond mother away. She died of pneumonia, Feb., 8, 1875. The husband was bereaved; the children bereaved. May they all prepare to meet her in the better land.

Her life was one of even consistent piety. "How I love to pray," was her oft repeated expression.

The Lord bless and comfort the bereaved relations.

E. P. ROGERS, P. E.

**WALKER**.—J. B. Walker, son of G. W. and Permynt Walker, died the 6th of February, 1875, of congestion of the brain. He was born in Marshall county, Alabama, Aug., 28th, 1835, and removed with his father to Texas in the winter of 1851; and was married to Martha Wells, the 19th of Jan., 1856.

He was a very moral man, and strictly honest in his dealings with his neighbors, but made no profession of religion till about eight months before he died.

He and his wife united with the church, and found peace in believing, last summer at the same revival.

He has left a wife and six children to struggle through this world of trouble, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

His death is a great calamity to the neighborhood, as well as to the church. When men, good and true, are called away just as they begin to be useful and are relied on for future help in the struggle of the church to accomplish good, their place is greatly missed. His place will not soon be filled. May the God of grace and comfort bless his family and community.

TROS. G. GILMORE.  
Nashville Advocate please copy.

**TRAYNHAM**.—Benjamin Lane Traynham, was born near Chappell Hill, Texas, in 1850; graduated at Soule University in 1871; studied law in the office of Judge Onins, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and soon afterwards removed to Cameron, Milam county, and commenced the practice of his profession. In June 1874, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of B. F. Reavill, Esq., of Lee county, and died on the 3d of March last. In early life brother Traynham connected himself with the Baptist Church, but subsequently united with the Methodist Church at this place. His sudden and unexpected death has cast a gloom over the whole community. His friends had predicted for him a brilliant and successful career. His superior mental endowments, his thorough culture, his purity of principles, and his indomitable energy gave promise of great usefulness in the church and State, while his family sadly grieve over the great loss they have suffered. They sorrow not as those who have no hope. H. S. T.

**SHAW**.—As a last tribute of respect to the memory of one who was a true friend, it becomes my sad duty to record the death of Mrs. Phebe Chaffin Shaw, who departed this life, at the residence of her now bereaved husband, near Osage, Colorado county, Texas, November 28, 1874. She was a daughter of Dr. Jonathan and Mrs. Nancy Burford, and was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, January 22, 1831. She was married to Frank T. Shaw, October 24, 1850, with whom she lived happily until her translation from earth to the better land. She, with her husband and other relatives, immigrated to Texas in 1851, and settled in Colorado county.

Sister Shaw embraced religion in early life under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Smith, late of the Memphis Conference, and joined the M. E. Church, South, of which she remained a member until the day of her death, exemplifying the beauties of the Christian religion by a uniform piety and godly life. Her seat in the house of God was seldom vacant, unless providentially hindered, and her own house was ever a welcome and comfortable home for the toil-worn ambassadors of our Lord Jesus Christ. She had no children of her own, but she was, in the full sense of the term, a mother to the orphan and a friend to the poor. Though the subject of much affliction, she bore it all with Christian fortitude and resignation. To attempt to narrate all the beautiful and comforting words, uttered by this dying saint before her final exit, would require more space than we can reasonably claim for this memoir. Suffice it to say that she left satisfactory testimony that with her *all was well*. She told one of her sisters that the mists were all gone, and not a remaining cloud intervened between her and the heavenly world. All was clear and bright. In the full possession of her mental faculties to the last, she gave directions for her funeral, etc., and then, peacefully and triumphantly, her spirit ascended up to God "where the weary are at rest."

"Yes, the Christians course is this,  
Ended is the glorious strife;  
Fought the fight, the work is done,  
Death is swallowed up of life!

"Borne by angels on their wings,  
Far from earth the spirit flies;  
Finds her God, and sits, and sings,  
Triumphing in paradise.

"Let the world bewail their dead,  
Fondly of their loss complain;  
Sister! friend! by Jesus freed,  
Death to thee, to us, is gain.

"Thou art entered into joy:  
Let the unbelievers mourn;  
We in songs our lives employ  
Till we all to God return."

WESLEY SMITH.

## A Tear to Memory.

**REID**.—Died Nov., 6, 1874, near Midway, Madison county, Texas, Mrs. F. P. Reid, wife of W. M. Reid, of Canton, Mississippi, 28 years of age.

"Each day some pearl drops from the jeweled threads of friendship—some lyre to which we were wont to listen has been hushed forever. But wise is he who mourns not the pearls and jewels lost."

Notices of the dead are useless, except when prompted by sincerity and truth; as just tributes to departed worth, they become lessons of instruction to the living. Alas, how seldom we pause to consider the solemn import of the sentence so often seen, "Departed this life,"—but when coupled with a name well known, which is familiar to all, esteemed by all, and around which cluster the best affections and tenderest recollections of friendship, then, indeed, is the heart made to realize the full force of its mournful meaning. Not often have the tears of any circle of friends been called forth by a sadder event than the death of her in whose life was combined so many of those elements that serve to adorn and beautify human character. Her summons from time was unexpected, notwithstanding, she had been an invalid throughout the changing

scenes of nine long years. At times her sufferings seemed beyond human endurance, but her whole life was characterized by patient submission, until the herald of God came at last to remove her to that clime where there are no more sorrows, no more bodily pains. Like many who "see through a glass darkly," in embracing religion she had for years looked for a marvelous change of heart, but she was satisfied, and happily converted under the ministry of Rev. P. C. Archer, a little more than a year since—and was ever afterwards contented and happy, because she trusted in God, and cherished the influence of the Holy Spirit, her comforter.

Her faith was strong, and in her last moments, the Savior was with her, lighting the dim valley by his presence.

A cloud is resting on the home-stead, an aching void has been made therein, for Frank is gone. There only remains to them the memory of her gentle, loving life words, and her lonely grave. Sad thought! But, should they wish her back to participate in the meagre enjoyments of this poor earth life? Ah, no! her unsullied soul has found that happiness which is not seen where rubies shine, or where diamonds yield their dazzling light. Her peace is perfect amid the golden paved streets and jasper walls of Paradise. Thither she calls her devoted husband and loving children; may they so live that when done with time, they will find a home with her among the pure and blest.

Our tears mingle with those of the bereaved mother, sisters and brother, who loved her so dearly, and as we murmur, "Thy will be done," inaudibly rise those beautiful lines:

"Shed not for her the bitter tear,  
Nor give the heart to vain regret,  
'Tis but the casket that lies here,  
The gem that filled it, sparkles yet."  
E. S. G.

**WILLIS**.—Mrs. Jane Willis, whose maiden name was Hutchins, was born in Wake county, New Hampshire, A. D., 1824, from which place her parents emigrated to Tennessee, Fayette county, 1836, where she formed the acquaintance, and was married to N. A. Willis, 1844. From thence they moved to Dallas county, Arkansas, 1853. From thence to Cass county, Texas, 1863, and died at Atlanta, the 1st day of February, 1875, aged 50 years, eight months and nineteen days, having been a faithful member of the M. E. Church since 1842. Sister Willis was a kind neighbor, indulgent mother, affectionate wife, and a true friend to Methodist preachers, as many can testify. The great respect in which she was held, was evidenced by a large crowd of mourners, who, on a cold, rainy day, gathered around the grave, and paid a tribute to their friend and neighbor. She was ready when the Messenger came. Just before she died, she called for her family, requesting them to join in prayer, as she wished them to sup together one more time before she left them. She remarked, there is not a shadow of a doubt before me. Her body is covered in the grave, lost to the sight of loved ones on earth forever, but the sole entrancing thought of a glorious morn when earth's sleepers shall awake, hushes our sobs. God assures us that our dead shall live. May the spirit of wisdom and grace rest upon her bereaved husband, her two sons and only daughter; may they so live in this world that they may meet her on the sweet banks of eternal deliverance. M. T. REACH.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, APRIL 10, '75.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in the five Texas conferences...

(Parties sending obituaries, and desiring extra copies of the Advocate containing same, should send order with the manuscript, stating number of copies desired; also post office and county of party to be addressed.)

We are requested to say that the postoffice of Rev. J. N. Reeves is Alvarado, Texas.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, Friday Evening, April 9, 1875.

We have no improvement to note in the position of commercial affairs at the close of the present week. Business continues insipidly dull in all departments of trade, and complaints with regard to the situation are as frequent as the results are pernicious.

Crop prospects were never more flattering throughout the State. Grain generally promises a large yield, and the crop to be garnered promises to be a large one in the absence of any extraordinary disaster.

We refer to remarks under the head of "General Market" for special reports with reference to staples, etc.

MONETARY. We have nothing of interest to refer to in the unaltered position of local financial affairs.

The weekly foreign advices are rather more unfavorable. The decrease in specie in the bank vaults foots up to £380,000 and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is reduced from 38 1/2 per cent. last week to 34 1/2 per cent. this week.

Sterling shows considerable improvement in New York, and gold is higher. Domestic Exchange is strong. Commercial bills are very scarce, and the offerings are far short of the demand.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 115 1/2. The rate here

clothes at 114 buying, and 115 selling. SILVER—Rates at the close are 107 @ 108 buying and selling.

EXCHANGE—Rates are strong and generally unchanged. COMMERCIAL—Sterling 60 days, nom 1/2 pr New York Sight Currency nom New York Sight Gold, nom New Orleans Sight Cur., nom New Orleans Sight Gold, nom

BANKERS—Sterling, 60 days, 5 1/2 pr New York Sight Currency 1/2 pr New York Sight Gold, 1/2 pr New Orleans Sight Cur., 1/2 pr New Orleans Sight Gold, nom

FREIGHTS. Liverpool direct, 1-2d. Via New York, 5-8d. Bremen, 5-8d. Havre, 5-8d. Cork forwards, 5-8d. Amsterdam, 5-8d. Providence, Fall River and Philadelphia, 3-4c. Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia, via New York, 1c

COTTON. The receipts at all United States ports for the week foot up 39,076 bales against 40,175 last week, 48,912 this week last week, 39,193 week later last week. The season's receipts are 3,229,664 against 3,467,749 same time last year.

GALVESTON MARKET. We left the market on the 2d inst. steady at quotations given below. The tone on the opening of business on Saturday was reported firm and continued so throughout that day and Monday, relapsing on Tuesday into a condition of more quiet, and at the same time bringing about an advance of 1/8c. on all grades.

The closing official report is, "dull and quiet." Sales for the week 7,635 bales against 3,456 last week and 246,766 since the commencement of the season.

Table with columns: This Year, Last Yr, Sales, Total, etc. for Galveston Market.

Table with columns: This Week, Last Week, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, etc. for Galveston Market.

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FUTURES. The comparative closing quotations are. This day. Last Friday. April, 16 1-2 16 21-32 May, 16 11-16 17 1-16 June, 17 1-16 17 3-8 July, 17 3-8 17 21-32 August, 17 1-2 17 3-8 September, 17 1-2 17 3-8 October, 17 1-2 17 3-8 November, 17 1-2 17 3-8 December, 17 1-2 17 3-8 January, 17 1-2 17 3-8

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET. SPOTS. We left the market on the 2d inst. active at an advance of 1-16d. for the week—the closing quotations being those given below.

ARRIVALS. The closing quotations for arrivals, which description of Cotton has, throughout the week under review been fairly active are, (basis Middling not below Low Middling):

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

Wool—Supply in first hands small firm inquiry, prices very firm and considerably higher. We quote Clear sides, 14c; clear lb, 14c; shoulders 10c; breakfast bacon 14c.

Butter—Stock heavy and demand light for all grades; prices easy as quoted choice 35c; fair 33c; ordinary 28c; Western and Kansas City, choice 25c; Medium 24c; Ordinary 20c; Texas 20c.

Cheese—Western factory nominal English 12c; First quality 12c; Choice 12c; Limited supply; prices easy at 9c; for Texas in round lots; Western 11c; 15c; from store.

MEAT—Fair supply. Selling at 4 1/2c. Cured—In fair demand. Soda 5 1/2c; car and ginger 11c.

Flour—Sales have been a trifle larger with prices about steady. Stocks are ample. Treble extra \$6 00 @ 6 50; choice extra 6 00 @ 6 50; choice family \$6 75 @ 7 25; fancy family \$7 75 @ 8 25.

Meat—Fair supply. Selling at 4 1/2c. Cured—In fair demand. Soda 5 1/2c; car and ginger 11c.

Wool—Supply in first hands small firm inquiry, prices very firm and considerably higher. We quote Clear sides, 14c; clear lb, 14c; shoulders 10c; breakfast bacon 14c.

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at the World's Exposition, Vienna. Descriptive circulars, containing engravings and other particulars, sent upon application to Blessing & Bro., of this city, who are the Texas agents.

OUR CLUB RATES. We will send the ADVOCATE one year to any persons sending us ten subscribers.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. AUSTIN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Navadad cir., at Harmony, April 10, 11.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues.

HEART DISEASE CURED. ROCKFORD, Spencer Co., Ind., February 1, 1874.

POPULAR. So popular have Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts and Cream Baking Powder become that few kitchens can be found where they are not used.

OUR PREMIUMS. 16 subscribers, a copy of the celebrated "Book of Beauty," published by H. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. Price \$6.

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.

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