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HOLSTON NOTES.

For several years the Holston Conference has been sending her gifted young men to Texas and other points in the West to aid in the growth and development of the church in those important fields. So we have concluded that it is time for us to get some of the interest, at least, on our investment in those sections of our Zion. We have just received our first installment in the accession of Rev. S. N. Barker, of Willis, Texas, to our conference ranks. Some eleven years ago the Rev. James Atkins, Jr., of our conference, was induced to take the presidency of the Asheville Female College. At that time the institution was well-nigh run aground, both in its buildings and its patronage. Dr. Atkins took hold of things with a will to save the school to Southern Methodism, and his success has been brilliant and complete. The old buildings have disappeared and large and commodious ones have been built and equipped instead. The magnificent campus has been much improved and the patronage has largely increased and is growing. Asheville itself has gone forward from a village of twelve or fifteen hundred to a city of some ten thousand, and the college has kept pace with the development of our material interests. This high latitude, with its pure air, is quite an inducement to patrons to send their girls from the malarious low lands to this healthy region. Having succeeded in putting the college on a sound and progressive basis, Dr. Atkins has determined to re-enter the regular pastorate. We are all delighted with this purpose of his, for he is one of the best preachers in Southern Methodism. He had many applicants for the presidency of the Asheville Female College. Out of the list he selected our Bro. Barker. He is now on the ground looking over his new field of work. Our brethren will give him a royal welcome, and under his management we have no doubt but that the school will continue to move right forward in the future as in the past. His new field is worthy of his best talent and enterprise; for this section is so located as to make it the leading educational center in the South. Bro. Barker and his accomplished wife have a wide Southern and Western acquaintance, and this fact is no small item of advantage in their connection with this college. The buildings will accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils and the outlook is fine.

We are having some interest on the subject of dividing our conference. As you know, our territory is composed of Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, with one county of North Georgia thrown in. The North Carolina Conference wants all of the State thrown together and the territory divided into two conferences. Their argument for this claim is, that State boundaries ought also to be conference boundaries. There is some force in this argument where the topography of State territory and homogeneity of the population will justify such procedure. In this case, all of Western Carolina, now in the Holston Conference, is west of the formidable Blue Ridge and lying most conveniently contiguous to East Tennessee. Knoxville, in East Tennessee, is the commercial center of all of this section, and the two peoples are one in interest, both religiously and materially. To take this section from Holston will disorganize these religious harmonies and destroy the symmetry of our territory.

On the other hand Lafferty, in the old Richmond, is clamoring for a blue grass conference, which is to include Southwest Virginia. That would lop off four of our largest districts at that end of Holston. His claim is also based on the State boundary argument. Yet he wants the Virginia Conference to still hold on to her North Carolina district, and he wants Holston also to keep her Western Carolina territory. But we claim our Southwestern territory on the same ground that we hold on to Western Carolina. In our present shape we only have some fifty-two thousand members; and to carry out either one of the above policies would dismember Holston and ultimately shut her up to the five districts in East Tennessee. We are now thoroughly organized and successfully meeting all of the demands of our present Holston territory and many of us prefer to be let alone for at least another quadrennium.

If Virginia wants two conferences, let her and the Baltimore readjust and divide their territory, and that will give them three strong conferences instead of two, as they now stand. If the North Carolina Conference wants two, let her divide her present one hundred thousand membership into the desired two conferences; and then she will have the two, either one of which would be nearly as large as Holston is at present.

We are not suffering from over-growth in Holston, and we therefore hope that the ensuing General Conference will not make us the victim of disintegration and absorption merely to satisfy the clamor of Lafferty on the one hand and a few brethren across the Blue Ridge on the other.

G. C. RANKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

"THREE OLD MEN OF THE CROSS."

Last Saturday and Sunday the third quarterly conference for the Willow City circuit was held at Young's chapel. There I met three grand old men: John Ingram, of Round Mountain, going on eighty-two years old, had come twenty-five or thirty miles to be at the

meetings. He has been a member of the Methodist Church some fifty-five years. Bishop Waugh, in company with John W. DeVilbiss, visited his house and preached in 1840. Bishop Morris preached in his house in 1842. Bro. Ingram speaks well of the old Bishops. He knew Dr. Thrall many years ago, and loves him now. Bro. Ingram has always been faithful, and never more than now. John W. Harrington is now a worthy local preacher in the Willow City circuit; he is now nearing seventy years old; he has passed through many hardships in an early day in Texas, but through the years gone his Christian character has shown out, and he held on to Methodism with a grasp that said, "I am a Methodist." We were the guests of Bro. J. J. Young, who is in the seventy-first year of his age, and fifty-five years a member of the Methodist Church. His life has been a contribution to Christianity. He has a beautiful home on Willow creek, and will soon have a railroad running in a short distance of home. The few days spent with the three will not be forgotten. Their talks in "love feasts," their amens baptized with tears; their reminiscences around the table, and their chaste anecdotes will be remembered after the old men are gone. I have known them for years, and have been their pastor, and love each of them as a son would a father. We said good-bye Monday and after I had gotten into the buggy I looked at the three seated on the gallery, with their white locks flowing in the soft breeze of the early morning, and thought, will I ever see the three together again? They have changed but little since I saw them last. Just a shade older, the hair a little whiter, and the glow upon the facial expression a little more heavenly. If I outlive the brethren, and providence orders my steps that way, I mean, with my own hands, to plant some sort of an evergreen by the side of each of their graves. I am not a grumbler, but I sometimes wish modern Methodism would measure up to the old standard. If you find a Methodist now, who was a Methodist when Dr. Thrall was a young preacher, you may "tie to him." In the "old times" they came to the altar; now it's give your hand or stand up till you are counted. M. A. BLACK.

LLANO, TEXAS, July, 1889.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

According to previous arrangement a party of us left Vernon, the metropolis of the northwest, on the eve of the 19th of June for a trip among the wild Indian tribes to ascertain their real condition and desires with reference to schools and the gospel.

Revs. W. H. Younger, of the Missouri Conference, R. M. Shelton, G. S. Hardy and the writer composed the squad, at the start. Others had expected to accompany us, but were hindered, much to our regret. A complete camping outfit was provided, with a good tent, then a Winchester and three shot-guns, with fishing tackle, were put in. And with a strong hack and a buggy, with splendid teams, off we put in fine style for the haunts of the wild, red and ugly folks of the forest, now somewhat tamed by the hard grip of Uncle Sam's hands. To have seen us you would have been puzzled to designate our semblance: style of attire rather confused between the parson, citizen and conscript (Confed. fame) with as complete marked sanginity of success and a good time as ever possessed the mind of Gulliver or the fancy of Don Quixote. The idea of recruited manhood and general victory perched upon every brow.

Armed and equipped as for a prolonged and deperate onslaught, we soldiers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, strange as it may seem, moved off in sure and hopeful step, followed by the anxious eyes of many who coveted the pleasure and recruited health supposed to await us at every step. We had scarcely passed the great iron bridge, whose stretch of a mile spans the Pease river near town, when Br. Shelton spied a jack-rabbit and a plum orchard, and out he jumped and made gallant and triumphant charge. Victory so early flushed us, but belated our camping hour, though did not prevent a pleasant night.

Our route lay through Greer county, so-called, though in the Indian country. Texas claims it, and gave it the name and called it a county; and so does the United States government claim it, and holds it as a part of the Indian Territory, hence in postal circles and service mail matter is directed to Greer county, Indian Territory.

We crossed the main stream of Red river at Doan's store, and traveled up the North Fork all day with nothing special transpiring. After we had pitched our tent in Bro. Terry's yard, near to Navajoe town and mountains, by the aid of glasses, our gallant old soldier, "Stonewall" Hosmer, the hero of many hard places, the man of heavenly kindnesses to many a poor cow camp and boy, was seen in the distance making a straight track toward our encampment, drawn by that veteran steed, the "beast" Butler, not of spoon fame, but of nine years' itinerancy under the pathfinder of the Northwest. Henceforth Hosmer was to be our guide on route. A glad and warm hand-shaking soon followed. The next day brought us a heavy rainfall, but held up long enough to afford opportunity to ascend the rugged sides of Navajoe mountain from which a landscape appeared beautiful beyond description.

The North Ford was passed over and encampment secured for another night's repose. This night we camped on the health of the well-remembered but not loved Comanches. Thus far a few quails and doves had been our only game. About nine o'clock a. m. the next day we came to the beautiful wood-bordered stream Otter, and now for a short hunt. Shelton and Younger went up the stream, and Hardy and I down it. The Winchester for the first time was now brought out and manned by your scribe, and this was his first gally. Only a short distance had been gone till a fine buck stood erect by his doe in proud demeanor, and while contemplating the cause of their disturbance the elder brought him down by a well-directed shot from his rifle. Hardy soon sent two charges from his field piece after the other, but failed to kill.

We now had venison and onward pushed our way. It fell to Hosmer to take the deer in his buggy, and we had heard of the disturbed state of the Indians, their hostility on account of some horse-stealing recently among them, and how they were putting all white people out of their country who were without written permits, and knew they did not like to have the deer, especially, killed in their country; and meeting some along, the brethren enjoyed many hearty laughs at the way brother Hosmer got around the common Indians with his venison: "It had jumped up and one of the brethren shot it and we were taking it on to Quannah the chief." Without molestation we arrived Saturday p. m. at Quannah's camp.

Quannah Parker, so-called, is the first chief of the Comanches, Wild Horse second, and Black Horse third. We found them all in their respective groups along the banks of the West Cache river, 18 miles west of old Fort Sill. We pitched tent between Quannah and Black Horse, and brother Hosmer and I called on Quannah and found him with his five wives seated on the ground around their supper dishes all spread on the ground under a brush arbor, as is their custom, enjoying their evening meal. Introduced ourselves to him and without rising he extended his hand and we gave him a hearty shake; our object in visiting him was explained to him and he expressed hearty appreciation of it; and soon an appointment for preaching and council was agreed upon for the next day. He next morning early, in full chief splendor, accompanied by his little boy of about ten years on his right and a young girl of about fifteen years on his left, all mounted on very fine horses, in full rig, rode up to our tent and called out lustily, "Good morning, Dr. Haralson." The other brethren were then introduced to him and he put off to see the other chiefs and principal men to arrange for the meeting. We had service under a large black-jack tree at the end of our tent at 11 o'clock with two white families living there and a few Indians. Bro. Younger gave them the first sermon ever preached to them. We all enjoyed it indeed. At 4 p. m. another service under the same tree, with Quannah sitting on the left close by the preacher, and Black Horse on the right, the same whites, and a circle of a large number of the painted Comanches, some on their ponies, some in hacks, others standing and some sitting around on the grass. The writer preached to them from Acts xvii: 24, 29. After preaching, to which all seemed to give very serious attention, the object of our appearance among them was explained to all through Quannah, who interpreted and answered for the people. When they heard of the proposition to establish a school and to have a preacher right in their midst, all to and for them and their children, a joy shone from every eye that surely pleased the angels, and richly paid us for all our expense and trouble in going to them. It was a scene, an occasion that will never be erased from the memory of those of us thus blessed of God in conveying to them this hopeful intelligence. We remained three days and talked with Black Horse, Wild Horse, Taviet, Pueblo and others, and all were full of the idea and hope. They said more than one hundred children could be had now, and many older ones would go to school if an opportunity was offered. They said they were very willing to do anything they could to aid in erecting the buildings.

The Kiowas, Delawares, Wichitas, Apaches and several other small remnants are without schools. And brother Methvin at Anadarko is our only minister in all these tribes. Mr. Caruthers, of the Presbyterian Church I believe, is at work among the Wichitas to give them a school. We found all these tribes very anxious indeed for schools in their own bounds separately. The United States government has a school at Anadarko for all the tribes, but they do not like that. There are tribal prejudices. We must give them schools in each tribe and a missionary.

But I have said too much now for one letter and have not said a word about the fishing while there. We caught many.

Our trip extended over ten days and was a delightful one indeed, but the consciousness of the gratification it afforded the poor red heathen at our door gave us more pleasure than all else.

But for space other matters of some interest would be given, but it may be that I will speak further on this question of schools and missionary labor amongst these and other tribes not

mentioned above who are in the same condition, only a little further northward. The Indian question is on us, i. e. these wild tribes now, I mean, and we must do something for them.

This Oklahoma movement will bring them to the attention of our people.

We all gained in health and lost not a battle, had a good time indeed and now all at home ready for what is to follow.

JEROME HARALSON.

RANDOM SHOTS FROM BEHIND THE ROUND ROCK.

Your correspondent desires to make known to the great world some facts. Listen and you shall hear. I have never seen a place equal to this in many respects. Round Rock is a small place, but here you can find every denomination, organization and nationality on earth—I believe Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Cumberlands, Campbellites, Adventists, Jews, Turks and heathen. We have a cosmopolitan population, sir. In some things I defy the world to compete with us.

1. Can you find another town of 700 people with six churches—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Cumberland and two churches of the colored persuasion? and besides this we have here also a college under the auspices of the Central Texas Presbytery, Prof. Steele, president. (Allow me to add that the Campbellites have secured a lot, and, I am informed, will soon build, and the Baptists are talking of building another church.) While on this subject, will say that the Methodists have just repaired and painted their church here, and have the best house in the city, all things considered.

2. It will be hard to find another place of this size, smaller or larger, that is favored with the pulpit talent we have here from time to time.

Not long since Rev. Sheldrake, of Tennessee, about the strongest man of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a defender of the faith and writer of repute among his people, favored Round Rock with his preaching for two weeks. Rev. Mr. Friley, of Louisiana, came from his distant home, and gave us the benefit of his pulpit ministrations for two weeks. He is considered by some as one of the best preachers who ever came to Round Rock. (I mean of that faith and order.) Recently Rev. Mr. Sanders, who for several years has been traveling as State Evangelist for the Reformers, visited us, preaching for two weeks. An excellent gentleman, of fine address and polished manners, he enjoys to-day a twofold distinction: First, Having taken charge of the churches at Bastrop and Independence, he receives the best salary of his church in this State, \$2500, and, second, he can preach a man to "hades" in such a nice, genteel manner that the unfortunate man who has never been immersed for the remission of sins, will smile blandly, leave the church delighted with the sermon, and say: "I'll hear Mr. Sanders again."

Recently we had the pleasure of hearing Rev. J. R. Graves, of Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Graves preached several good sermons. He is now entirely paralyzed on one side, from head to foot; has to be brought into the church and sits while speaking; has no use of his left arm, which, hanging helplessly and shrunken by his side, presents a spectacle which appeals to the sympathy of his audience. I had read his book and was expecting to hear something of the spirit of "The Great Iron Wheel," but I was agreeably surprised to hear a strong and scriptural talk on the "Great Salvation," full of pathos and pulpit power.

Methodism was born in the fires of persecution. By these very fires was she purified and purged, and though but about 150 years old, she leads all others in this new world of ours to-day. No man can study history with an unbiased mind and not see that the doctrines of the cross as preached by Methodists—such as universal redemption, salvation by faith, the witness of the Spirit, etc.—have softened the revolting and horrid doctrines of the Calvinistic school, such as unconditional election and reprobation, with infant damnation, etc.

In the light of these doctrines, as preached by Methodists, Dr. Graves' church was born, and so we see from time to time the unreasonable and unscriptural Calvinistic dogmas go down when the light of Arminianism rises. Step by step it is receding, changed a little here, and softened a little there, until in many places to-day it is Calvinism in name, but Arminianism in fact.

But I am digressing—let me return. Besides these visiting brethren, we have Dr. J. H. McLean, vice regent of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, to preach for us one Sunday in each month in the Methodist church. So much for our brethren from abroad. Now, we have some preachers residing here, five or six in number, and at least fair as to quality. Should you ever be called on, my brother in the ministry, whose eye traces these lines, to preach to a Round Rock audience be sure to preach the best sermon you have on hand, and then you will be fortunate if you measure up with the average sermon to which they are accustomed. I am told that our worthy presiding elder always preaches a better sermon in Round Rock than he does in Georgetown. This is a very significant fact.

We have been attending the Texas Chautauque at Georgetown, Texas. Many of the speakers are from a distance. All did very well; some very,

very, well!! I cannot here refer to each speaker; suffice to say, each day's exercise was entertaining and profitable. The speakers were from all over this round world. It is said that "Jahu" (Mr. Miller) came all the way across the ocean to speak at Georgetown. Nashville sent some of her best talent. If I did not live in Texas I would compare our home talent with that from abroad; out of courtesy to and sympathy for the latter I desist. We heard Dr. Haygood on the negro question. His subject was thoroughly ventilated. He said some good things. He evidently knows more about the negro than he does about "Texas timber." When a speaker goes to pronouncing upon Texas, and what is in Texas, he must remember that he is talking about 274,356 square miles—an area larger than France, or the Austrian or German empires, the united kingdom of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales; larger than Greece, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, and all the New England States combined. Greater in area than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois and Ohio. "Texas is capable of sustaining more than the entire population of the United States and Mexico combined, and then not be more densely populated than Rhode Island." The size of Texas has been spoken of once or twice before by exulting Texans, but I cannot refrain from speaking of it again. Dr. Haygood said in his speech: "You have no timber in Texas; you have what you call timber—this little stuff growing around here" (meaning the little undergrowth left after clearing up a thicket on the Chautauque grounds). I quote verbatim from the doctor. Texas contains about 275,000,000 acres; of this over one third is timber; or 46,000,000 acres of the finest timber on this continent, consisting of over 400 varieties, such as long leaf pine, cypress, bois d'arc, lignum vitae, hickory, walnut, and thirty-five different varieties of oak. In Eastern Texas there are 25,000 square miles of finest long leaf pine and cypress. Pine lumber from Texas is now being shipped nearly 1,000 miles from the borders of our State, and is dotting the prairies of our Western States and territories with houses for settlers.

The merchantable timber of Texas, if sawed and sold at a fair figure, would bring more than the assessed valuation of everything in Georgia, counting every acre of Georgia land, every house and town lot, every mile of railroad, every horse, cow and chicken in that State, and Georgia is a great and rich State.

"The yellow pine of the South if sold would bring the enormous sum of \$2,500,000,000, a sum nearly equal to the assessed value of the entire South, including cities, forests, farms, mines and personal property of every description," says an acute author.

When we consider what a large percent of this is in Texas, my statement above does not seem unreasonable. The great Georgian made a great speech on a vital question; he is covered with honor and my compliments could not add to it. This criticism upon a casual remark is brought forth by a little pride of home and a desire to show to the world something of Texas. None of this timber grows very close to Round Rock, but we have a fine quarry here. Ex-Governor Cumbuck, of Indiana, spoke last night at the Texas Chautauque temple. His theme was "The Model Husband." His lecture was witty and sensible. His lecture is a reply to Dr. Willis' lecture on "The Model Wife." He said: "From the very beginning man has been blamed and woman excused, even when she was most at fault. When a child I was taught to say—

"In Adams fall,

We sinned all."

"Gentleman and ladies, this is the grossest injustice to my sex, and I do claim this couplet should be changed and the rising generation should be taught—

"Eve eat it,

And don't you forget it."

ROUND ROCK, TEXAS.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE.

To the Pupils of the North Texas Female College:

My Dear Girls—Our college, where music and young life so recently held carnival, is now as silent as a temple of the Druids.

You remember that the grass in many portions of the yard, especially on the croquet grounds, (unlike the hare bell that raised its head elastic from the airy tread of the Lady of the Lake), sent up but a few spears; now it has grown quite riotous and familiar, forcing its way to the very doorstep. The flowers, no longer rivaled by your presence, are radiant in beauty. I never saw such rapid and luxuriant growth of *salicidiums coltus* and geraniums. But amidst of this repose and fragrance, "I feel like one who treads alone a banquet hall deserted," and find myself sighing for the touch of your vanished hand—your voices that seldom were still. While my heart was yet sore at the separation from the friends of years, you came to me, and the sweet comfort of your young affections was to me as "a fountain of gardens, a well of living waters!"

Since school closed I have been attending the district conference, and find the brethren loyal to the college and in-

dustrious in its interests. Bishop Key holds up my hands as could only the highest type of a Christian gentleman. You must not infer from the notices in the ADVOCATE that I really make speeches. Being a Southern woman by birth and education the word "speech," when applied to my brief talks, sounds formidable. Bro. W. H. Hughes, our financial agent, makes the speeches and takes up the collections. Bro. Pierce's conference gave the college \$125; Bro. Weaver's, \$450; Bro. Neely's congregation, \$370, and Bro. Power's, \$170. I also attended the Sulphur Springs conference held in Campbell. I was the guest of Bro. Parker, who is doing a good work. He and Bro. Clark were in the midst of a Pentecostal shower. While there Bro. Boutwell gave us \$25 for the college. So you see that all along the line work is being done for the college. What are you doing, my dear girls, in the way of securing pupils for the next term? Each of you, I trust, will return on the 4th of September, with a new recruit. We have made valuable additions to the faculty, which now numbers thirteen experienced teachers. Our conservatory of music will have two male professors, and four lady teachers; all fine musicians. So you see Texas girls need not leave the great Empire State to go to Boston to enter a conservatory.

You are doubtless enjoying the release from the confinement of school, and are making your homes brighter by your presence. Show your appreciation of the liberality of those who have given you such liberal advantages by cheerful obedience and willing hands. Remember that the humblest duty is not incompatible with the highest refinement and that the woman who fails to make her home attractive to her father or husband, a place of refuge from the "maddening crowds of ignoble strife" falls in the highest duty of her sex. Have you ever realized that the home is indeed our kingdom; that man, aided by wealth and skilled artisans, can only build the house; that it is not a home without the presence of woman? The material comforts may all be there, but the home feeling, with its sweet reciprocations, is felt only where a sweet-spirited woman dwells. While you see that the lamps burn brightly and that the table is well spread, do not neglect the culture that will quicken your sympathies. My dear senior class, if you ever expect to hold the affections of a man of intelligence and shed over his life, "The light that never was on land or sea," you must be something more than drudge. Read good books that will make you acquainted with the master minds of ages, expand your minds and brighten your intellect; then your ear will be quickened as that you can catch notes of harmony, and your eyes visions of the beauty far beyond this world of matter and materialism.

But I am about to turn my letter into a lecture. Hoping to hear from you favorably, I am yours faithfully,
MRS. L. A. KIDD.

SHERMAN, July 9.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

The college commencements are over. Each of the schools has been represented in the ADVOCATE, making the reader envy the pleasure of visitors, and wish the advantages they offer could be enjoyed by every son and daughter in the land. Waco Female College, perhaps the last to come before the ADVOCATE readers, is foremost among the many worthy colleges of Texas. This assurance among its friends has made them slow to press its merits into print, and becomes a guarantee that its career is above contingency. Its commencement exercises, June 7 to 11, were of rare literary, artistic, and aesthetic excellence, while their spiritual ingrain gave them a richer seasoning. Two of the visiting committee of the Northwest Texas Conference were in attendance. Representing that committee, the writer presents his observations. These are not of casual glance. Two successive commencements, with the freedom of a privileged visitor, conversation with people of Waco, an inside view of much of the daily course of work and influences prevailing, tests of the intense loyalty of the students, all strengthen his statements as being something more than a partial reflection of the glamour of the exquisite as presented in holiday programs.

A large share of patronage for years—197 being this year's enrollment—has been the proof of public confidence and the test of efficient work. For six years it has been under the management of President and Mrs. Rounsavall. They are an eminent success. They wear well—growing on their patrons and pupils from year to year. Both parents and daughters cling to them with a confidence and affection that are remarkable. Those who took note of scenes during commencement week—not the parting scenes only—could but wonder at the magic bond between teachers and pupils. Neither scrutiny nor strategy could discover anything amounting to friction or discord among pupils. The secret of this charming relationship is apparent. President Rounsavall combines the ease and considerateness of a fond father with the proud championship of a brother ambitious for his sister to be the peer of any. Mrs. R. presents a rare commingling of gently imperial and motherly tenderness. As homelike as she is accomplished and tasty; as kind as she is exacting; as careful of

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Texas Christian Advocate.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.

In 1886-87 the Rev. J. B. Nicholson, of Bonham Presbytery, organized several young men's prayer-meetings in the bounds of his work. In order to make permanent these institutions and stimulate to greater activity in Christian work among the young men, a Young Men's Prayer-meeting Convention was called at Bethlehem Church in Wolfe City, Texas, in December, 1887. Owing to the unfavorable weather and lack of interest, but few attended—enough, however, to hold a profitable service, and perfect arrangements for semi-annual meetings. The next convention was held at Canaan, near Savoy, on June 22, 1888. So faithfully had Bro. Nicholson worked up the interest that there were present at this meeting quite a number of young men full of zeal, notwithstanding the rain poured almost incessantly. In December, 1888, a similar convention was held at Ladonia with increasing interest and still larger attendance, though the weather was again unfavorable. On the 5th, 6th and 7th of July, 1889, this body of young men, now grown to commendable proportions, and representing four or more of the leading religious denominations, held its sessions at Stephenville, in Fannin county, with all the formalities and dignity of religious bodies of riper years. An exhaustive program was observed, and questions of general and special interest were heartily discussed by both delegates and visitors—such as "Christian Work," "Shall we Engage in the Popular Games of Amusement of To-day?" "What Shall we Read?" "How to Deport Ourselves while in Company with the Irreligious," etc.

These discussions elicited great interest, and a good degree of enthusiasm was manifested among the young men. Music was interspersed with the exercises, and appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. J. B. Nicholson, of Whitehall, and the Rev. I. W. Clark, of Honey Grove. High vantage ground was taken by the young men for maintaining the purity and excellency of Christian character. J. W. Stephens, of Honey Grove, was elected to visit the various towns and communities in the bounds of the convention in the interest of prayer-meetings among the young men.

Sunday, the 7th, was devoted especially to Sunday-school work, prayer and song service and religious talk-meeting. The exercises Sunday night closed with a consecration service, in which strong young men renewed their allegiance to Christ, and returned next day to their respective homes full of zeal for the master's work.

The convention instructed the secretary to furnish the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Christian Advocate and the Baptist News, items for publication embodying the objects and work of the convention.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Whitehall on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of December, 1889.

W. C. EVERHEART, Chairman. R. A. GRAY, Secretary.

WHAT IS DEPRAVITY?

SETH WARD.

In the ADVOCATE of July 4th, Bro. J. S. Gillett discusses some features of the doctrine of depravity, and asks if it "is ever taken out?"

It occurs to me that there is a question back of that that must be definitely answered before Bro. Gillett's doubts can be resolved, and before some questions in Methodist theology can be finally settled. The question that I would raise is this: What is depravity? Is it something that can be taken out of human nature?

Early in my study of the teachings of Methodism I was led to ask the above question. To me it was a real question. I wanted to know. Especially I wanted an answer from the standard authors of the Methodist Church. The point to be made clear is this: Is depravity a privation or an infusion? Is it only the absence of "original righteousness" and the consequent inability of man to will or do anything that is savingly good, or is it, in addition to this privation, the presence in the human heart of a positive taint, a virus, a principle of actual and active evil? It occurs to me that the importance of this distinction has not been fully realized, and that indefiniteness at this point has been one fruitful cause of confusion and difference of opinion on kindred questions in our theology. If depravity be a privation, if it be an absence of original righteousness and a consequent inability to do good, then it is not something to be "taken out" in the sense of Bro. Gillett's question, but can only be removed by the reception of that which was lost in the fall, or of something that can supply its place. On the other hand, if depravity be a positive evil, a virus, then it must be taken out before we can enter heaven, for nothing unclean can enter there.

In my endeavor to get an expression from "the fathers" upon this point, I was destined to meet with more than one surprise. It was a matter of surprise to find that so many writers have passed in silence the distinction above referred to. It was also a matter of surprise to find that almost all who have discussed this question directly have adopted the former definition—the privation theory. This was the more a matter of surprise, because in most of the current discussions of theological questions the infusion theory is assumed to be the correct one.

Our seventh article does not touch this question, for "the corruption of man's nature" may be because of the absence of salt (saving grace), or be because of the presence of a corrupting virus.

If Mr. Wesley ever expressed an opinion upon this particular phase of the doctrine of depravity, I have been unable to find it in a somewhat careful investigation of his published works. Arminius, who has given his name to our theology, in his "Disputation on the Effects of the Sin of Our First Parents," uses this language: "We permit this question to be made a subject of discussion: Must some contrary quality, besides the absence of original righteousness, be constituted as another part of original sin? though we think it much more probable, that this absence of original righteousness, only, is original sin itself, as being that which alone is sufficient to commit and produce any actual sin whatever." [Italics his.] Mr. Watson, in his Institutes, speaking of this doctrine and of this particular point, says: "This is by some divines called, with great aptness, 'a depravation arising from a deprivation' and is certainly much more consonant with the Scriptures than the opinion of the infusion of evil qualities into the nature of man by a positive cause or direct tainting of the heart."

Dr. Pope, in his Compendium of Theology, does not discuss this particular feature of the doctrine of depravity, but he uses language that leaves no doubt as to his views. Speaking of the effects of sin on the race, he says: "There is nothing new introduced into the fibers of our being as human." Permit me to quote more, and that from what claims to be in some sense an "authoritative exposition of Evangelical Arminianism as developed within the limits of Southern Methodism." On the 46th and 47th pages of the second volume of Sumner's Systematic Theology, I find a careful definition of original sin, and in that definition I find this language: "It is not to be understood of any essential change in the substance of the soul which is to us incomprehensible; nor of the positive infusion of evil into the soul; but it is the loss of original righteousness and the incapacity for any good and the liability to all evil which result from it."

Depravity is a theological term. The above definitions are from theological authorities, than whom there are none higher known to Methodism. If the above answers to the question, "What is depravity?" be correct, then it seems to me that depravity is not something to be "taken out of human nature," only in the sense that an "absence," an "inability" can be taken out. If we accept the above statements as an expression of our theology, then we should not be concerned about having some original thing taken out of these natures of ours, but rather should we seek to have something infused into them by the Holy Spirit, which something, since the lapse of the race, has been absent.

INFORMATION WANTED.

I have read all the articles that have appeared in our Advocates for the last twelve years on the "second blessing."

I have read Dr. Boland's "Problem of Methodism," and the replies and criticisms that followed its publication, and have never taken any part in the discussion of that "vexed question." But I have watched the trend of this movement with some anxiety and solicitude, and pen this article in a spirit of earnest inquiry that has been awakened by certain events that have lately transpired, and certain expressions that have been used by our "second blessing" brethren, viz: One of the most zealous advocates of this theory invited the non-believers in the "second blessing" to leave the Methodist Church. Another brother, from a distant State, informs a large congregation of Methodists that an eminent jurist has declared that, in case of separation between the believers and non-believers in the "second blessing" theory, that all the property of the Methodist Church would remain in the possession of the former. Again they have "Holiness Associations" organized and officered and printing presses that send out periodicals and other literature that is industriously circulated throughout our bounds. These associations have built camp-grounds, where no minister is permitted to officiate, unless he professes the "second blessing." One of our presiding elders was invited to attend one of these "holiness camp-meetings." He replied that he could do so by holding the quarterly meeting at that time and place. He was at once informed that such an arrangement would not suit the brethren.

And last of all, and the latest, is the following: One of our "second blessing" brethren—the pastor of one of our best churches—invited a man from another State, and belonging to another branch of Methodism, to aid him in a two weeks' meeting in the interests of the "second blessing" theory. The meeting embraced the time of the quarterly meeting of that charge. No publication from the pulpit, but services were announced for Saturday and Sunday for the visiting brother. When the presiding elder came, he had to call on these brethren, and enter his protest against their proceedings and claim his rights as an officer in the church.

The above are facts as we have read them and learned them from good authority. Now we have no disposition to discuss this "second blessing" theory with any one. It's correctness or incorrectness according to our standards, or its truth or falsity according to the Scriptures, is not the question. We wish to know what these brethren mean by such language and such conduct. What is their ultimate purpose and design? Do they want us to withdraw from the M. E. Church, South, and leave them in possession of all the churches and other property belonging to that

organization? Do they want us to quit preaching the doctrines of repentance, justification, conversion, sanctification and witness of the Spirit, and adopt some other motto than "Holiness to the Lord," and have some other standard of excellence besides "holiness of heart and life"? Or are they seeking for something to distinguish them from the great mass of believers who have been "saved by grace"—who profess faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and who, by pureness, by knowledge, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, and by love unfeigned, have proven their love to God and their zeal for the salvation of sinners? What is their object in the formation of these bands and societies, separate and distinct from the church of their choice? Do they wish to stress the doctrine of holiness? That is the motto of their church, and all Methodist pulpits are open to them. Do they want "entire sanctification"? None of their brethren will object; neither will they place any impediment in the way of their attainment to that "blissful state." Surely they do not want to be schismatics. That would not be consistent with holiness. Do they want us to be as good as they are? and do they want us to be testifying at all times to our superior excellence? We ask these questions seriously and thoughtfully. Tell us why you organize your associations and rings in the church, and why do you exclude others from your charmed circle? We do not understand why you will come to an annual conference and ask your brethren to pass your characters, and give you work, and endorse you, and then join a select circle from which a large majority of your brethren are rejected, unless they will adopt your peculiar views? Suppose one of our Bishops should join your "charmed circle" and attend one of your meetings, where none but the receivers of the "second blessing" are permitted to officiate? What kind of an impression would it make upon the minds of the faithful and true who do not believe in your theory? Do you think it would be productive of good to the church?

Come, brethren, be confidential. If you have something good and grand and glorious in view, tell us, and we promise to aid you with our services, our influence, and our prayers. But if you have nothing better than what is contained in the articles of faith of the Methodist Church, and if you have no motto better than hers, and no standard of excellence higher, please cease your efforts to make a distinction where there is no difference, and let us dwell together in the unity of the Spirit and in the bonds of peace—each esteeming other better than himself.

NEHEMIAH INTERROGATORY.

JAMES HARRISON'S CRITICISM. REV. WM. PRICE.

I have carefully examined his criticism of my arguments on the intermediate state of the soul, published in the ADVOCATE June 20th. He states my position correctly with respect to good and evil spirits. He says that I find Wesley, Bishop McTyeire, Watson, Pope and Dean Alford against my faith. Mr. Wesley was an Episcopalian, hence advocated the faith of his church. I revere his memory and theological works generally, but I cannot endorse his "ante-chamber" doctrine of departed spirits. He wrote many things which do not harmonize with the views of our great men. Take, for example, his comment on the third verse of the sixth chapter of Romans, as follows: "In baptism we, through faith, are ingrafted into Christ," etc. Again: In his exposition of the fourth verse, he says: "Alluding to the ancient manner of baptizing by immersion," etc. Are these views correct? I think not; therefore, I mention these in order to show that the greatest men are liable to err. I am under no obligation to subscribe to false opinions from the pen of any man. Divine truth is my guide. Perhaps nine-tenths of our ministers dissent from the views of Bishop McTyeire, as set forth in his sermon on the intermediate state of the soul. My brother mentions Mr. Watson, and calls attention to his "Institutes, part 2, chapter 29." For some reason he did not quote a word from that chapter. I claim Mr. Watson a leading witness on the affirmative side of this question. I published his testimony in one of my articles. I am at a loss to know, with the facts before him, why he says that Mr. Watson is "arrayed" against me. My arguments are in harmony with the views of Mr. Watson. He says: "In this intermediate, but felicitous and glorious state, the disembodied spirits of the righteous will remain in joy and felicity with Christ, until the general judgment." Vol. 2, p. 460. I find the following in his dictionary: "The term paradise is obviously used in the New Testament as another word for heaven: by our Lord, Luke xxiii:43; by the Apostle Paul II. Cor. xii:4; and in the Apocalypse, ii:7. My good brother certainly knew (if he examined my articles carefully) that I quoted Mr. Watson's definition of paradise in my first article; hence, I maintain that he has done me injustice in saying that I am 'arrayed against' him. He mentions other authors, whom he claims to be in opposition to my views, viz: Pope, Dean Alford and "many others." He does not give the names of the "many others." I am not "dismayed" by his imaginary cloud of witnesses from the fact I have reason and revelation on which I predicate my faith; and besides I have given the definition of the term paradise, as found in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and will add that I have quoted Buck, Kitto, Brown, and might introduce the testimony of many more eminent theologians; but, as I do not rely on human opinions, I will say that I have quoted the word of God on the subject. He is not satisfied with this weight of evidence; hence, wants me to prove by the scriptures that para-

dise means heaven. His position in this particular is emphatically unreasonable. The Bible is not a dictionary, but we have commentaries and biblical dictionaries, and by the use of these I have established my position. He does not attempt to disprove what I assume, nor the testimony of my witnesses; but, in his way, only criticises my position and arguments. He will not, in my judgment, try to prove that the disembodied spirits of the saints, have gone to an intermediate locality. If he will define his position, then try to prove it, I will carefully examine all he may write on the subject. I might notice every one of his criticisms, and show the correctness of my faith in every particular; but as he does not define his faith, and takes no position with regard to the future state of good and evil spirits, I desist from further notice of his criticism until I can see some proof on the negative side. He must disprove the facts and arguments in my articles, otherwise they must stand forever, so far as he is concerned.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE.

The closing exercises of the thirty-seventh session of this institution commenced May 31st, and closed June 4th. None of the committee, appointed to be present, attended; but twelve members of the Texas Conference were present the whole, or part of the time. As several of them are members of the Board of Trustees, these might, with eminent propriety, have supplied the lack of service by the committee. However, there was but one opinion among them, which was that the closing session, as evidenced by its finale, was a grand success. In this, they were supported by the large crowd that thronged the college hall the whole time.

The number of students in all departments was 113. Degrees were conferred upon four; certificates of proficiency in music upon four; in art, one. Dr. Williams, the college physician, testified to the general good health enjoyed by the pupils during the session. Rev. E. W. Tarrant stands deservedly high as the president of the college, and annually affords increased evidence to the trustees and patrons of the institution that he is the right man in the right place. He is aided by a faculty, every member of which fully meets the demands of the position filled. Prof. J. Alleine Brown, director of the musical department, has a reputation in his profession second to none in the State. The skill exhibited by the pupils during the exercises, and especially at the grand concert, attested the faithfulness of their instruction.

The baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. E. W. Solomon, produced a profound impression upon the large audience. The Man of Galilee and the woman of Samaria were so vividly presented, as they stood by the old well, that we distinctly saw their forms and heard their words. We may well believe that many of the young ladies who listened with such rapt attention will drink of that "living water," and thirst no more. The commencement oration, by Hon. B. H. Bassett, and the address to the alumnae, by Dr. W. G. Connor, afforded an intellectual treat to those who heard them. J. M. WESSON. NAVASOTA, July 10, 1889.

District Conferences.

GULLIVER'S CLEANINGS.

The Discipline requires that at our district conference sessions "prominence" be given to "religious exercises." This indicates the prime object of the meeting. The "reports" from the various charges are all to be gone over again at the annual conference; and aside from the examination of the quarterly conference records and the election of delegates to the annual conference the "business" of the district conference is of little consequence. Viewing it in the light of a business meeting strictly, some have concluded, not without reason, that it is a fifth wheel to our ecclesiastical wagon, and ought therefore to be abolished. But when considered in the proper light—the light in which it was created—and when it is regarded with reference to the objects and ends it was originally intended to subserve, it rises into importance and takes on a dignity that does credit to our law-making power.

But this proper view is seldom taken—the Discipline is not always observed with reference to the meeting, and the result is that one generally leaves the seat of the conference with a nebulous state of intellectuality, a pocketful of disappointment and a sneaking suspicion that he has wasted his time in playing a part in a solemn farce.

The recent session of the Sulphur Springs District Conference was no farce. Bishop Key not only gave prominence to religious exercises, but dug up more facts, and viewed the situation from more standpoints, than was ever done before in this country. And all this was done without seeming to do so. It was the most informal conference of the kind I ever attended, and yet I came away with a fuller knowledge of the district—its status, its helps, its hindrances, than ever before.

With the exception of the Committees on Quarterly Conference Records, on Divine Service, and on Church Property, everything was done in committee of the whole.

peculiar help, or peculiar hindrance, and so we got it all.

Some facts brought out during this discussion ought to be pondered. It was almost the universal observation of the brethren that both in the church and out of it, we were greatly hindered by the increase of material prosperity. The rising tide of wealth was floating our people away from God; and though it seldom carried a man out of the church, it often, in many cases, neutralized his influence, and even without his suspicion of it, robbed him of his spiritual power. "Waxing fat" and "kicking against God!" There is the trouble! In some places—especially in the towns—whisky, that great national curse, came in for its share of the damage. The business is necessarily against religion; for the more religion the less liquor, and vice versa. Liquor dealers know this, and loving money better than right, and caring more for gain than God, they oppose religion from a business stand-point.

Another hindrance, and one which it seems is spreading both in town and country, is the buying of lottery tickets. Thousands of dollars go out of this district annually to swell the coffers of those law-protected gamblers at New Orleans. Even members of the church, in some places, had caught the fever and were giving their money for a lottery chance while Zion languished and the ends of the earth were begging for gospel light! God have mercy on such people!

Our own literature was not circulated to the proper extent—not because the people did not read, but because—because—because—well agents could and did sell books—trashy stuff, and some of our people who took two or three papers took no ADVOCATE. Their children read—yes, read all about Sullivan, the great bone-breaking, drunken brute; read all about base-ball bouts on Sunday; all about all the murders and thefts and robberies, but not a word about the good that is being done. Filling themselves up with such filth and rottenness, there can be no place for clean thought and right feeling. No wonder so many of the children of the church are swept out into these currents of evil and are lost.

Another trouble was the want of definite doctrinal convictions and the consequent milk-and-cider character of much of our thinking and acting. Close interrogation at this point revealed the fact that our lack of churches in this country to organize our own Sunday-schools and preach our own doctrines exclusively, was largely the cause of this. In an old school-house, where we have preaching only once in the month, and where the balance of the time our children are fed on all kinds of bosh—mixed up with Tom, Dick and Harry—it is impossible but that our young people should take on a part of it all, and thus become a kind of mongrel in the theological world. This is now the case in many places. Our people do not know what Methodism is. Antinomianism and Adventism and Campbellism and every other ism that comes along gets mixed up with their creed and they are a little of every thing and not much of anything.

But we are resolved to put a stop to this. In the name of the Lord we will rise and build.

We have filled the pews and swelled the membership of other churches long enough. We are going to keeping house on our own hook. Other denominations make light of us, but they are quite willing to receive our converts into their communions; and there are some points in this country where two or three denominations each have a respectable membership built up entirely through the agency of Methodism. We go forward and convert the people and they come round after the fight is over to get their part of the spoils. Now, we bid all good people God-speed, but we mean hereafter to attend to our own business. It is not necessary that I live in the same house with a man in order to be friendly. By no means. Neither do we love real Christians of other denominations less because we wish to run our own boat. This union church and school-house foolishness has been a great curse to us, but we are going to have done with it.

Bishop Key's visit to us was a benediction. He quickened our zeal in many ways, and with some of us eternity alone can tell the good he did us. He does not appear to know that he is bishop, and yet everything moves in perfect order. He is very gentle and kind, but he who expects to catch him napping, or to get advantage of the law, will surely drop his watermelon, as some one has said. No, the Bishop sleeps in the night; but all day he is wonderfully and fearfully awake! Selah! His sermon on Sunday at the conference was grand. It was not "high-falutin." It was full of thought—deep thought, but it was presented so simply, and with such unction and power, that I put it down as one of the finest I ever heard. It will be the talk in that part of the country for years!

Bishop Key and his good wife spent the Sunday following the conference (July 7) with me at Greenville, preaching to my people in the forenoon and addressing the Ladies' Missionary Society in the afternoon. Our people were delighted, both with his sermon and address. I had to preach at night, and it was a terrific task! I am afraid my people were so badly spoiled that they will not willingly hear me again. I have one consolation, however, my four years' term in this station will expire in November, and then I'll go—I'll go—I'll go where the Bishop sends me. If that be treason, make the most of it.

MARSHALL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Marshall District Conference met in Longview July 3d, 1889. T. P. Smith, presiding elder, opened the conference with religious services 9:00 a. m. The calling of the roll showed a majority of

the preachers present and a small number of lay delegates. Preaching at 11 o'clock and at night each day was the order. The business of the conference was pleasantly dispatched, giving all business proper consideration. Dr. Heintz was there to represent Southwestern University; I. Alexander in the interest of Kilgore. Sunday-school conference Friday evening brought forth a diversity of expressions in the discussion of the different topics. The good sisters had Saturday evening given them for their missionary meeting and in a brief presentation of their work showed zeal and progress and no doubt elicited the prayers of every good man and woman for the prosperity of their work. Conference adjourned Saturday evening, extending to the people of Longview gratitude for their goodness and hospitality and love to Bro. Smith for his love and patience.

F. J. BROWNING, Secretary.

CAMERON DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Cameron District Conference was held at Rockdale, June 26-29, 1889, with Rev. F. L. Allen in the president's chair and O. T. Hotchkiss, secretary. The attendance was good, and the deliberations were marked by deep religious spirit. The reports of the pastors showed improvement all along the line, especially in the Sunday-school work and in the collections ordered by the annual conference. The Committee on Missions reported unoccupied territory for two missions and the conference decided to ask the bishop and his cabinet to make appropriations and send preachers to these missions. Bro. J. B. Sears, presiding elder Chappell Hill district and president of Texas Conference Board of Missions, was with us representing that board, and preached us a fine missionary sermon. The delegates to annual conference: J. C. Crunk, V. S. Hatcher, J. J. Morgan, B. H. Baskin. Alternates: W. M. Robinson and T. B. Stone. The people of Rockdale entertained the conference royally and the secretary is ready to vote to go there again. The next session of the conference will be held at Cameron.

O. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

MONTAQUE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The eighth session of the Montaque District Conference was held June 27-30, in Wichita Falls, Texas. The new presiding elder, W. S. May, was in the chair, from the first hour to the close of the session, and never did a presiding officer manifest more interest and zeal in the discharge of his duty than did he. Seven of the twelve preachers in charge, five of the twenty-six local preachers, and thirteen other members of the conference were present.

Rev. W. H. Hughes, financial agent of the North Texas Female College, visited the conference and did excellent work on the floor and in the pulpit, winning for himself, Sister Kidd and the college the very best wishes of all who heard his sermon and addresses. The subscription for the college amounted to \$105.

This session of the conference will be remembered chiefly as one of spiritual enjoyment and edification. All the preaching (of the conference) was "in demonstration of the Spirit. It is greatly regretted that rain prevented public worship on Sunday, and thus the most important day was lost.

The reports indicated that the church throughout the district, with the exception of two or three charges, is advancing in all departments of church enterprise.

The delegates to the annual conference are: Rev. I. N. Coburn, J. F. Barlow, J. H. Matthews, J. H. White; with Rev. J. C. Bradshaw, G. H. Gowan, W. G. Eakin, and H. A. Falk, alternates.

The next session of the district conference is to be held in Bowie.

Rev. J. L. Pierce and his people understand perfectly how to entertain a conference. S. C. RIDDLE, Secretary.

SAN SABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the San Saba District Conference convened in Llano Thursday, June 27th. Rev. M. A. Black, presiding elder, was present. Rev. F. A. Cox preached the conference sermon Wednesday night preceding. Fourteen of the sixteen pastors were present. Excessive rain and high water cut down the attendance, but there were present seven local preachers, six recording stewards and fifteen delegates, making a total of forty-two. The usual committees were appointed. No written reports were required from pastors, but full verbal statements, from which the reports of committees were made up. The reports revealed no special advance over former years, but the average was well maintained, and in one or two particulars there was progress. Four parsonages built since conference, with others in view, and several church buildings under assured negotiation. There are twenty-six Sunday-schools with an attendance of 1000—an advance over last year greater in proportion than the territory by which the district was enlarged. One hundred conversions reported this year, with most of the revival meetings to be held. Finances, especially the collections ordered by the annual conference, were, in most of the charges, far behind. This point was stressed by the chair and discussed by the conference, and the result will doubtless be a far more creditable showing at the end of the year. Our territory is widening toward the west, and the Committee on Missions and Boundaries recommended the organization of "Sonora mission." Sonora is a new town, in a growing stock country, located west of Fort McKavett and not far from Devil's river.

In the absence of representatives from our church institutions of learning, the chair appointed speakers who faithfully presented our educational interests.

Likewise the religious press was ably represented. In the endorsement given the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE there was nothing perfunctory, but the most genuine, hearty approval.

The only visitor to the conference was Rev. M. D. Reynolds, president of Centenary College at Lampasas. His presence and words not only delighted and edified the brethren, but opened a wider door of progress to this unique and growing institution.

The personal features of the conference were pleasant and gratifying throughout. The members breathed a spirit of reverence, and the religious exercises were edifying. One conversion and several additions to the church during the session.

The conference offered no complimentary resolution to its presiding officer, and showed thereby, in the opinion of this scribe, its good taste. But I am sure that a resolution involving the ability and courtesy with which Bro. Black discharged the duties of a presiding elder could have passed without a dissenting voice or mental reservation.

Bro. J. B. Denton, of the Llano station, made ample and easy arrangements for entertainment. The hospitality of this promising place, the fraternity of the other churches, and the courtesy of the Llano press, deserve more than this brief mention, or even the enthusiastic conference vote by which they were recognized.

During the session about \$120 were raised in the conference collections, so that Bro. Denton and his church breathe free with decks cleared.

A. E. RECTOR, Secretary.

WACO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The city was for a few days this week the scene of unusual activity in social and religious circles; the occasion being the 22d annual session of the Conference of Waco District, of which Sam'l P. Wright is presiding elder.

The conference convened at 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday, 4th inst., with the presiding elder in the chair. E. F. Boone of Mastersville circuit, was elected secretary, and B. F. Gassaway, pastor of Bosqueville circuit, assistant. The roll-call discovered every pastor present, but many local preachers in the district, and fully three-fifths of the delegates did not respond to their names during the session.

There were present as visitors, C. H. Ellis of Whit, State Grand Lecturer of Temperance; E. L. Armstrong, presiding elder of the Waxahachie District; Weems Wootton, of the Texas Conference; M. K. Little, pastor of Waxahachie; Dr. Heidt, Regent Southwestern University, and J. R. Nelson, pastor at Brownwood. These gentlemen added by their presence and speech much interest to the occasion. All of them, we believe, except perhaps Mr. Ellis, having preached at some time during the session, and with great delight and profit to the conference and congregation.

The reins of the parliamentary part seem to have been gathered in pretty firm grasp at the first session and held there until the adjournment, Monday at 10 o'clock, every item of business receiving ample attention, but no waste of time in unnecessary discussion. When the chair quietly asked: "What is before us, brethren?" the brother who was out of order generally either sat down, or formulated his thought into a resolution.

Any visitor present would conclude, certainly the reporter became convinced, that these Methodists have a wonderful system—their itinerancy—and that they are working it for all it is worth, if one must judge from the almost inquisitorial manner with which question was made into every detail. First the chair, and after him any member of the conference was at liberty to propound any relevant question—irrelevant ones were only once or twice ventured upon—not to be repeated when the next pastor was called to the stand.

We said above that the system was being worked in the Waco district for all it is worth. Friday afternoon the conference took what seemed to the uninitiated a singular turn for a business meeting. The chair stated that he wished to hear the religious experience of the pastors especially, and of others if time would permit. He then related his own experience, and to the effect that he had not the power with God and men he desired, nor, indeed, what he had enjoyed in other days. That he was groaning for that gift to be restored to him. He felt a great love for God and for his brethren, and for mankind, but he believed a preacher ought to have what made Peter powerful at Pentecost, and he wanted all his co-laborers to pray for him and to labor for the same bestowment upon themselves. Then followed such confessions and resolutions! The impression made upon the mind of at least one present may be gathered from his remark as he left the room after adjournment: "Well, there is a lot of the worst diseased preachers I ever saw." But the reporter, although almost an uncircumcised Philistine himself, thought he could see these circuits and stations all ablaze if the resolutions made Friday afternoon crystallize into work.

Mr. Nelson's address on missions Friday night was a masterly affair and fitted the audience for the collection which followed, resulting in some \$250 or more.

Dr. Bourland's sermon on Saturday was in line with the experience meeting of the evening before—upon the Pentecost—and was a suitable preparation for the Sabbath, which was a glorious day for those who chose to take it in the spirit. A love feast, led by Dr. Connor, at 9:30 to 10:30, brought the large congregation to the 11 o'clock service with high hearts. Mr. Wright's text was Numbers, xliii: 23: "What hath God wrought?" and his theme the providence of God as it has exhibited itself

in every event from the creation of the world to, and beyond, the Johnstown disaster. His discussion of his great theme in a sermon of an hour's length met, we think, the highest expectation of his friends.

In the afternoon service Mr. Mulkey, evangelist of Corsicana, met the children in a mass meeting, and in what must be one of his characteristic speeches, led the little fellows on and on until he had them weeping and smiling around the altar where many professed conversion.

At night Mr. Gassaway preached an admirable sermon on "The Relation of Pastor and People."

A very interesting incident of the conference was the discussion of a motion to give leave of absence to a pastor who asked it because he had made Sunday appointments in his charge. After much speech, some of it pretty warm, too, the conference "sat down upon" the motion with such weight that in future, no doubt, the members will "come to stay."

The election of delegates to the annual conference which convenes in Belton, November 6th prox., resulted in the selection of Geo. T. Jester, Corsicana; R. O. Rounsavall, of Waco; H. J. Hudson, of Lorena, and J. L. Smith, of Mexia, as principals, and J. R. Henry, Mexia, and N. B. Sligh, of Waco, as alternates—by the way, about as strong a team, judging from looks, as could be had. The place selected to hold the next district conference is Waco.

The sentiment of our visitors with reference to the manner in which our little city entertained them may be had from Mr. Geo. Jester's motion, when Mr. Walter Blake invited the conference to come back to Mexia next year. "I move," said Mr. J., "that we just hold over until that time."

Mr. Wyatt, pastor here, who, it is known, has not been well for several months, is rapidly improving and hopes, as does his numerous friends, for a speedy recovery. Numerous and fervent prayers were offered daily for him, in many of which his name was called, and which must have convinced him that great anxiety on his account, and much love for him pervaded the breasts of his brethren.

We understand at this writing that Mr. Mulkey has returned with his wife and will hold services in the Methodist Church at 10 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. during the week, and that Mr. Wright will also remain.—Conference Reporter.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The San Augustine District Conference for the year A. D., 1889, was duly convened in the Methodist Church at Nacogdoches, Texas, on the 27th of June last, and continued in business session for three days. Bro. J. W. Johnson, our beloved presiding elder, was at his post of duty, but until the second day there was less than an average attendance. One very satisfactory feature of this session was that every charge save one was represented by its pastor, while none was lacking in lay representation. The conference was harmonious throughout, and without quite profitable to the members in attendance. The reports from the various charges compare well with those of previous years in many points, but all indicate a decrease on the whole in spirituality. Finances seem to be apace with the times, the spirit of improvement of church property stronger perhaps than for many years, and the attendance upon the preached Word better than heretofore; but with a sad face every pastor announced that as a rule there was not exhibited in the lives of their members that deep, telling character that they should ever characterize those who profess to be Christians, and yet these noble men of God, with heads filled with love and hope, still look forward, in the near future, to better times, spiritually, among God's people. The dearth in the spiritual life of the church is, no doubt, in a great measure attributable to the almost universal inclination, in this district, on the part of the membership to abandon the prayer, experience and class-meetings, which tend so successfully to bring men nearer to God and more into sympathy with each other. We desire the power incident to spirituality, but ignore the divinely specified means of obtaining it.

Prominence was given to the Sunday-school question, by setting aside one-half day to its discussion: The object of the work, the difficulties incident thereto, and the best means of attaining the one and overcoming the other.

Another important feature of the session was the missionary anniversary, held on Saturday night, when the missionary cause was ably presented by Bro. W. A. Sampey and J. W. Johnson. Result, \$153.

The following brethren were elected as delegates to the East Texas Annual Conference: T. S. Garrison, W. F. Davis, F. E. Boren and I. F. Pace, local preachers, with A. B. Knight and George F. Ingraham as alternates.

The next session of the conference will be held at Center, Shelby county, Texas.

While the religious exercises of the session were not a failure, they came far short of that degree of success which is desirable and should ever attend our district conferences. God was with his people, to be sure, and they praised him joyfully, but there was wanting that power of the Holy Spirit that reaches out from the church after the wayward and indifferent.

The hospitality of the kind people of Nacogdoches was all that could be desired, but while many of them provided homes and food for God's servants while in their midst, they failed to honor Him with their presence in his house, rendering it impossible that they should reap the full benefits of the meeting.

The ADVOCATE by no means passed without notice; for where it goes religion and true piety prosper most. We want more readers of it. May God

bless its efforts, spread its influence and prosper its good works.

W. F. DAVIS, Secretary.

SAN AUGUSTINE, JULY 4, 1889.

About the Lesson.

LESSON IV, SUNDAY, JULY 23.

ISRAEL ASKING FOR A KING.

I Sam. viii: 4-20.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Nevertheless the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel; and they said, Nay; but we will have a king over us." (I Sam. viii: 19)

MEMORY-VERSES, 47.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

- 1. What did the elders of Israel do? They came to Samuel unto Ramah.
2. Where was Ramah? We do not know the exact spot.
3. What two things did they say? "Thou art old, and thy sons walk not in thy ways: now make us a king."
4. Did this request please Samuel? No.
5. What did Samuel do? He prayed to God about it.
6. What did the Lord say? Grant their request.
7. Whom had they rejected? They had rejected God.
8. What did God say of the people? "They have forsaken me and served other gods."
9. What was Samuel told to tell them? What manner of king they should have.
10. What did Samuel do? He did as God told him.
11. What would be the manner of their king? He would oppress and rob them.
12. What would he do with their sons? Make them slaves.
13. What with their fields? Take them as his.
14. What with their daughters? Make them cooks and confectionaries.
15. What with their property? Use it as his own.
16. What with the tenth of all? Take it as a tax.
17. Would he take of all? Yes, he would spare none.
18. What did he say the people would do? Cry for deliverance in vain.
19. What was the effect of this speech? It had none.
20. For what did they want a king? That they might be like the nations about them; that they might have a judge; that they might have a general.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

Israel's demand for a king was made by "all the elders" as representatives of the whole nation. Yet it was wrong. That a thing is generally or even universally desired or approved does not make it right.

Israel's demand for a king was not justified by the reasons urged in its support. All the evils of which they complained could have been corrected, and all the real good which they sought could have been secured, by a faithful use of the existing institutions which Jehovah had appointed for them. The fault was not in the institutions, but in themselves. This fact suggests several practical thoughts for to-day.

Most of the dissatisfaction of "the discontented classes" to-day, in the nation, in the church, in the Sunday-school, would be more justly and wisely directed against themselves than against the existing institutions.

The real cause of most of the grievances complained of in our own country to-day, is to be found in the intellectual and moral depravity of the people, rather than in the faultiness of our political, social, or religious institutions. And what is most needed for our prosperity and progress is not so much a revolution or revision of institutions and laws as a radical reformation of the people themselves.

The wish to be like others is a fruitful source of sin and suffering. It is far better to strive to be right in the sight of God.

God's people should not desire to be conformed to the world, but to conform the world to their own high standard.

Where wicked men will have their own way, God suffers them to do so, but not without protesting against their sin and warning them of the evil consequences of their choice.

Willful persistence in wrong involves men in calamities from which God justly refuses to deliver them.

Old and Young.

BALANCING ACCOUNTS.

When Mr. Jenkins went to the city on Saturday morning, his wife accompanied him to do a little shopping. As they were walking to the train, Mr. J., happening to glance down at his coat, uttered a vigorous exclamation, and added: "I thought you promised to sew that loose button on my coat. Now it's gone, and a fine figure I cut! Don't I?"

"I'm very sorry, John, but—"
"But won't put it on again. There's going to be a committee meeting in the office, too, this morning, and I don't care to look as if I were coming to pieces. I'd like to know what was the use of my leaving it at home yesterday?"

"I had the needle and thread in my hand to do it, John, just as the baby fell down-stairs, and that frightened me so that it put everything else out of my mind. I was anxious about her for hours, you know."

"How she came to get such a fall, is more than I can see. What's the use, anyway, of you women staying at home all day, if you can't keep the children from breaking their necks?"

"She was scarcely out of my sight for a moment all day, except just that once, and—"
"Well, never mind. I suppose you

can sew on the button to-night; but I wish you had kept a memorandum. What you women ever do with your memories I don't see. Probably they're too precious to use." And Mr. Jenkins relaxed into silence and a perusal of the morning newspaper.

When they were leaving the train Mrs. Jenkins said meekly: "If you are not too busy to-day, John, I wish you would stop at Polisher's and get my lace pin. I shall need it to wear to the concert to-night. None of my other pins are fit. I'd get it myself, if it wasn't so far down town."

"There! I've thought of that pin a hundred times if I have once; but I never have more than time to catch the last boat as I come past. I'll get it to-night."

Mr. Jenkins had a hurried and busy day, and felt so warm in consequence that he had to stop on his way to the ferry to drink a glass of soda water. That used up all his spare minutes, and when he passed Polisher's jewelry store he was walking as if for a wager.

One evening, about the middle of the following week, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins sat in "social silence" on the broad piazza, the former trying to read by the waning light, while his wife was diligently making entries of some sort in a little red blank-book.

Mr. Jenkins laid his paper aside for a moment and watched his wife. Finally he said: "I'm glad to see you growing so systematic and economical in your house-keeping. I hope it will tell when the bills come in."

"It's not house-keeping accounts this time, John; though I do try to be regular about those."

"I don't see what it can be, then. Seems to me you have grown very literary lately. I don't know how often I've seen you writing in that book. Suppose you let me have a look at it; and he reached out his hand."

"Not just yet," said Mrs. Jenkins. "Please wait a little. You may see it Saturday night; that is, if accounts balance, or if there is something to my credit."

Mr. Jenkins looked puzzled. "So it is an account book, after all. Well, I'd just as soon wait. I will audit it for you on Saturday. That is, if the items are not too small and tedious—one cent for five cents, three cents for hairpins, five cents for a car-fare."

"I don't think you will find the items tedious," was the reply; and the matter dropped.

About 10 o'clock Saturday night it occurred to Mr. Jenkins to call for his wife's account book.

"You said it was not your household account, so I suppose it has to do with private expenses," he remarked.

"It is neither," said Mrs. Jenkins. "It is only a memorandum of items I wanted to keep in mind."

"Well, that's an excellent idea, though I don't see why it needs balancing."

"Perhaps you will see in a moment. It's an account of what ought to be remembered, and not of what is to be; and I'll read it myself."

"Well, you are a queer woman! that's all I have to say. I don't see the sense of such a memorandum; but go ahead."

Mrs. Jenkins began to read aloud. "Saturday—Debit: Forgot to sew button on Mr. Jenkins' coat. Credit: Mr. Jenkins forgot to bring my pin from Polisher's."

Mr. Jenkins whistled and sat up-right. "You are keeping somebody's accounts beside your own, I observe."

"Certainly, my dear," said his wife, sweetly. "I couldn't make things balance otherwise, you know."

He subsided with a resigned air, and Mrs. Jenkins went on: "Forgot to tell Patrick to put away the lawn-mower."

"In consequence of which," added John in an audible foot-note, "it was out all night in the rain, and became shockingly rusty."

The account proceeded. "Sunday—Forgot the number of our new pew. Mr. Jenkins forgot nothing." A look of quiet triumph shone from the arm-chair occupied by paterfamilias.

"Monday—Forgot to have more starch put into the collars and cuffs. Mr. Jenkins forgot to order a barrel of wood."

"Tuesday—My record clear. Mr. Jenkins forgot to tell Jack that Helen Lovering was spending the day here. Whereby Jack lost a golden opportunity, may end by losing Helen herself; and has had a fit of the blues ever since."

"Wednesday—Forgot to have chocolate instead of coffee for breakfast. Mr. Jenkins forgot to send the glazier up to mend the pane of glass that baby broke. In consequence of which, the rain came in while we were away from home and ruined the new plush chair. Spoil lawn mower cancelled."

"I would suggest," said a voice from the arm-chair, "that we deal with bare items, and dispense with superfluous comments."

"Thursday—Forgot to keep the scissors out of baby's reach. Century much the worse in consequence."

"Mr. Jenkins forgot to mail my letter to Harriet; as a result, letting her come up from Bound Brook, yesterday, to find the house closed and family out of town."

"Friday—Forgot my umbrella and left it in the cars. Mr. Jenkins forgot, until after dinner, to tell me that Aunt Kate was expecting us to dine with her. Consequence, she ate a cold dinner alone after waiting an hour."

"I have once before remarked," interposed Mr. Jenkins, "that I would be obliged to you for sticking to the account in the book."
"It will help us to make a just balance, if we weigh consequences," re-

plied his wife, placidly. "Have patience; I have nearly finished."
"Saturday—Forgot to see that Bridget put salt into the bread. Consequence, it was insipid, but not the comments made on it."

"Mr. Jenkins forgot to turn off the water in the bathroom this morning." At this announcement the gentleman in question raised his eyebrows in sudden recollection, and looked slightly apprehensive. "Consequence, the kitchen ceiling fell at 4 o'clock."

"Bill for damages: To Patrick's time spent in clearing away rubbish.....\$ 50
To one most dish (broken)..... 25
To one gravy boat (broken)..... 25
To one glass pitcher (broken)..... 30
To two pipkins (broken)..... 60
To Sunday's piece of roast beef buried in mortar..... 1 25
To doctor's services to cook's injuries..... 2 00
To court-plaster and arnica..... 2 25
To estimated cost of replastering kitchen..... 5 00

Total.....\$10 90
"Don't look so troubled, my dear," said Mrs. Jenkins cheerfully. "I would not let the children tell you, because I wanted to break it to you gently. Only, before you go to bed, please balance the account for the week." And she handed him the little red book.—Good House-keeping.

A DEAD LOSS.

"Come, Mamie, darling," said Mrs. Peterson, "before you go into the land of dreams you will kneel here at my knee and thank your heavenly father for what he has given you to-day."

Mamie came slowly toward her mother and said: "I've been naughty and I can't pray, mamma."

"If you have been naughty, dear, that is the reason that you need to pray."

"But, mamma, I don't think God wants little girls to come to him when they are naughty."

"You are not naughty now, my dear, are you?"

"No, I am not naughty now."
"Well, then, come at once."

"What shall I say to God about it, mamma?"

"You can tell God how very sorry you are."

"What difference will that make?"

"When we have told God that we are sorry, and when he has forgiven us, then we are as happy as if we had not done wrong, but we cannot undo the mischief."

"Then, mamma, I can never be quite as rich as if I had not had a naughty hour to-day."

"Never, my dear, but the thought of your loss may help you to be more careful in the future, and we will ask God to keep you from sinning against him again."—Christian Observer.

HIS MOTHER'S PICTURE.

MRS. M. A. MAITLAND.
No; don't take out the lines, sir;
Just leave 'em, every one;
It wouldn't be my mother
If all the lines were gone.

It's well enough for young folks,
That never knowed a care,
To hev their faces white like,
And ne'er a wrinkle there.

But when there's seventy years, sir,
Left clear a hind one's back,
It seems to me like lying
To cover up their track.

A field that's long bin furrowed,
And ditched on every hand,
No one would think o' passin'
For new prairie land.

And so I think our faces
Should tell out, fair and true,
Whatever care or tillin'
Our lives has bin put through.

The heft o' care that mother
So long and late has borne,
And sorrow's share a-ploughin',
Has all them furrows worn.

Why, bless you! when the fever
Took all her children down,
And not a friend or neighbor,
In all the country round,

Would lend a hand at nursin',
Or even dare come near,
To pass a cup o' water
Or drop a word of cheer.

She tended 'em right faithful,
Till six long weeks went by,
And 'cept 'twas setten dozin',
She never closed an eye.

And once, 'twas in the spring-time,
When father broke his leg,
And for a month and over
He couldn't stir a peg.

She sowed along the furrows,
And drew the harrow, too;
And kep' the work a goin'
As well as man could do.

And never sich a harvest,
Before or since has proved,
As that one that came after
The seed my mother sowed.

And then o' sure heart trials
That all has got to bear—
The partin' and eye-closin'
Poor mother's hed her share.

I don't just want a pictur
To hang upon the wall,
With roses round the border,
And gittin' frame and all.

But something o' my mother,
To tell me when she's dead—
Jest with them very wrinkles—
To bravely go ahead!

So don't take out the lines, sir,
But leave 'em, every one,
For 't wouldn't be my mother,
If all the lines were gone.
—Christina at Work.

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THE DEVIL AND FANATICISM.

To define these two words the first is, "the slanderer," "the father of lies," "the seducer," "Satan, the adversary" and "the wicked one." There may be other wicked personalities; this is THE wicked one. The second is defined by the dictionaries as "wild and excessive enthusiasm," "extravagant notions," "religious frenzy," etc. We would define fanaticism to be a stretch of the truth, or to push the truth beyond its proper limits over into the bounds of untruth. The two words devil and fanaticism are very appropriately coupled together; for the devil is said at times to take on the form of an angel of light, which is extremely religious for him. Moreover, a little examination into the record of his acts will show that when he acts in the character of a religionist that he becomes very fanatical. False in every fibre of his character, he knows not how to stop within the bounds of the truth. In fact he only appears as a professor of religion when he wishes to tempt and overthrow the Christian from the religious side of his nature; for it is a fact that the Christian can be tempted and seduced into falsehood from every side of his nature. He may be led along the path of the truth until he reaches the boundary and then over into fanaticism, believing himself to be in the dominion of truth while under the delusion of the devil, who, being the father of lies, is the father of fanaticism. It is a part of the old and well established scheme of the tempter to shift his point of attack to the opposite of the point where he meets defeat. For example, when he failed to seduce the Son of Man through the doorway of the flesh, finding that door strongly guarded by an unshaken confidence in God, he immediately shifts his point of attack to the very quarter from which that door was guarded. Christ had said, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word of God," and the devil at once (following the order of Matthew) placed him on a pinnacle of the temple and said, if thou be the Son of God cast thyself down: "for it is written, He shall give his angels charge concerning thee: and in their hands they shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou dash thy foot against a stone."

These positions, with their responsibility, the power placed in the hands of the occupants, the emoluments and the honor which belong to them, appeal to man's ambition and cupidity as well as the positions of honor in secular life. In putting any man into any of these places the church is not seeking to bestow these honors and emoluments upon any favorite son, but is simply endeavoring to find a man capable and willing to do her work. We have no sinecures. The professorship, the chair of the president of our colleges, the editor's tripod, the leading stations in our cities, the consular offices of our great church, all call for men who can do the work needed to be done in these high places, and who can do it best. The honors and emoluments which may come to the individual in these places are incidental to the church's purpose—the work is what she is after. The motto of our civil service reformers, put tersely, though in slang, is: "Public office is a public trust and not a private snap." This is the right conception of an office both in church and State. Yet how many of our preachers will vote for men to go to the General Conference this fall not because they have a single qualification to legislate for our Zion, but simply because they like them? How often do the boards managing our colleges, Advocates and missions keep a man in some place after he has ceased to be useful, because they do not know what will be-

ing to his own methods. The bread we eat is as much the gift of God as the spiritual favors bestowed upon us. There is a disposition, it seems, to ignore God in the natural world. There are those who say that the petition in the Lord's prayer for daily bread asks only for spiritual bread. These can see God's gifts in nothing but that which comes by miracles. They see not the providence of the Heavenly Father until they are saved in some miraculous way from an imminent danger. They cannot see that a cure by quinine is as much from God as when it comes without any material remedy. They cannot be led by the Spirit without ignoring reason and judgment. Such a thing as the Holy Spirit leading them through an enlightened understanding or sanctified common sense does not accord with their ideas of religion. Religion with them means the power of God exerted upon them as the force of steam upon the machinery of an engine. Men must become as machines, passive in the hands of the Lord—moved by his power and guided by "impressions." All of which is fanatical—generated in a heated imagination under the delusion of the devil. God does demand of us submission to his will, but the submission itself must be the act of an intelligent free will. He requires obedience, but it must be voluntary action guided by an enlightened conscience and sanctified affections according to the word of God, and not a mere motion produced by irresistible power as an engine is moved by the force of steam. He has promised the guidance of the Holy Spirit, but he guides us as intelligent students of revelation according to the laws of intelligence, and not as the loadstone guides the needle. The Almighty is no lazy man's God, nor did he create man an intelligent moral agent in order that he might in superior wisdom and power ignore human intelligence altogether. He has made it "the honor of the king to search out a matter."

When the devil asked the Son of man to cast himself down from the pinnacle, he asked him to ignore common sense and all that he knew about gravitation as the expression of God's will, and become a fool or a fanatic—to ask a miracle to prove that of which he already had sufficient evidence. Beware of the wiles of the devil. When you refuse him entrance through the door of the flesh, take care that you do not admit him as an angel of light with Scripture in his mouth. When you have successfully resisted his temptation to make bread of stones, beware that he does not persuade you to jump over the boundary of revealed truth into the abyss of fanaticism—that, while you resist his persuasion to attempt life in the world without God and independent of him—making your own bread—making it out of stones—you do not allow him to persuade you to ignore human agency altogether. In other words, be neither an Antinomian, a Christian Scientist, or any other species of fanatic.

"CIVIL SERVICE REFORM" IN THE CHURCH. Some time since the ADVOCATE discussed the attitude of church officers to the church, showing that they were servants and not bosses. Here, however, we wish to say something of the principle which should actuate the church in selecting her officers, or in keeping them in their responsible positions. These positions, with their responsibility, the power placed in the hands of the occupants, the emoluments and the honor which belong to them, appeal to man's ambition and cupidity as well as the positions of honor in secular life. In putting any man into any of these places the church is not seeking to bestow these honors and emoluments upon any favorite son, but is simply endeavoring to find a man capable and willing to do her work. We have no sinecures. The professorship, the chair of the president of our colleges, the editor's tripod, the leading stations in our cities, the consular offices of our great church, all call for men who can do the work needed to be done in these high places, and who can do it best. The honors and emoluments which may come to the individual in these places are incidental to the church's purpose—the work is what she is after. The motto of our civil service reformers, put tersely, though in slang, is: "Public office is a public trust and not a private snap." This is the right conception of an office both in church and State. Yet how many of our preachers will vote for men to go to the General Conference this fall not because they have a single qualification to legislate for our Zion, but simply because they like them? How often do the boards managing our colleges, Advocates and missions keep a man in some place after he has ceased to be useful, because they do not know what will be-

come of him if he loses his position? What shall become of any individual is a matter for him and Providence. In all these cases the one question before the parties responsible for action is: What is best for the church? A man may be a good man, a pure man, a lovable man, and yet have no qualification for the place which he seeks, or his friends seek for him. A great deal is said in our Advocates, and well and rightly said, against electioneering for church offices. But we do not hesitate to say that it is not electioneering which is to be dreaded so much as the wrong principle directing our votes or our efforts for a man. If partisanship, prejudice, sectionalism, friendship, or any motive but a belief that we are advancing the best interests of the church of God, actuate us, then we are doing wrong, whether we quietly drop in our own vote, or prevail upon dozens to unite with us. This is the year for election to General Conference. The General Conference at St. Louis may elect bishops, and will elect many important consular officers. Let every man in every vote he shall cast do it with an "eye single to the glory of God."

THE COLLECTION.

SINCE writing the paragraph in notice of our Quarterly Review in a former issue the last number (the July) has been found and one more article has been read, viz: "The Philosophy of the Atonement." The Doctor says the atonement is absolutely unique and cannot be compared with anything else in the universe. The Doctor's philosophy, however, is not altogether unique, as he simply supports the moral influence theory. The incarnation and death of Christ were only the manifestations of God's benevolence to man, and were intended solely to secure man's obedience, or to reconcile man to God. Past sins do not seem to enter into the account of the atonement according to the Doctor's theory. It only recognizes the present state of disobedience and seeks to change this state to that of obedience. Again, the Doctor represents the terms Father, Son and Holy Ghost to mean only different aspects of the Godhead. If Dr. A.'s philosophy is sound philosophy, then the Methodist Church should revise at least two of its "Articles of Religion." The first article, instead of reading: "And in unity of this Godhead, there are three persons," etc., should read: "And this one Godhead has three aspects, representing Father, Word and Worker, or commonly denoted by the terms Father, Son and Holy Ghost;" and the second article, instead of reading: "To reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but for the actual sins of men," should, according to Dr. A.'s theory, read: "To manifest his benevolence in order to reconcile us to the aspect, Father, and secure our obedience to God."

and can be brought on us by sleeping with the diseased, or by wearing their clothing, or by any other method that allows the bacilli to enter our blood or our lungs.—Times-Democrat. THE reason why some people think it an impossible duty to love enemies is because they regard love as wholly a feeling. Love always has in it a moral and therefore a voluntary element. Otherwise it could not be the subject of command. When one chooses the greatest good of his enemy with the determination to promote that end, he has performed the moral obligation of love. The choice being made and determination formed, the feelings will harmonize with the principle of action. DR. RANKIN comes forward this week with strong arguments on the other side of the boundary question. We thought Lafferty was going to have it his own way, but it seems there are worthy knights on the other side. As for our part, we'll draw off and let the General Conference decide the matter. PROHIBITION still reigns in Oklahoma and is confessedly a great blessing to the people. One of the citizens of Guthrie is reported to have said that it is the salvation of the place, and that without it there would be murders daily. THE Nashville Advocate has observed with satisfaction that with the introduction of the new hymn book of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there is a tendency toward "resuming the old Methodist practice of singing while the congregation is gathering." We wish the old custom could be restored, and there is no reason that it should not, except perhaps in some of the city churches where they no longer have even congregational singing without an organ accompaniment. It gave a grand preparation for the regular services in the old days, and the Sunday-schools are reviving the practice to good purpose.—Central Advocate. WHY have a special week of prayer and giving for missions? Do we not have the regular collection to meet and should we not pray the whole year for missions? Yes, brother, the week of prayer does not suppose that you neglect to pray and contribute regularly for missions, but you know that the Lord required the Jews to give the tenth regularly and then make special or extra offerings besides. You know also that we have a Sabbath—a particular day on which to worship the Lord—yet we should worship him every other day. The Sabbath does not lessen our daily service to God, but rather increases it. Let the week of prayer give more power to the missionary spirit within us and let the special contribution not take from but rather enlarge the regular collection. A FEW MINUTES WITH THE PRESS. What The Papers Think and Say. The Cumberland Presbyterian gives a reason for endorsement: To make good scholars we must have good scholars in the teachers' chairs, and to have these we must not overload them with work. It is not possible for men to make great scholars who are compelled to teach from five to six hours a day. They exhaust their energies teaching and have no strength left to devote to their own advanced studies. They must be content to plod on without any hope of doing original work. We need well-endowed colleges, where the professors will be free from petty cares and duties, and be untrammelled by small anxieties, which, in the end, prove death to aspiration, and smother out all inspiration. The man who makes a scholar in these days must give all his time to hard work. The Central Methodist gives the following rules for business. Will all editors please note the last one? If you are a merchant, take an invoice of your goods, debts owing to you, and cash twice a year, and compare it with your indebtedness to others and expenses for the past six months, making a true balance sheet of all your business. If you are a mechanic and have learned a trade well, be very slow in giving it up for some business that you do not understand. Life is too short to learn many trades. If you are a farmer, study the latest and best agricultural works, so as to know not only how to run the farm, but the reason of all that you do as well. Do not sell your farm to engage in merchandising in town, a you will be apt to break if you do so. If you are a physician, do not be wedded to a few remedies for all diseases and for all persons, but be a constant reader of the latest and best medical authorities, using all your own common sense in every disease. If you are a lawyer, be the most candid of men. Never give an opinion as certain when you are doubtful. Deceive no client, and you will have the confidence of the whole community. No reputation will injure you more than the opinion that you are tricky. If you are a preacher, do not consider that all the saved are in your church, or that you are unusually gifted. Kiss no man's toe because he is a bishop. Do not imitate Spurgeon, Talmage, or Sam Jones. Preach Christ. Visit the poor. Go to pray, and do not count visits. Be subject willingly to authorities. If you are an editor, give all sides a hearing, like the Central Methodist, but be sure that you are orthodox. The * of the Nashville Advocate proposes a new thing in the business of the actual conference: If the business of the annual conference can be compressed within a smaller compass

of time, then the way may be open for a new test among us. Let all committees be chosen with the utmost care. Let a committee on missions be appointed, or let the Board of Missions act as such committee. Let the reports be well considered and written with perspicuity and definiteness of aim. Then, when the reports are presented to conference, let time be taken for their thorough discussion. There should not be the rigid ruling that would preclude a wide consideration of the matter in hand. Thus we would have the cause of missions, Church Extension, Sunday-schools, education, and other matters brought prominently before the preachers and people. Men who seldom speak would be moved to the expression of their views, when it would appear that the modest and retiring are as worthy of hearing as others. Enthusiasm would be kindled, and in many homes the subjects would be re-discussed, till the profiting of this new departure would appear to many. New England iron manufacturers want legislative protection to save their business, anent which the New Orleans Times-Democrat says: Within ten years, the rolling mills of Vermont have decreased 100 per cent, that is, have disappeared altogether, while those of Maine have decreased 50 per cent, Massachusetts 35 per cent, Rhode Island 50 per cent, and Connecticut 20 per cent, making a total decline in the iron and steel business during a decade of 40 per cent, or nearly one-half. All these facts are admitted; but is the tariff responsible for it? A large number of iron furnaces and rolling mills have closed in New England, but twice as many new ones have opened in the South. The iron and steel production of the United States has not fallen off, but the mills and foundries have simply moved from New England to the South, not because of the tariff, but because they could make better and cheaper iron here. They have moved South to get nearer to the raw materials, just as the New England cotton mills are moving here to get close to the cotton fields. It must be evident to the most casual observer that it is better for the whole Union that these factories should move down here, and it would be unwise and unfortunate if changes in our tariff systems could keep the cotton mills in New England, where they do not properly belong. It is proper and natural that they should move; it is artificial to take the cotton to New England, which is ill adapted, in many ways for its manufacture, to turn it into cloth there, and then bring South again. There can be no doubt that it is best for the whole country to manufacture pig iron in Alabama or Tennessee, where all the conveniences exist, and where all the materials are found in close juxtaposition, rather than to make it in Vermont, where everything has to be imported. It is most preposterous to insist that the tendency of the New England mills to come South is due to the tariff instead of to the superior manufacturing advantages of this section, and to insist upon changes in the duties in the direction of free trade for the avowed purpose of keeping industries in New England which do not belong there, and which can be carried on much more successfully in the South. The drift of these industries here is natural and proper, and nothing should be done to interrupt it. The New Englanders must accept the inevitable and find new industries to take the place of those they will lose, because their country is not adapted to them. SOUTHERN METHODISM. News, Views, and Personals. —Dr. David Morton, in Central Methodist: The two days spent in the district conference were to me a benediction. For a presiding elder who traverses a district with sixteen pastoral charges, stretching over a dozen counties, and spends from six to ten weeks at a time from home in traveling "through the district," I can but have genuine respect. The preachers in charge, many of them young and immature men, who are now for the first time getting a taste of the "hardship, grief and loss," which every true itinerant must sooner or later endure, deserve the sympathy and prayers of all Christian people. These men, with artistic simplicity told, in making their reports, that which should be repeated till the church realizes that among us there are yet to be found men of as high a type as any who have gone before. —A correspondent in the TEXAS ADVOCATE, W. R. Knowlton, says: "I am satisfied that our Articles of Religion would be more impressive, and our General Rules more binding, if the Scriptures upon which they are based were printed in the Discipline under each as found in the Methodist Armor. I mean the Scriptures, not the Notes. If it would be too cumbersome to print the full text, they could give book, chapter, and verse. But I think it best to have the full text, especially under each of our General Rules. I think our papers should discuss the subject and have it brought before our next General Conference for their consideration and action." That is a good suggestion. Every member of the Church ought to be able at once to give chapter and verse in support of both our Articles and Rules, and if the above plan was adopted they could do so, provided they had a discipline. What say our men of experience in the pastorate to the above suggestion?—Central Methodist. —St. Louis Advocate: As we are closing up for this number we received the following card: "At Walker, Mo., July 13, 1889, Rev. R. Minshall died at 12 m." Bro. Minshall was an old member of the Southwest Missouri Conference, and has been superannuated for years. —Rocky Mountain Methodist: Our Bishop, J. C. Granbery, came out early that he might visit various charges. He preached in Pueblo the 7th, went to Sterling last week and preached; came to Denver, and preached in St. Paul's at 11 a. m. and Morrison Chapel at 8 p. m. Sunday 14th; then came to Colorado Springs, Tuesday, where he received a telegram that his daughter, with the family at Sulphur Springs, Mo., was very sick. The Bishop left immediately, and soon after he left another telegram came saying the daughter was dead. This is very sad indeed. To give the Bishop

time to return it has been thought best to defer the session of our conference one week, so that the conference will convene in Albuquerque July 31, instead of July 24. THE HOME CONFERENCES. Personal. —Mr. A. M. Kennedy, of the Mexia Democrat, called on us this week. —Rev. J. T. Stanley and family called at our office en route to Kaufman, where his family will remain for some time, while he returns home and enjoys the sweets of being alone. —A colored woman came into this office the other day and she wanted to get her name in the paper. Her name is Aggie Clark, and she claims to be one hundred years old, though she appeared to have quite a lively move. She is living at the Rev. W. F. Clark's and is a Baptist. —Cuero Weekly Star: Rev. C. J. Oxley, now of Laredo, and who served the Methodist congregation of our city as pastor last year, visited Cuero last week accompanied by his wife and child. Bro. Oxley is one of those sweet-spirited men of God who carry sunshine wherever they go. His pastoral work here will live in the memory of our people. Beckville. L. C. Ellis, July 19: First meeting! Three conversions, five accessions. The church quickened. The sacrament at the closing service a benediction. Received help from two local preachers—Bros. Biggs and David. Thornton. J. O. Jorden, July 15: We are having a fine meeting at Bethel. Twenty-six additions, thirty or thirty-five conversions, and the end not yet. This gives us fifty-six additions to the church so far this year. Our camp-meeting for this work commences on the 19th of this month. Etos. L. G. Rogers, July 15: Closed a meeting last night five miles from Rice with eight conversions and six accessions to the church. The church was blessed and advanced in divine life. We were assisted by Bro. Lowery, of West circuit, and Bro. Terry, of Corsicana circuit. Brookeland. J. M. Martin, July 12: We observed Children's Day the fourth Sunday in June. Although Bro. Long, our pastor, could not be with us, we had a profitable day. Collections, \$1.45. We have quite an interesting Sunday-school at this place. We hope to have a revival this year. Pray for us. Hillsboro. T. W. Rogers, July 20: We have a gracious revival progressing with increasing interest. Up to date, twenty-four converts, with many deeply moved. Praise God, Bro. J. H. Collard is with us doing the preaching. The church has been greatly blessed and backsliders reclaimed. Amen. Haskell. C. V. Bailey, July 19: Camp-meeting at Lake was a success. A number converted and many received special blessings. By the Lord's help we dug up some old backsliders who had slumbered in sin since the war. This was to a great extent a stock-men's meeting. We organized a class of thirteen members. People attentive and eager for the gospel. Will open up another meeting to-night. Midlothian. E. L. Armstrong, July 17: Great meeting at this place. The third quarterly meeting was protracted for ten days. Over sixty conversions and forty accessions to date. Bros. Burnett, Little and Winburne have aided the pastor. Bro. Davis will be compelled to close Friday. Weather fine. Crops very good. Whitney. H. B. Henry, July 16: At Peoria our Cumberland Presbyterian brethren have had a gracious revival. Up to last Sunday at 11 o'clock, twenty-five conversions. They opened the church doors. Seven joined; four joined us. The meeting is still progressing. Bro. J. M. McDaniel began our meeting at Bethel last Sunday at 11 a. m. I got there at 3 p. m. We had four conversions last night and a good prospect. Praise the Lord. Forney. Blanche Crawford, July 10: On the 7th of July, 1889, a Juvenile Parsonage Society was organized at Forney, North Texas Conference, by the pastor, Rev. H. P. Shradler. Number of members, seventeen. We have chosen the name "Willing Workers" for our auxiliary. List of officers elected: Johnnie Shands, president. Minnie Gillespie, first vice president. Katie Lewis, second vice president. Sallie Douglass, recording secretary. Blanche Crawford, corresponding secretary. Clinton Shands, treasurer. Grandview. W. W. Henderson, July 15: Our meeting at Auburn closed last night, leaving many precious seekers at the altar. Ninety professions, thirty-five additions, and more to follow. The brethren tell me that this meeting surpassed any in the history of Auburn. It was a glorious time indeed. The brother was mistaken who thought we could not have a good revival while the crops were in the grass and the season so near past for cleaning them. Good attendance day and night and revival from beginning to end. To God be all the glory. Meza. Abe Mulkey, July 16: Having a few days intervening, we had the pleasure of attending the district conference at this place and through its influence was urged to continue with revival services the following week. It resulted in twenty-five accessions

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to the churches, and we trust others will follow. Our home was with Bro. George, and he understands the situation; he knows how to be hospitable; he is fully aware of the requirements for efficient work. We open at Brookston the 19th. I have decided to buy me a tent or tabernacle. Am forced to make comfortable the crowds who attend the gospel services. Friends are aiding in this enterprise. Bro. H. W. Hubby, of Waco, cordially gave me \$20.00; H. G. Damon, Corsicana, \$25.00; the young men's prayer-meeting at Baird sent \$9.15, for which we thank God. The size we hope to get is 55x85 within the walls.

Janetown City Mission.
W. J. Sims: We reached home last Tuesday from the district conference. Drove nearly all the time in the rain. We came by the camp-meeting at Lost creek; there we met with many friends with whom we have worshiped before. Spent one day with Brother and Sister Williams Fredonia; this family knows how to make a preacher feel at home, and best of all, Sister Williams gave us a nice quilt. May God bless the good family. We have been pounded again with flour, coffee, and other things, and especially was wife and babies remembered. May God bless these good people.

Madison.
Z. T. B., July 19: There has just closed one of the most glorious revivals at the M. E. Church, South, here that has blessed this people for many years. Through the efficient instrumentality of the pastor in charge, Rev. J. S. Davis, the earnest assistance of Rev. R. H. H. Burnett, the Sam Jones of Texas, and the profound reasoning at the beginning by Rev. E. L. Armstrong, presiding elder, our quarterly meeting occasion was converted into a grand revival of thirteen days' duration, with following results: Sixty conversions, forty-four accessions to M. E. Church, South, and four to other churches; church reunited and thoroughly revived. With all praise to God, we hope and pray the work of the Spirit may go on until its permutations of the every-day walk of church members may convince this entire community that there is an influence for good in the religion we profess.

W. H. Allen, July 6: We do not have much Methodist preaching at this place; only one sermon a month, but we have a good preacher, a man full of the Holy Ghost. We have no Sabbath-school, but what is the reason? It is because almost the entire church depends on two or three to do the whole work, when, if they would only come out and help us, and not sit back and bid us God-speed, we think Nockenut would awake to a sense of duty. We have five praying brothers and two sisters in our church at this place. The Campbellites are doing all in their power to blot out Methodism, but have utterly failed. May God bless and convert the Campbellites ere it is too late. Our camp-meeting will begin Thursday night before the third Monday in August, which will embrace our third quarterly meeting. Brethren, pray for us, that the spirit of God may move upon the people, and that sinners may be converted, the church built up, and that Methodism may roll on until it covers the earth as the water doth cover the sea. God bless the dear old ADVOCATE.

Auburn.
J. Fred Cox, July 9: The quarterly conference for Grandview circuit convened at Auburn, just over the line in Ellis county, had moved on pleasantly with its business, and question "10" was reached. The pastor, Bro. W. W. Henderson, presented the applications of three brethren for license to preach—Dr. L. M. Barnes, J. R. Martin and Luther B. Tooley. The examination over, Bro. Barnes made a few touching remarks, and we rose and began to sing: "Savior, more than life to me." The Spirit came sweetly and powerfully down upon us, and the shout of triumph, mingled with the song of praise, arose from every one. It is not often we hear shouting in a quarterly conference. I never saw it before. Quite a number of brothers and sisters of the neighborhood were present, besides a good attendance of official members. Everybody was happy and none more so than the pastor. The revival fire is burning here, and Grandview circuit joins heartily in our battle cry: "Two thousand conversions this year in the Fort Worth district." Amen.

Marysville.
Stuart Nelson, July 12: The Marysville circuit is doing very well. We commenced a camp-meeting on Fish creek to-day. We have many noble Christian men and women on this circuit, men and women who delight to serve God and are zealous in the vineyard of the Master. We also have a goodly number of backsliders, and sinners not a few. We hope to do a good work this year. There is nothing that casts gloom over a household more than an old, worn out, cracked up cooking stove. This parsonage has been afflicted with one that filled the heart of our good wife with despair and our children with indigestible food for many months. But the tide has turned and our home is happy. Aunt Callie Landers presented the parsonage with a splendid new stove which brings peace and joy again. We can't say too much for Aunt Callie. She is the preacher's friend and the friend of Methodism everywhere. She has contributed two hundred dollars toward building a church here. The money is in the bank and if others will now come to our help as Aunt Callie has, we will soon have a good house of our own in which to worship. May God bless Aunt Callie Landers and give to the church many more just like her.

Dallas.
The preachers met Monday morning in Floyd Street Church. Present: T. R. Pierce, president pro tem; Allen, Fuller, Shutt, W. F. Clark, Brown. Visiting brethren: Rev. H. A. Bourland, of the Northwest Texas Conference; Bro. E. B. Patton. Religious service by Bro. Bourland.

First Church—Good Sunday-school; good service at 11 o'clock; two infants baptized. Service at night amounted to very little. The people of First Church are ridiculously afraid of a little rain. Floyd Street—Had an extra good prayer-meeting Wednesday night; many penitents at altar; good prayer-meeting Friday night. Fine sermon yesterday morning from Bro. Campbell, editor of ADVOCATE. No service last night. The deed for parsonage lot has passed hands and is now on record. The weather permitting, the parsonage, after to-morrow, will be located at the corner of Florence and Cantagrel streets.

Trinity—Protracted meeting closed—fifteen additions during the week; six adult baptisms.
Oak Lawn—Preaching in morning to a fair congregation. Preparations to build are moving forward.
Oak Cliff—A good religious service at 11 o'clock; sermon by Bro. Bourland; one penitent; four additions. The protracted meeting will continue this week in the new church.

West Dallas—Good Sunday-schools; Dr. Gibbs preached at Rush Chapel at 11 o'clock.
Rev. W. F. Clark has been at work in Plano; thirty-two conversions up to date; twenty-six additions; the meeting goes on this week.
Bro. Bourland gave a hopeful report of the work in the Northwest Texas Conference.

Bro. Peirce reports the district parsonage as moving forward. To-morrow the building will be commenced.
Adjourned. D. P. BROWN, Secretary.

Plano.
W. F. Clark, July 18: We are in the midst of a glorious revival. Meeting has been running five days. Twenty conversions and a great many backsliders reclaimed. Bro. D. J. Martin had everything in order. There seems to be perfect harmony between him and his people. Bros. Miller and Vinson came to us on Tuesday; have been doing faithful work. Bro. Bounds also dropped in last night; will remain a few days. The meeting will continue next week. I will then go to Van Alstyne and remain until the first of August. I expect to start to Alabama the third day of August, and will be absent about four weeks. Success to the ADVOCATE.

LATER.—Thirty-two conversions, and the meeting continues.
Trans-Cedar.
E. R. Large, July 18: The fires are beginning to kindle on Lawndale Mission. Closed meeting last night at this place, (Trans-Cedar). I do not know how many conversions. There were five additions to the church, three children baptized and a splendid good meeting in the church. The annual camp-meeting at Meredith camp-ground will embrace the fourth Sabbath in August.

Coleman.
W. T. Melugin, July 19: Rev. C. V. Oswalt, P. C., and J. R. Nelson are having a good meeting in Coleman City. The house is crowded every night. Penitents in the altar. Quite a number have experienced the power of God in the deliverance from sin. May the good work go on until all of Coleman is blessed. Pray for us.

Deaths.
[Please send notices of deaths of Methodists and other prominent people.]
Died, near Taylor, Williamson county, July 18 1889, WILLIS AVERY, a San Jacinto veteran, aged eighty years.
E. HIGHTOWER.
Mrs. NANCY A. GRADY, aged sixty-five years, died very suddenly of heart disease at 5:30 yesterday evening, July 18 at the home of her son-in-law, Prof. J. W. Miller, of Lewisville, Texas.
G. S. THOMAS.
Died, at Plainview, Hale county, Texas, July 13, 1889, of consumption, Mr. E. L. LOWE, leaving two little girls and many friends to mourn his loss. A devoted Christian and member of the M. E. Church, South.
J. B. HAWKINS.
DELLA PLAIN, TEXAS.
Died of congestion, near Elkhart, Texas, July 13, 1889, J. P. BOYER, the eleven-year-old son of Dennis and S. E. Boyer. Taken at 12 m. and died at 5 p. m.
J. S. MURPHY.

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NO POOL FOR US POSITIVELY ONE PRICE. NO DEVIATION!
No "POOLS" or "TRUSTS" own factory and sell our own manufactured goods.

"MURRAY" BUGGIES AND HARNESS
SOLELY ON THEIR WORLD RENOWNED MERITS AND LOW PRICES.
A DEATH KNEEL TO POOLS AND TRUSTS!!
\$5.95 For our No. 1 "Murray" Single HARNESS is what is making them shake in their boots, and look pale.
\$55.95 For either a Side Bar or End Spring "Murray" BUGGY gives you the best of both worlds, and is a "best" of "best."
SOME MORE OF OUR PRICES! DID YOU EVER SEE THE LIKE?
\$9.95 for a Single "MURRAY" HARNESS.
\$12.50 for a Double "MURRAY" HARNESS.
\$15.00 for a Triple "MURRAY" HARNESS.
\$17.50 for the best ROAD CART.
\$20.00 for the best "MURRAY" WAGON.
\$22.50 for the best "MURRAY" WAGON.
\$25.00 for the best "MURRAY" WAGON.
Bring heavy shippers, we are enabled to secure the lowest prices for our goods in the United States. Write us for catalogue. Your letters will receive prompt and courteous answers.
WILBER H. MURRAY MANUFACT'G CO. CINCINNATI, O.
N. B.—We are also manufacturers of the celebrated "MURRAY" FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The man in a peck of trouble is in a measure to be pitied.

To Dispel Colds, Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, or permanent, is our habitually an unobtainable to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Always come in due season—Bills. The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts.

Perfection.
There is no such thing as absolute perfection in this world, out in different branches of science and art, there is a close approach to it—in piano-making, for example; but in no factory have such strides and rapid improvement been made as in WHEELLOCKS.

The tone of the Wheellock delights the ear, its finish pleases the eye, its mechanism causes the fired student to continue practice, while the price suits the most careful paternal families.
In instances where a customer does not desire to purchase a new one, I allow six months' rent to apply on the purchase of a new instrument, and make the deferred monthly instalments as small as I consistently can. This plan, which is ordinarily an unobtainable luxury within the reach of people of limited means. Call and inspect my stock of new and second-hand pianos on...

Royal Goutchouir
Cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Consumption, Diarrhea, Bleeding Piles, Dyspepsia and Eczema, and NEVER FAILS. Try it and you will be delighted with the result. Price, \$2 per gallon. Liberal terms to agents. Address: D. P. HAGGARD, LAMPASAS, TEXAS.

\$1,000,000 MORE FOR DALLAS.
As we have perfected arrangements by which we can place loans in large or small sums on desirable city or country real estate, borrowers will be pleased to know that we will have no fees to pay and yet money at a lower rate of interest than from any other loan company in Texas. WENSTER & WOOD, 222 Main Street, Dallas.

Students of Medicine would do well to send to the Catalogue of the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

The attention of readers is directed to the advertisement in this issue of the Wilber H. Murray Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The figures at which they offer buggies and harness will attract attention. A letter in our possession from an extensive concern in Cincinnati says the company will be relied upon in every particular. Read the advertisement.

The publishers of the Gazette, Fort Worth, Texas, request the ADVOCATE to announce the fact that the subscription price of the Daily Gazette is \$10.00 per annum or \$1.00 per month, the paper will be furnished to ministers of the gospel at half price. Sample copies will be sent free on application.

Thos. Goggin & Bro., music dealers, Galveston, send the ADVOCATE two pieces of music—one entitled, "Semi-Centennial March"; the other, "The Pirate Isle, no more." Both pieces are embellished with an elegant lithograph title, showing a full view of Galveston in 1839, and a prominent section of the city, from bay to gulf, in 1889. They will have a large sale. Price, 10 cents.

In Ireland they do not call a spade a spade. They call it a spade.

TROY, Bell Co., Texas, April 24, 1888. A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Texas: Send me one dozen Hunt's Cure by return express.

It never has failed in a single case of Itch yet. It is certainly the cure for Itch. Respectfully, G. W. GREENE.

Never ask a stereopticon man to give you his views.

Dyspepsia and indigestion destroy all energy of mind and body. Cascarine is a positive cure.

The Russian beet crop of last year produced 500,000 tons of crude beet sugar.

PETTY, TEXAS, May 5, 1888. A. B. Richards Med. Co., Sherman, Texas: I was a sufferer for a number of years with itching Piles, and in looking for relief had several physicians and spent considerable money.

Two applications of your Hunt's Cure cured me entirely, and I take this method of expressing my gratification to you for giving the public so valuable a remedy. Yours, B. H. DROEG.

A bag of sulphur kept in drawers or presses will exterminate red ants.

A sallow complexion and dry skin are signs of a disordered liver, which Cascarine will regulate.

Advice is like castor oil, easy enough to give, but hard enough to take.

OUACHITA CITY LA., June 29, 1888. This is to certify that after using one box of Hunt's Cure, I have been cured of Tetter of six years' standing, after having used other remedies without benefit.

F. L. NEWMAN, M. D.

Vinegar and sugar mixed will cure hiccoughs.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, Jan 4, 1889. A. B. Richards Med. Co.: Gentlemen—I take pleasure in stating your "Hunt's Cure" proved very effective in curing a very severe Ringworm of about a year's standing, after several other remedies had entirely failed. Respectfully, H. S. HYMAN.

With a rich soil in the garden several crops can be grown.

Greenville.
Greenville Banner: Greenville has grown large enough to require two Methodist churches to accommodate the people of that denomination, consequently a lot has been purchased at the corner of Stonewall street and Park avenue, in South Greenville, on which a \$4,000 church building will be erected very soon. It will be known as the Park Avenue Methodist church. The location is a beautiful and convenient one in every way. A subscription list is being circulated and the contributions are liberal.

Paluxy.
U. J. Morton, July 16: On last Sabbath I preached at Marvin chapel from the commission: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations," etc., Matthew xxviii:19-20, and applied it to the cause of missions. Result: A collection of \$31 in cash and subscription to be supplemented at the coming camp-meeting by a contribution from the children of the Sunday-school. We anticipate a good collection from the children. Bro. David Wood, the Sunday-school superintendent, made the children a talk just before we closed the service, and sprung them on the subject, encouraging them to be ready at the camp-meeting to assist in giving wings to the gospel, and thus send it around the world, and scores of children stood up and signified a desire to assist in sending the gospel to the little children in heathen lands. To the brethren of the ministry: Our camp-meetings for Paluxy circuit are arranged for as follows: At Marvin chapel, second Sunday in August; at Center Grove, third Sunday in August; at Wesley's chapel, fourth Sunday in August; at Morgan's mill, first Sunday in September; at Bluff Dale, second Sunday in September; at Bethel, third Sunday in September. Now, brethren, please clip this out and put it in your day-book for future reference, and be sure to come to our assistance at any of these points you can. I ask this because I feel that I will need you. I will add just here, that the "earth seems poorer" and heaven seems more endearing to me now, that dear old papa is gone; he died in peace June 19, at the great age of eighty-one years. Father was a preacher before I was born. He was efficient in the ministry more than forty years.

Ennis.
Mrs. J. P. Mussett, July 12: It is said out of the heart the mouth speaketh. We have been keeping quiet (because modesty is a grace) all this year. But I must now give expression to my gratitude—first to the bishop and his worthy cabinet for assigning us to serve such a kind people; and then to the good people for their kindness. We knew the reputation of the people of Ennis for their goodness of heart, and now we are sharing it. From the time of our arrival here up to the present we have had various manifestations and expressions of their love and thoughtfulness. Our hearts well up with gratitude to God that our lot is cast among such people. O, that we may be instrumental in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom while in their midst. Just before our district conference convened, the Ladies Aid Society presented the parsonage with a new carpet. But this was only the beginning. They presented me a beautiful silk quilt, crazy work, beautifully embroidered with their names in the blocks. It is indeed lovely. I have no language to express my feelings. Hearts that are prompted to such a labor of love to gladden the hearts of the itinerant and his family are certainly filled with the love of God.

On Monday night before the district conference in came the young people and children, accompanied by some older persons, with their offering in the shape of a pound. God bless them all. This is the third pound we have received this year, and we don't know how many more are to come. Do you wonder that I say I must speak?

Vernon.
A. B. Trimble, July 16: I was sent to Vernon circuit last November. I found a fine country and people. But you have heard this of our country and people, and through a modesty on my part I'll say nothing about it. But I'll tell you what we have got—the finest grain you ever run a machine through; but I will not brag, as I never did like boasting. The wheat is running from ten to twenty-eight bushels per acre. One brother sowed wheat on the grass; threshed out nearly ten bushels per acre. Another one sowed oats on the grass; yielded forty-six and a half bushels per acre. Can you beat that, sir? Most of my work this year has been to gather up the church letters, as the people come. I have held no protracted or camp-meetings as yet. My first meeting commences Friday night next, and they run this way: Ansley, July, third Sunday; Chillicothe, fourth Sunday; Powels, August, second and third Sundays; Ryan, fourth; Paradise Valley—the finest valley you ever saw is on Paradise creek—first and second Sundays in September; Farmer's Valley, third and fourth Sundays in September; McColum, September, fifth Sunday. You need not come, Mr. Editor, unless you just want to see our fine country. I'll have help. Have received fifty-four into the church; six of these by ritual. Have organized three churches, four Sunday-schools. The people—some of them tolerably religious; some are not. While they don't care so much for the world, they do love the fullness thereof. I want to ask you a question: Is it doing God's service to send out hymns of sacred worship and an advertisement of two or three novels all tied up in the same bundle? [That depends on the character of the novel.] I received upon order from Macon, Ga., one dozen Prayer and Praise with the novel, "Big-Foot Wallace, an Exciting Novel for Old and Young," packed up with them. Must I canvass my circuit for this work?

CAMP-MEETINGS.

The camp-meeting for Bethel, Sims and Glenwood will begin (D. V.) Friday night before first Sunday in August. The protracted meeting for Glenwood begins Friday night before third Sunday in August. Preachers coming to labor will use these meetings well be cared for; all others must look out for themselves. F. M. WINBURNE, Pastor.

There will be a self-supporting camp-meeting at Eagle Lake, Colorado county, Texas, beginning August 8th, 1889. Brethren, come and help us. JOHN W. McMAHAN, EAGLE LAKE, July 15 1889.

Notice.
There will be a self-supporting camp-meeting, commencing on Friday evening, the 9th of August next, to continue six days at Pleasant Grove, in Caldwell county, on Kyle circuit. Preachers and earnest workers are wanted and will be cared for. Others are expected to take care of themselves. Everybody is cordially invited to attend under the above rule. JAS. P. ROGERS, P. C.
N. B. Bro. Joyce is especially invited to come up and "rejoice" with us. It shan't cost him much! J. P. R.

MEETINGS FOR CLIFTON CIRCUIT.
The meeting at Boggy will commence Saturday night before the first Sunday in August. The third quarterly meeting will be held at Pleasant Grove, in Caldwell county, on Kyle circuit, Wednesday night before the third Sunday in August, and continue ten days. All who wish to camp on the ground are heartily invited to do so.
The camp meeting at Lane's chapel will commence the Friday night before the fourth Sunday in August. We will have the assistance of the Rev. Wm. Price at this meeting. Preachers and workers will take down these meetings and come over and help us. May the good Lord send power and salvation. Pray for us. E. S. HEIZER, P. C.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT.
The fourth round of quarterly meetings will soon commence and with it we want to collect as we go from point to point all subscriptions to district parsonage. Will the pastors call attention to this matter in the presence of their congregations? We will be able, if those who have promised pay, to do a handsome thing for our district. Please hand your subscription to me or your pastor at time of quarterly meeting.
GEO. T. NICHOLS.
JULY 16, 1889.

The Worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is absolutely cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It does not merely give relief, but produces permanent cures in the worst cases. 50 cents, by druggists.

Sleep is the best stimulant, a nerve safe for all to take.

Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cascarine is the cure.

The centennial celebration at New York cost \$2,000,000.

SYRUP OF FIGS
THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF THE FIGS OF CALIFORNIA.
Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY.
When one is Bilious or Constipated.
PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH AND STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.
Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Pastors of the Waxahatchie District will please observe the first week in August as missionary week: breaking Sunday August 4th. Let us labor earnestly for success. See program in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Let every one make an offering to the Lord. E. L. ARMSTRONG, Presiding Elder. WAXAHACHIE, July 12.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

RUSSIA SALVE
REDDING & CO. BOSTON
For Sore Eyes, Slight Wounds, Burns, Piles, Polyps, It is magical. 25 cts.

PLAIN SET RINGS

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. DIAMONDS. SILVER AND PLATED WARE. OPELA AND FIELD GLASSES. POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, &c.
Our Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free to any one sending us their address.
IRION & GIRARDET, S. W. Cor. 5th & Market, LOUISVILLE, KY.
FINE Watch Repairing and Engraving done for the Trade. References, this paper.

R. B. GARNETT, MANUFACTURER OF GISTERNS
Write for Revised Price-List.
Each gister is first set up at the shop, and scope fitted, and each gister numbered, so that any one can set them up. They are then taken down and packed in bundles for shipment to any portion of the country. Printed directions for setting them up accompany each gister.
Address R. B. GARNETT, 106 and 108 Church street, Galveston.

H. J. HUDSON, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHADISE.
LORENA, TEXAS.
"Leaves from the Tree of Life;" OR, Cleanings from the Word of God."
BY REV. L. L. PICKETT.
This is a new book of Bible readings. It contains 76 chapters in which the scriptures are given on the subjects treated, with explanatory comments on many of them. Here are a few of the subjects: "What God is to Us," "Regeneration," "The Holy Spirit," "The Sabbath," "Roman Catholicism," "Mission," "Giving," "Ministerial Support," "Prayer," "Christ in the Old and the New Testament," "Apostasy," "Dancing," "Drunkenness," "Woman's Ministry," "Is it Right to Use Tobacco?" "Holiness," etc., etc.; 32 pp.; cloth \$1.00 by mail. Good terms to agents. Order of REV. J. D. BARBER, Agent, NASHVILLE, TENN.; or, L. L. PICKETT, DAINORFIELD, TEXAS.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Fitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil, Paregoric or Narcotic Syrups. Children cry for Castoria. Millions of Mothers bless Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation; Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Eructation; Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion; Without narcotic stupefaction.
"I recommend Castoria for children's complaints, as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. AUSTIN, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., New York.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S EFFECTUAL GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents
FOR UNITED STATES, 365 & 367 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.
Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Please mention this paper.)

PASTOR'S MEMORANDUM BOOK
25 CTS. SHAW & BLYLOCK. 25 CTS.

Devotional.

MY KINGDOM AND MY QUEEN.

My kingdom has no dazzling throne, No palace grand upon it, Yet 'tis as bright as e'er was known, Or sung in loyal sonnet.

Two subjects in my kingdom dwell: One has an eye of azure, And smiles upon her fair face till Of pure and perfect pleasure;

By no high-sounding royal name Or title they address her, As cheerily, they kiss and bless her; With love, they kiss and bless her;

RESIGNING THE RUDDER.

It was a prayer of George Herbert's that he might wholly be led to resign the rudder of his life to the sacred will of God, to be moved "as Thy love shall sway."

MARRIAGES.

POSTER-DANIEL.—On June 17, 1889, by Rev. L. C. Ellis, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, Virginia C. Daniel, all of Panola county, Texas.

HANSEN-BERGER.—On July 6, 1889, by Rev. L. C. Ellis, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, Virginia C. Daniel, all of Panola county, Texas.

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Obituaries.

The space allowed obituaries, twenty to twenty-five lines; or about 170 to 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written, should remit money to cover excess of space, to wit: at the rate of ONE CENT per word. Money should accompany all orders.

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LANGLEY.—Zula Hall Langley, infant daughter of Rev. G. W. and Mrs. Sarah Langley, departed this life on Sunday morning, June 16, at the parsonage in Kilgore, aged one year, one month and five days. A portion of the family are on earth and a portion in glory. Little Zula is now with the more blessed of the household, having exchanged one's obligations to the kind neighbors, and especially the ladies, for their sympathy and kind attention during the days and hours of their affliction. AMES B. HALL, KILGORE, TEXAS, July 8.

MAYFIELD.—Lena, daughter of W. H. and M. A. Mayfield, was born February 6, 1872, and died at her father's residence July 2, 1889. She was a devoted and obedient daughter, and came home to die in the arms of her broken heart. She joined the M. E. Church and was baptized July 6, 1888, and lived a consistent Christian life. For the past few years she had been suffering with rheumatism, and one fine flower too pure and sweet for earth has been transplanted in the beautiful garden above. And thus it is from time to time the sweetest of the heavenly mansions. ONE WHO LOVED HER.

NOLEN.—P. S. Nolen was born in Hinds county, Miss., July 6, 1830. While he was yet a small boy his father and family immigrated to Texas, and settled in Harrison county, in 1851 he removed and settled in Lavaca county, which remained his home for nearly eight years, until his death, which occurred June 9, 1889. He made a profession of religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Rev. John F. Cook, and lived a consistent Christian life, and member of the church up to the time of his death. He was taken sick very suddenly and suffered very intensely. Bro. Nolen was a man of sorrow, and acquainted with grief; yet amid the trials incident to human life, he maintained that Christian fortitude which the grace of God alone enables the Christian to endure. His brother, Rev. A. G. Nolen, was sent for immediately, and on Monday reached him and stayed by his bedside until his spirit was released. He says: "I asked him if it was the Lord's will to take him away, he was ready and prepared." He answered immediately: "I believe I am." Praise the Lord, and thus passed away. The writer, together with a large concourse of friends, weeping and sad, laid him away in the cemetery at Mossy Grove, May the Lord speed this sad affliction to the good of his many sorrowing friends and relatives, and lenely weeping boy, so sad and sorrowful. God bless his dear son. L. G. WATKINS, SECLUSION, July 10, 1889.

THE POWER OF SIMPLE CONFIDENCE.

A young man, distressed about his soul, had confided his difficulties to a friend, who discerned very quickly that he was striving to obtain everlasting life by great efforts. He spoke of "sincere prayers" and "heart-felt desires" after salvation, but continually lamented that he did not "feel any different in spite of it all."

His friend did not answer him at

first, but presently interrupted him with the inquiry: "W. did you ever learn to float?" "Yes, I did," was the surprised reply. "And did you find it easy to learn?" "Not at first," he answered. "What was the difficulty?" his friend pursued.

"Well, the fact was, I could not lie still; I could not believe or realize that the water would hold me up without any effort of my own, so I always began to struggle, and, of course, down I went at once."

"And then?" "Then I found out that I must give up all the struggle, and just rest on the strength of the water to bear me up. It was easy enough after that; I was able to lie back in the fullest confidence that I should never sink."

"And is not God's word more worthy of your trust than the changeable sea? He does not bid you wait for feelings; He commands you just to rest in Him, to believe His word, and accept His gift. His message of life reaches down to you in your place of ruin and death, and His word to you now is: 'The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord' (Rom. vi. 23).—Occident.

"What a Savior!" How wonderful! constituted! He was God, as it was necessary He should be; and yet not merely God, but man too. A Savior with two natures: one reaching up to God, the other down to us. How wonderful that He should not only have taken our nature, but come down to our condition, and surrounded Himself with our circumstances—become subject to such temptations as we are subject to. O "what a Savior!" Why, He knows from experience what pain is; He has had the trials I have; He has known how I am tried; He remembers how He was tried. He wept over the very city and people whose soil and hands were about to be stained with His blood. I wonder I love him so little; I wonder He is not more precious to me; I wonder any should be offended in Him. How can He appear a root out of a dry ground? Why don't all see His form and comeliness?—Dr. Nerins.

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NOLEN.—P. S. Nolen was born in Hinds county, Miss., July 6, 1830. While he was yet a small boy his father and family immigrated to Texas, and settled in Harrison county, in 1851 he removed and settled in Lavaca county, which remained his home for nearly eight years, until his death, which occurred June 9, 1889. He made a profession of religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Rev. John F. Cook, and lived a consistent Christian life, and member of the church up to the time of his death. He was taken sick very suddenly and suffered very intensely. Bro. Nolen was a man of sorrow, and acquainted with grief; yet amid the trials incident to human life, he maintained that Christian fortitude which the grace of God alone enables the Christian to endure. His brother, Rev. A. G. Nolen, was sent for immediately, and on Monday reached him and stayed by his bedside until his spirit was released. He says: "I asked him if it was the Lord's will to take him away, he was ready and prepared." He answered immediately: "I believe I am." Praise the Lord, and thus passed away. The writer, together with a large concourse of friends, weeping and sad, laid him away in the cemetery at Mossy Grove, May the Lord speed this sad affliction to the good of his many sorrowing friends and relatives, and lenely weeping boy, so sad and sorrowful. God bless his dear son. L. G. WATKINS, SECLUSION, July 10, 1889.

SPRUCE.—George Webster Spruce, son of J. S. and E. H. Spruce, was born July 19, 1870, died July 15, 1889. Three years before his death he was converted and joined the church, and lived a life of devotion to God and his church, ever showing to his pastor that love and attention which springs from the heart touched by the Holy Spirit. The home circle is broken, but heaven is bright with the life which is beyond the stormy sea of life resting with Jesus. F. J. BROWNING, P. C. JULY 16, 1889.

HODGES.—Died on the 3d of July, 1889, James Martin Hodges, the first born child of Elmo N. and Katie Hodges; aged fourteen months. Just as the tendrils of love were binding him most strongly to his parents, and his good nature winning the hearts of all, God took him to the better land. He died all things well, for in that heaven sin and sorrow cannot touch him. A few hours before death he was baptized, and was thus numbered with God's people here as well as with his saints in everlasting glory. One of such is the kingdom of heaven. His parents sorrow not as those who have no hope, but look forward to a joyful reunion where they need part no more. PASTOR.

SARSBY.—Elba Sarsby, wife of Wm. A. Sarsby, died in Waller county, Texas, June 4th, aged sixty four. Though there had been at various times prominent symptoms of heart disease, yet her death was as unexpected as it was sudden. Awakened by her rising from the bed, her husband asked what was the matter. She answered that she felt strangely and wanted a light. While he was getting a light she sank to the floor. Being replaced upon the bed by her husband and son, she lay perfectly still for a brief space, then faintly whispered, "Kiss me, pa," and her spirit was with God. Her parents are a Austin's first-class preacher, settling in 1821, in what is now Washington county. There she was born in 1825. Her mother's house was the home and preaching place of the first Methodist preachers in Texas. There Alexander, Ruter, Kinney and others found a hearty welcome and preached Christ to the people. The mother had five daughters, two of whom were united with the M. E. Church. Three of the sisters and their mother are safe at home. The oldest sister, was sixteen years old when she gave her heart to God, and her name was never recalled. For forty-eight years, she was a faithful, humble, consistent Christian, ever ready for every good work. Though therefore, in the providence of God, no opportunity was afforded for dying testimony; her life bore daily evidence to the divine verity of that religion by which it was controlled. Six sons and two daughters survive her. J. M. WESSON, NAVASOTA.

MURPHY.—Whereas, The hand of Divine Providence has removed our beloved brother, S. W. Murphy, from the scene of his temporary abode and the people who may profit by his example are desirous of testifying their respect for his memory and express their earnest and affectionate sympathy with the household deprived by this dispensation of his presence of his earthly head; therefore, be it Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the family of our deceased brother in their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widow and the fatherless. Resolved, That while we sorrow for the loss of a faithful and beloved brother, we have confidence in the belief that it is well with him for whom we mourn. Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed brother by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with them the hope of a reunion in that better world where there are no partings and bliss ineffable forbids a tear. Resolved, That Edom Church has lost one of her most esteemed members and Edom circuit one of her most efficient officers. W. A. SMITH, J. K. OAKS, A. J. GRAY, Committee.

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Obituary—Texas. Henry M. Daniel, at Wylie. Buelah, infant of Capt. Burgess, at Hutch ins. Mrs. Cook, at Corsicana. A. J. Chesser, at Jacksonville. Willis Avery, Sr., near Taylor. Wesley Misner, at Abilene. Infant of T. T. Queener, at Randolph. Mrs. Geo. Osborne, at Athens. James F. Hunter, at Elmo. Mrs. Jane Hamilton, at Richardson. Col. W. H. Maples, near Valley Mills. Mrs. Carruth, at Meridian. A. M. Jackson, at Austin. Infant of Wm. Rice, at East Gainesville. F. A. Engelke, at Brenham. Mrs. N. J. Husted, nee Boeman, at Cedar Hill, Dallas county. Col. J. Taylor Berry, at Abilene. J. W. Caldwell, at Mexia. Nora, little daughter of A. J. Carter, at Abilene. Martin Eiehorn, at San Antonio. Miss Selma Peine, at Wharton. Little Laura Baker Willson, at Dallas. Capt. Tom Onstott, at Pattison. W. S. Saunders, at Galveston. Mrs. E. A. Dorn, at Austin. Mrs. Lucy Ann Fisher, died at the poor farm, near Greenville. Mark Stafford, of Greenville, at Grenada, Miss. Genie Garrett, child, at Galveston. John H. Sanford, at Galveston. George Taylor, at Galveston. Daniel Morris, infant, at Galveston. Mrs. J. W. Roberts, at Rockwall. Mrs. E. S. Hard, at Cleburne. Charles Braches, in Gonzales county.

Texas Casualties. The eight year-old son of N. A. Matthews at Willis Point, was drowned while bathing alone in his father's tank July 17. An engine and five cars were wrecked and the track torn up for a considerable distance, near Colorado, on the 17th inst. The section men were putting in a new rail and put out the flag such a short distance, that the train could not be stopped. The engineer and fireman, seeing the danger, jumped off and sustained slight injuries. None of the crew were injured. Dick Richardson, of Greenville, who killed John Ladd last spring, has been sentenced by the court to sixteen years in the penitentiary. Fourteen of the most prominent grocers in Greenville have been indicted by the grand jury for forming a trust. Carl Graham, of Cleburne, was seriously hurt by the accidental discharge of a Winchester, July 19. Carl and his brother were fishing in Buffalo creek when they saw a party of campers; he saw a little boy, and desiring to form his acquaintance, went up to him, and the boy picked up the gun which accidentally fired, the ball passing through Carl's thigh, making a severe wound, perhaps fatal. He displayed great courage in trying to comfort his parents. On the 16th inst. Dr. Baskett, of Van Alstyne, went to the stable to feed his horse when a large rat jumped at him as viciously as a mad dog would have done, and would have bitten him had he not used a pitch fork for protection. Miss Virgie French, of Whitesboro, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, July 15, died on the 16th inst. Harry Snoddy, brakeman, had his arm badly mashed from the wrist to the elbow in Abilene, on the 16th, while he was uncoupling the goose neck of the tender from the flat car next to the engine. The accident was caused by misunderstanding the signal. Johnnie Turner, aged twelve, was crushed to death by the Houston and Texas Central, at DeLusion on the 16th. No one is blamed for the accident. Robert Whaley, aged nine, near Gainesville, while riding his father's horse, July 20, was seriously hurt. The horse became unmanageable and ran against a wire fence, and one of the bars ran into the calf of the boy's leg, cutting a gash to the bone five inches in length. Curtis, the ten year old son of J. W. England, of East Gainesville, July 20, got a can of powder, poured some of it on the ground, placed the can over it, got down on his knees touched a match to it. The can and boy flew into the air. The boy is badly burned, his eyes severe scorched, but he is not fatally hurt. Capt. Tucker, of Elysian Fields, left Marshall in his sulky July 21; and on turning to speak to some one, the horse ran away, threw him out and bruised him badly. Mrs. Marsh, an old lady near Brandon, while standing in a chair putting something in the loft, fell and broke one of the bones of her wrist and dislocated her hip. She was suffering very much on the 20th, and it is thought will not recover. A son of C. C. Simpson, living a few miles from Childress, was killed at Childress July 20th. W. R. Jester, wife and four children were poisoned with strychnine July 14, at Texas. Doctors were summoned and all were dead. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

Boys are the worst abused people in the world. Anything is good enough for a boy. He sleeps in the gutter or cellar or barn. He eats and wears what is left. No wonder he gets discouraged sometimes and has to be flogged into submission. After long years of ill treatment he finally runs away. C. P. Harne & Bro. have Boys' watches from \$2.50 to \$5.00 or \$7.00 each. Write to them and get a price list of watches and by your boy a watch.

Texas Incidents. Mrs. Belle Burchell, of Fort Worth, has succeeded in securing the office of post-mistress for the next four years, an office she held under President Arthur, to the satisfaction of the people. In the railroad wreck, near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk and Western line, Miss Janie Caven, of Dallas, distinguished herself by her unselfish conduct in jumping from the sleeper into the mud, and going to the assistance of the wounded, speaking brave words, tearing some of her clothing up for bandages and aiding them in every way. Mrs. John Blevins, of Van Alstyne, has corn growing in her roasting ear patch with four full grown ears and four nibbins on a stalk. Grayson county farmers will make in some instances seventy-five bushels per acre of corn. Mitchell county reports the heaviest sorghum crops ever known. The stalks are from twelve to fourteen feet high, and one farmer expects a yield of seven tons to the acre. The Mexia District Alliance have made arrangements to supply the demand for cotton bagging for Limestone and Freestone counties. The directors have received the charter of the First National bank of McGregor, and work on the building began July 16th. On the 18th instant twenty-seven young men were examined in Gainesville by Congress Hare. Three failed before the physi-

cian's examination and four passed. Chas. Wallace, of Sherman; Jas. F. Rice, of Waco; R. D. Kugler, of Dallas; R. D. Kugler, Jr., of Montague, and A. A. Byers, of Decatur. The cadet prize was awarded to R. D. Kugler, Jr., of Montague; A. A. Byers, second on the list, was appointed alternate. A contract has been let for sinking an artesian well in Wichita Falls. The Central Texas Horticultural Society meeting at Waco July 17, elected Dr. Thos. Moore, of Waco, president; Col. J. A. Lip-pard, of Hubbard City, vice-president; Mrs. T. A. Blair, of Waco, secretary; J. M. Howell, of Dallas, treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Waco. Austin subscribed \$1000 for the Confederate home in that city. Already Meala canning factory has put up 100,000 cans of peas, corn, tomatoes and peaches. Hill county is preparing a fine exhibit for the State Fair in October. B. C. White, of Kemp, Kaufman county, thinks Dallas is a fine opening for a pork packery. He says the railroad facilities are good, and that the meat could be cured and Texans could save a great deal by such an enterprise. This subject has been agitated before, and will probably result in a manufactory for that purpose. Geo. A. Briggs, of Ward county irrigation company, found the celebrated ramble plant growing wild on the prairie on the 16th.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health. Miscellaneous. A boiler exploded in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber Co., Chicago Ill., on the 18th inst., and blew the mill to atoms. Engineer Jefferson Kink, A. Dollar and Fred Beiford were killed and four other employees escaped almost miraculously. A coal heaver's strike was inaugurated the 17th inst. at Superior, Wis. They refuse to work for less than fifty cents per hour, and as all labor is employed and a fleet of coal vessels at the dock, victory seems certain. It is thought this will be the most serious strike ever inaugurated at the head of the lake. The Pacific machine shops at Algeirs, La., will be moved to San Antonio, Texas, before Fall. Three Georgia counties will realize \$125,000 for watermelons, which are being shipped northward by sea and rail. Great preparations are in process in Alabama for the Southern exhibition to be held at Montgomery November 5th to 15th. Mrs. E. W. Barbee, near Lafayette, Alabama, was bitten recently by a rattlesnake and became totally blind, but is otherwise un-injured. Little Rock, Arkansas, has made arrangements for establishing a home for disabled ex-Confederates. The Georgia Horticultural Society will meet at Griffin, July 31st and August 1st and 2d, 1886. A grand exhibition of fruits, plants and vegetables will be held at the same time. Capt. Wm. Pearce, commander of the Louisiana Continental Guards, committed suicide in New Orleans July 15th. Cause unknown. E. C. Jordan, proprietor of the Jordan White Sulphur Springs, Va., died last week from blood poisoning, caused by the bite of a pet squirrel. The Jacksonville Times-Union denies that the convention at Chipley, Ala., favored the proposition to annex West Florida to Alabama. There are 16,000 common schools in the South conducted by colored teachers. One million children receive elementary instruction from three to four months annually. Two million of the colored people can read. Mrs. Mary Ann Schaub, a resident of Nashville, Tenn., died recently of old age, leaving a large property to be devoted to her dogs and cats. A young adopted daughter is the second beneficiary in the will, and if she remains in the house eight years caring for the cats and dogs faithfully, she will then receive the whole fortune of \$6000. The Georgia legislature held its first session in the new capital at Atlanta last week. Mrs. J. J. Murphy, of Birmingham, Ala., after suffering eight years with pain in her stomach, died, and on examination the doctors discovered more than a pound of wood and a piece of cloth thirteen inches long. They could not account for the latter, but the wood was composed of bits of sticks swallowed in snuff dipping. Twenty-five or thirty lives were lost and nearly a 100 injured in a wreck on the Norfolk and Western railroad, at Thaxton's switch, thirty-one miles from Lynchburg, Va., July 19. Heavy rains had washed out a section of the track, leaving an abyss filled with twelve feet of water, into which the entire train plunged in the darkness. The boiler of the locomotive exploded, hurling stones and fire brands into the air, many of which fell on cars, igniting them. Wolf scalps are sold for \$3 apiece in Missouri. Montgomery, Ala., will hold an interstate Farmers' Association Aug. 20th. Driggs, the most noted counterfeiter in the world, is eighty years of age. He is under the escort of detectives visiting friends in hopes of getting \$100,000 bail. His wife and baby and Mrs. Mary Brown have been sent to jail in Cincinnati for complicity in his counterfeiting deal. All the \$40,000 notes are in the hands of the secret service bureau, but the plates are still missing. The arrest of Driggs is considered the most important ever made by the service bureau. Washington Courthouse, O., reports a terrible boiler explosion July 19, at 5.30 p. m. A saw mill engine of 25 horse power was pumping out the wells for the new water-works under construction at that place, when suddenly the boiler went to pieces. Fred W.

Ferrill, the engineer, was killed, nine were injured. John P. Morton, contractor for construction of waterworks, was hurried with great force against a tree. He sprang to his feet and helped the others till he fell uncon-selous. The seventh National Educational Association met in Nashville, Tenn., July 19. An explosion occurred July 16 on the Union Pacific railroad, three miles west of Topeka, Kan. A switch engine was hauling a train to a point where the track was receiving repairs. As it was slowing up the boiler of the engine exploded with great force, shattering it into fragments. Fireman Jas. Dutton and Engineer Seacord were fatally injured, other trainmen seriously. The track was torn for 150 feet, and the cars scattered in every direction. During the last twenty-five years Queen Victoria has taken 47 agricultural prizes with state stock from her Windsor farms. She takes great interest in cattle shows, and is a good judge of Shorthorns and Jerseys. July 13th a horse in Lake, near Chicago, was set on fire by lightning, and two others near it were consumed at a loss of \$10,000. The packing houses of Armore & Co. and McNeil & Libby were damaged by lightning, with a loss of \$13,000. An explosion in the grinding department of the Eagle Valley tannery, in Bradford, Pa., occurred July 19, setting fire to the tannery and killing a young man named Striker and badly burning six others. Japan is using paper money for the first time in the history of that country. Mrs. John Tyler, wife of ex-President Tyler, died at Richmond, Va., July 18, of a congestive chill. Mr. Tyler was the tenth president of the United States. On the 15th inst., at Buena Vista, Cal., the daughter of Hon. J. M. Mitchell, aged eighteen, who had just returned from school, died suddenly of an unknown disease. When her sister realized what had happened she went into hysterics and for four hours was insane. An opiate was given, and the next morning she died. The mother and remaining sister were taken violently ill, and are in a dangerous condition. The doctors cannot account for it. Memorial services for Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes will be held July 28 by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Crops are a failure and great suffering in consequence is reported in Northwest Canada. Many are leaving. The strike at West Superior, on the 30th of July, is very serious. Six hundred men are out. Both sides are very determined. One of the leaders has been arrested, and the State militia has been ordered to the scene of trouble. At 6:30 p. m., July 19, a slight earthquake shock was felt at Memphis, Tenn. Crocker were thrown from the shelves. Two severe shocks were felt at Covington, Tenn., thirty-five miles north of Memphis, each shock lasting several seconds. A third, but lighter shock, was felt at 8 25. Houses were abandoned and the streets filled with frightened people. The women of Boston, Mass., have appointed a committee of fifty to devise plans to take the city schools out of politics and manage them for the public interest alone. A bill will be brought before the Georgia legislature to provide a summer industrial school for girls. A similar step has been taken by Mississippi, where girls are admitted to the Agricultural College. There will be a library composed entirely of the writings of women formed in Germany. The ruins of a magnificent city have been accidentally discovered in Honduras by A. J. Miller. President Bogran is interested and will do all he can to aid in excavation and examination. Work will begin in November.

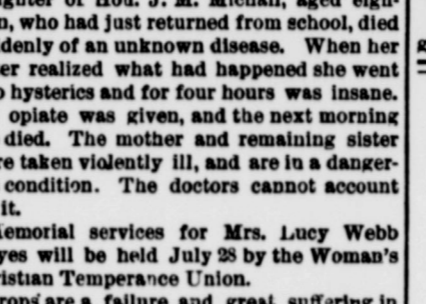
Mr. Cole, of Galveston, a colored man, is turning white. Some feared it was leprosy, but he is strong and healthy. His whole body is covered with white spots of various dimensions from the size of a bird shot to seven inches in length. This freak of nature is very curious, and the doctors cannot account for it. Dr. Jennie McCowen, of Davenport, Iowa, has been unanimously elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Davenport. The Gaultier Mill Company paid \$3000 for an acre of land in Johnston, Pa., to enlarge their works. On July 21st a fire, on Eleventh street, New York, burned 125 horses and fifty vehicles. Loss, \$45,000.

UNANSWERED LETTERS. Wanted.—The postoffice address of Rev. W. G. Davenport. Please send same to ADVOCATE office. July 16.—D C Stark, sub for perpetual list. G W Riley, thanks for attention given our request. U S McCarter, sub; J O Calhoun, sub. E C DeJernett, sub. P L Smith, sub. July 17.—Sam'l Morris, sub. A A Ashburn, sub. J O Jordan, sub. W W Henderson, sub. Jas A King, sub. D F Callen, sub. July 18.—E M Sweet, sub. Jas W Story, sub. H H Faughton, has attention. Jno I Hudworth, sub. E H Roberts, sub. R H Simpson, has attention. H G Horton, sub. July 19.—I S Ashburn, sub. W B Patter-son, sub. F J Browning, sub. R S Gordline, sub. C G Shutt, sub. A G Nolen, sub. T S Armstrong, sub. J G Putman, sub. G W Graves, sub. W E Rector, change made. Jas P Rogers, sub. S L Ball, sub; one discontinued. July 20.—S C Littlepage, sub. I N Reeves, has attention. H G Henry, sub. G E Gal-lagher, sub on terms named; other sub as mentioned. R M Morris, has attention. L C Ellis, change made. Cascarine is a never-failing remedy for dyspepsia, headache and constipation. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some can curve a ball.

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We send this NEW Solid Silver Hunting Lever Stem-winding and Setting Watch, No. 307 E, named G. P. Barnes & Bro., Louisville, Ky., guaranteed as to quality and as a correct time-keeper, by mail at our risk, on receipt of \$14.00 for the watch and 25 cents for postage, or by express, C. O. D., with bill to collect on delivery of the watch, subject to examination if desired, before paying. We send this above watch, No. 7680 E, in best gold-filled case, by mail at our risk, on receipt of \$20.00 for the watch and 25 cents for postage, or by express, C. O. D. This watch-case is made by rolling two plates of gold with a plate of copper between them, the case being then pressed into a watch-case, which is warranted for twenty years. This cut shows the size of the watches. These watches weigh about 1 1/2 ounces, the case weighing about three ounces. Money may be sent safely by mail, in a registered letter, or by P. O. money-order, illustrated catalogue, showing prices of all our Watches, Spectacles, Goggles, Pens, Silverware, Knives, etc., sent in any order. We refer, by permission, to the publishers of this paper, which please mention when writing to us. C. P. BARNES & BRO., 640 W. Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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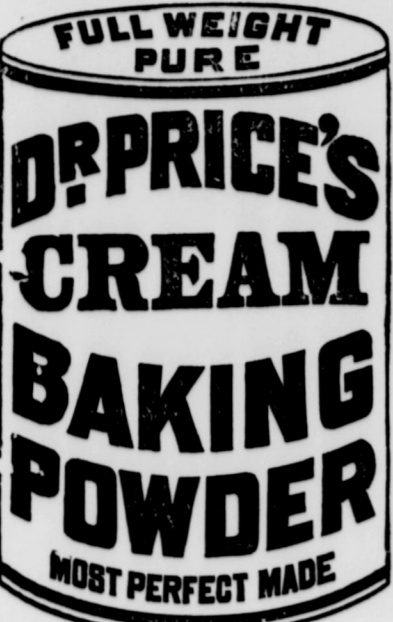
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(Continued from fifth page.)

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The entire faculty of four gentlemen and nine ladies are distinguished for similar winning qualities, as well as for a high order of culture and special fitness for their respective departments. These departments are complete, from the kindergarten up, and the aim is to keep the school in the foremost rank in the progress of educational science and in methods of instruction that secure ripened intellectual maturity. With this aim before them, eight of the teachers spend the vacation in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other places, at the Conservatories and Art and Normal Schools. The teacher in English visits Europe to familiarize herself with historical localities, by which author and scene are transferred to the living teacher before the living class.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

W. A. Shaw & Co. have sold their large and complete printing and book-making establishment to Messrs. N. A. Bolles & Co. The new firm is composed of a good accountant and business man and two of the most artistic and practical printers in Texas. Friends of the old firm will confer a favor on it by patronizing the new, which is in every sense most deserving.

"And you went up the Rhine, I suppose?" said Mrs. Malaprop. "Indeed, yes. It was beautiful." "And did you see any Rhinoceroses?" Pills and violent cathartics will not cure constipation; they aggravate the cause. Try Cascara; it is the only sure cure. 5c and \$1.00.

Obituary—Texas

Henry M. Danlel, at Wylie. Buelah, infant of Capt. Burgess, at Hutchins. Mrs. Cook, at Corsicana. A. J. Chessar, at Jacksonville. Willis Avery, Sr., near Taylor. Wesley Misner, at Abilene. Infant of T. T. Queener, at Randolph. Mrs. Geo. Osborne, at Athens. James F. Hunter, at Elmo. Mrs. Jane Hamilton, at Richardson. Col. W. H. Maples, near Valley Mills. Mrs. Carruth, at Meridian. A. M. Jackson, at Austin. Infant of Wm. Rice, at East Gainesville. F. A. Engelke, at Brenham. Mrs. N. J. Husted, nee Boehman, at Cedar Hill, Dallas county. Col. J. Taylor Berry, at Abilene. J. W. Caldwell, at Mexia. Nora, little daughter of A. J. Carter, at Abilene. Martin Eichborn, at San Antonio. Miss Selma Peine, at Wharton. Little Laura Baker Wilson, at Dallas. Capt. Tom Onstott, at Pattison. W. S. Saunders, at Galveston. Mrs. E. A. Dorn, at Austin. Mrs. Lucy Ann Fisher, died at the poor farm, near Greenville. Mark Stafford, of Greenville, at Grenada, Miss. Genie Garrett, child, at Galveston. John H. Sanford, at Galveston. George Taylor, at Galveston. Daniel Morris, infant, at Galveston. Mrs. J. W. Roberts, at Rockwall. Mrs. E. S. Hard, at Cleburne. Charles Braches, in Gonzales county.

Texas Casualties.

The eight-year-old son of N. A. Matthews at Wills Point, was drowned while bathing alone in his father's tank July 17. An engine and five cars were wrecked and the track torn up for a considerable distance, near Colorado, on the 17th inst. The section men were putting in a new rail and put out the flag such a short distance, that the train could not be stopped. The engineer and fireman, seeing the danger, jumped off and sustained slight injuries. None of the crew were injured. Dick Richardson, of Greenville, who killed John Ladd last spring, has been sentenced by the court to sixteen years in the penitentiary. Fourteen of the most prominent grocers in Greenville have been indicted by the grand jury for forming a trust. Carl Graham, of Cleburne, was seriously hurt by the accidental discharge of a Winchester, July 19. Carl and his brother were fishing in Buffalo creek when they saw a party of campers; he saw a little boy, and desiring to form his acquaintance, went up to him, and the boy picked up the gun which accidentally fired, the ball passing through Carl's thigh, making a severe wound, perhaps fatal. He displayed great courage in trying to comfort his parents. On the 16th inst. Dr. Basket, of Van Alstyne, went to the stable to feed his horse when a large rat jumped at him as viciously as a mad dog would have done, and would have bitten him had he not used a pitch fork for protection. Miss Virgie French, of Whitesboro, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, July 15, died on the 16th inst. Harry Snoddy, brakeman, had his arm badly mashed from the wrist to the elbow in Abilene, on the 16th, while he was uncoupling the goose neck of the tender from the flat car next to the engine. The accident was caused by misunderstanding the signal. Johnnie Turner, aged twelve, was crushed to death by the Houston and Texas Central, at Deason on the 16th. No one is blamed for the accident. Robert Whaley, aged nine, near Gainesville, while riding his father's horse, July 20, was seriously hurt. The horse became unmanageable and ran against a wire fence, and one of the bars ran into the calf of the boy's leg, cutting a gash to the bone five inches in length. Curtis, the ten-year old son of J. W. England, of East Gainesville, July 20, got a can of powder, poured some of it on the ground, placed the can over it, got down on his knees and touched a match to it. The can and boy flew into the air. The boy is badly burned, his eyes severe scorched, but he is not fatally hurt. Capt. Tucker, of Elystan Fields, left Marshall in his sulky July 21, and on turning to speak to some one, the horse ran away, threw him out and bruised him badly. Mrs. Marsh, an old lady near Brandon, while standing in a chair putting something in the loft, fell and broke one of the bones of her wrist and dislocated her hip. She was suffering very much on the 20th, and it is thought will not recover. A son of C. C. Simpson, living a few miles from Childress, was killed at Childress July 20th. W. R. Jester, wife and four children were poisoned with strychnine July 14, at Texasboro. Doctors were summoned and all were saved. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

Boys are the worst abused people in the world.

Anything is good enough for a boy. He sleeps in the Garret or Cellar or Barn. He eats and wears what is left. No wonder he gets discouraged sometimes and he to be flogged into submission. After long years of ill treatment he finally runs away. C. F. Barnes & Bro. have Boys' watches from \$2.50 to \$5.00 or \$7.00 each. Write to them and get a price list of watches and by your boy's watch.

Texas Incidents.

Mrs. Belle Burchell, of Fort Worth, has succeeded in securing the office of post-mistress for the next four years, an office she held under President Arthur, to the satisfaction of the people. In the railroad wreck, near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk and Western line, Miss Janie Caven, of Dallas, distinguished herself by her unselfish conduct in jumping from the sleeper into the mud, and going to the assistance of the wounded, speaking brave words, tearing some of her clothing up for bandages and aiding them in every way. Mrs. John Blevins, of Van Alstyne, has corn growing in her roasting ear patch with four full grown ears and four rubbins on a stalk. Grayson county farmers will make in some instances seventy-five bushels per acre of corn. Mitchell county reports the heaviest sorghum crops ever known. The stalks are from twelve to fourteen feet high, and one farmer expects a yield of seven tons to the acre. The Mexia District Alliance have made arrangements to supply the demand for cotton bagging for Limestone and Freestone counties. The directors have received the charter of the First National bank of McGregor, and work on the building began July 18th. On the 15th instant twenty-seven young men were examined in Gainesville by Congress Hara. Three failed before the phys-

cian's examination and four passed. Chas. Wallace, of Sherman; Jas. F. Rhea, of Rhea's Mills, Collin county; R. D. Kucely, Jr., of Montague, and A. A. Byers, of Decatur. The cadet prize was awarded to R. D. Kucely, Jr., of Montague; A. A. Byers, second on the list, was appointed alternate. A contract has been let for sinking an artesian well in Wichita Falls. The Central Texas Horticultural Society meeting at Waco July 17, elected Dr. Thos. Moore, of Waco, president; Col. J. A. Lip-pard, of Hubbard City, vice-president; Mrs. T. A. Blair, of Waco, secretary; J. M. How-ell, of Dallas, treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Waco. Austin subscribed \$1000 for the Confederate home in that city. Already Mexia cannery factory has put up 100,000 cans of peas, corn, tomatoes and peaches. Hill county is preparing a fine exhibit for the State Fair in October. B. C. White, of Keap, Kaufman county, thinks Dallas is a fine opening for a pork packery. He says the railroad facilities are good, and that the meat could be cured and Texans could save a great deal by such an enterprise. This subject has been agitated before, and will probably result in a manufactory for that purpose. Geo. A. Briggs, of Ward county Irrigation company, brought the celebrated rangle plant growing wild on the prairie on the 16th.

Get rid of that tired feeling as quick as possible.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives strength, a good appetite, and health.

Miscellaneous.

A boiler exploded in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber Co., Chicago Ill., on the 15th inst., and blew the mill to atoms. Engineer Jefferson King, A. Dollar and Fred Bellini were killed and four other employees escaped almost miraculously. A coal heaver's strike was inaugurated the 17th inst. at Superior, Wis. They refuse to work for less than fifty cents per hour, and as all labor is employed and a fleet of coal vessels at the dock, victory seems certain. It is thought this will be the most serious strike ever inaugurated at the head of the lake. The Pacific machine shops at Alzetta, La., will be moved to San Antonio, Texas, before Fall. Three Georgia counties will realize \$125,000 for watermelons, which are being shipped northward by sea and rail. Great preparations are in process in Alabama for the Southern exhibition to be held at Montgomery November 5th to 15th. Mrs. E. W. Barbee, near Lafayette, Alabama, was bitten recently by a rattlesnake and became totally blind, but is otherwise uninjured. Little Rock, Arkansas, has made arrangements for establishing a home for disabled ex-Confederates. The Georgia Horticultural Society will meet at Griffin, July 31st and August 1st and 2d, 1886. A grand exhibition of fruits, plants and vegetables will be held at the same time. Capt. Wm. Pearce, commander of the Louisiana Continental Guards, committed suicide in New Orleans July 15th. Cause unknown. E. C. Jordan, proprietor of the Jordan White Sulphur Springs, Va., died last week from blood poisoning, caused by the bite of a pet squirrel. The Jacksonville Times-Union denies that the convention at Chipley, Ala., favored the proposition to annex West Florida to Alabama. There are 16,000 common schools in the South conducted by colored teachers. One million children receive elementary instruction from three to four months annually. Two million of the colored people can read. Mrs. Mary Ann Schaub, a resident of Nashville, Tenn., died, recently of old age, leaving a large property to be devoted to her dogs and cats. A young adopted daughter is the second beneficiary in the will, and if she remains in the house eight years caring for the cats and dogs faithfully, she will then receive the whole fortune of \$6000. The Georgia legislature held its first session in the new capital at Atlanta last week. Mrs. J. J. Murphy, of Birmingham, Ala., after suffering eight years with pain in her stomach, died, and on examination the doctors discovered more than a pound of wood and a piece of cloth thirteen inches long. They could not account for the latter, but the wood was composed of bits of sticks swallowed in snuff dipping. Twenty-five or thirty miles were lost and nearly a 100 injured in a wreck on the Norfolk and Western railroad, at Thaxton's switch, thirty-one miles from Lynchburg, Va., July 19. Heavy rains had washed out a section of the track, leaving an abyss filled with twelve feet of water, into which the entire train plunged in the darkness. The boiler of the locomotive exploded, hurling stones and fire brands into the air, many of which fell on cars, igniting them. Wolf scalps are sold for \$3 apiece in Missouri. Montgomery, Ala., will hold an Interstate Farmers' Association Aug. 30th. Driggs, the most noted counterfeit in the world, is eighty years of age. He is under the escort of detectives visiting friends in hopes of getting \$10,000 bail. His wife and baby and Mrs. Mary Brown have been sent to jail in Cincinnati for complicity in his counterfeiting deal. All the \$40,000 notes are in the hands of the secret service bureau, but the plates are still missing. The arrest of Driggs is considered the most important ever made by the service bureau. Washington Courthouse, O., reports a terrible boiler explosion July 19, at 5.30 p. m. A saw mill engine, that has been power was pumping out the wells for the new water-works under construction at that place, when suddenly the boiler went to pieces. Fred W.

Ferrill, the engineer, was killed, nine were turning white. Some feared it was leprosy, but he is strong and healthy. His whole body is covered with white spots of various dimensions from the size of a bird shot to seven inches in length. This freak of nature is very curious, and the doctors cannot account for it. Dr. Jennie McCowen, of Davenport, Iowa, has been unanimously elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Davenport. The Gaultier Mill Company paid \$3000 for an acre of land in Johnston, Pa., to enlarge their works. On July 21st a fire, on Eleventh street, New York, burned 125 horses and fifty vehicles. Loss, \$45,000.

UNANSWERED LETTERS

Wanted—The postoffice address of Rev. W. G. Davenport. Please send same to ADVOCATE office. July 16.—D. C. Stark, sub for perpetual list. G. W. Riley, thanks for attention given our request. G. S. McCarver, subs. J. C. Calhoun, subs. E. C. DeJernett, sub. P. L. Smith, sub. July 17.—Sam'l Morris, sub. S. A. Ashburn, sub. J. O. Jordan, sub. W. W. Henderson, subs. Jas. A. King, subs. D. P. Callen, sub. July 18.—E. M. Sweet, sub. Jas. W. Story, sub. H. H. Vaughan, has attention. Jno. J. Budworth, sub. E. G. Roberts, sub. R. H. Simpson, has attention. H. G. Horton, sub. July 19.—S. A. Ashburn, sub. W. B. Patten, sub. F. J. Browning, sub. R. S. Grinsale, sub. G. S. Shutt, sub. G. Nolen, sub. T. S. Armstrong, sub. J. G. Putnam, sub. G. W. Rogers, sub. W. E. Reector, change made. Jas. P. Rogers, sub. S. L. Ball, sub; one discontinued. July 20.—S. C. Littlepage, subs. J. N. Reeves, has attention. H. B. Henry, sub. C. E. Gallagher, sub on terms named; other sub. has attention. R. M. Morris, has attention. L. C. Ellis, change made. Cascarina is a never-failing remedy for dyspepsia, headache and constipation. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some can curve a ball.

Mr. Cole, of Galveston, a colored man, is turning white. Some feared it was leprosy, but he is strong and healthy. His whole body is covered with white spots of various dimensions from the size of a bird shot to seven inches in length. This freak of nature is very curious, and the doctors cannot account for it. Dr. Jennie McCowen, of Davenport, Iowa, has been unanimously elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Davenport. The Gaultier Mill Company paid \$3000 for an acre of land in Johnston, Pa., to enlarge their works. On July 21st a fire, on Eleventh street, New York, burned 125 horses and fifty vehicles. Loss, \$45,000.

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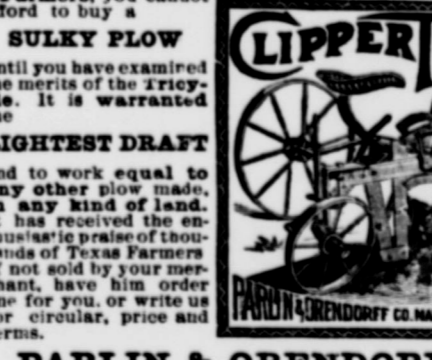
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