

# The Texas Christian Advocate.

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NO. 15.

## HOME CONFERENCES.

Wanted for this department all the church news. Send facts—not comments, nor sermons, nor addresses, nor extracts, but send every item of news concerning the church in your charge.

### NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

**Rockton.**  
J. T. Bindworth, Dec. 12: Our new church at this place will be dedicated by Rev. J. E. Wages on the third Sunday in this month at 11 o'clock a. m.

### Holiday Circuit.

R. P. McElwreth: I am a supply on the Holiday Circuit, Montana district, North Texas Conference. This is a new circuit, with seven appointments, all schoolhouses; no church house as yet; no parsonage. I came to the work from Alford, Wise county. Bought a tract of land and have built a house at Dundas. Our church prospect is flattering in this fine Wichita valley.

### Lake Creek.

J. E. Powers, Dec. 8: We are thankful for a very warm and hearty reception upon our first work. We were met at Bon Franklin, a station on the G. C. and Santa Fe railroad, by Bro. J. C. Patterson with his wagon, who carried us a distance of eight miles to his home, where a substantial supper awaited us. We spent the night at his home. Next morning we were met by Bro. Carroll and Sandridge, stewards, who supplied us with groceries, etc. We are in a good parsonage, situated in a fine country. We have two new church houses on the work. Expect to build another soon.

### Hughes Springs.

J. E. Minnis, Dec. 7: I left Donnellville, my old field of labor, on the 27th of last month; reached Hughes Springs, my new field, the same day late in the evening, and by sundown was housed in the new parsonage. About 7 o'clock, at the front door, the old tune was raised, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and the little army entered, headed by Bro. Price, who drew near to the light, with book in hand, began to read, after which prayer was offered by the writer. They left many good things to eat, to tedious to mention—a pounding I suppose.

### Collinsville.

W. H. Brown, Dec. 11: We have been around once on our work since we came back from conference. Everything is moving on as well as I ever saw for this time in the year. Congregations good and interest good. We have received many nice things since we returned home from these good people, which proves to us that they are glad to have us back for another year. May the Lord reward them for their kindness. No man ever served any better people than we have on this work. We are hoping and praying for another good year. Our number was more than doubled on this work last year. I heard one man say who has seen here that there was more good done on this work last year than had been done in all before. May God give us still a better year than last if we earnestly pray. All glory and praise be to Jesus our Lord.

### Blossom.

E. S. Williams, Dec. 8: We had a very pleasant reception here on our arrival soon after conference. We found many good things for us at the parsonage. Thoughtful ones had been to the preacher's house and taken of these are for the preacher's family. We appreciate this highly, and could but contrast the reception of preachers in their new fields. Some go where they are welcomed and greeted with Christian love. Others without a single invitation that they are even wanted, where the preacher has to almost push himself along among strangers; no interest in his present needs; no inquiry about his wants, and if quarterly meeting is three or four months off, either go hungry or around trying to urge the stewards to get him something to live on. In our pleasant surroundings we could not be forgetful of the brethren on works that are negligent of the preacher.

### Halley.

A. E. Butterfield, Dec. 11: The new preacher, E. M. Maxwell, on Randolph and Bailey circuit, spent one day and night with us at Halley this week, preaching for us at night. He is a man of commanding appearance. One of the school boys said: "If he preaches as well as he looks, he will surely do well." His sermons were full of practicality and good common sense, well seasoned with religious thought. He has had some good done on the parsonage in the way of papering two rooms, and is now at work raising money to have the rooms above fitted up for use. After that is done his next work will be to build a barn and garden fence. All these things are very much needed, and we hope to see them all done this winter. We are expecting the best year that this people ever had. They have no doubt, the best preacher and pastor they have ever had, and if we, as a people, hold up and help him as a people should help a pastor, this work will come out near, if not in the front, next conference. We are waiting rain. Many haul water eight or ten miles.

## TEXAS CONFERENCE.

### Sealy.

A. S. Blackwood, Dec. 12: The first quarterly conference for Sealy and San Felipe was held at Sealy Tuesday, the 8th instant. Bro. C. H. Brooks, our presiding elder, was present. Much interest was manifested in building a parsonage here. The ladies have it in hand, and you know it must succeed. Bro. Brooks preached a fine sermon at night. I am very hopeful of this work.

### Weimar.

H. M. Haynie, Dec. 12: We were returned to our former field of labor. Our people have received us back gladly, in token of which the good people of Weimar have filled our larder with many good things that make a preacher and his wife and children happy. Suffice it to say that no preacher in the Texas Conference has a more comfortable home, or a more generous and kind-hearted people to serve than our humble servant. We feel devoutly thankful that it is our privilege to serve such people. We have three appointments, and the people of Orange and Oakland are also very kind, generous and faithful in their devotions to their pastor. I can truly say that last conference was the most happy and prosperous year of our life's ministry.

However, we have started out upon a new year with a spirit of prayer, asking the great Giver of all good to bless our instrument of greater good, believing as I do, that I have the hearty co-operation of all of my people. I am strong in faith, and of a cheerful spirit. I thank God that my lot has been cast with such a devoted people. Truly, I can say that the lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places, and our is a goodly heritage, for which the Lord be praised.

### Lexington.

J. P. Skinner, Dec. 5: We arrived at Lexington December 3; found waiting at the depot several of the good brethren and sisters, who took us in charge and marched us off to the parsonage, and made us to feel at home. The parsonage we found very well furnished with substantial furniture, which speaks well for Lexington circuit. The pantry was found complete, with flour, sugar, coffee, ham, spare-ribs, potatoes, lard, pickles, canned goods, too numerous to mention. I will not stop here for the good things still find their way to the parsonage, and last, but not least, the turkey is on hand for Xmas. From the many tokens of kindness shown to the preacher in charge and his wife, we are very grateful. We have not words to fully express our gratitude to the good people of Lexington. May the good Lord abundantly bless them during the present conference year.

### Navasota.

O. M. Keith: I filled the pulpit in Navasota station, my new charge, on the first Sunday after the closing of the conference at Austin, both in a. m. and p. m., and returned to Hearne Monday following, packed up my household goods, shipped same and returned to Navasota by buggy and arrived at Navasota in the afternoon the following Thursday. My family, consisting of a wife and two little girls, came by rail on the Central railroad Friday. A company of good ladies, who had been preparing for our reception, met us at the parsonage, conducted us to the family room, in which was a warm and cheerful fire, which seemed to be in perfect harmony with the hearty welcome we were receiving, as well as inviting to our feelings. After dispensing with the conventionalities incident to such occasions, and enjoying a while in social conversation, the good wife was invited into the dining-room and kitchen, where she was shown the most interesting part of the whole affair, the table was groaning with bread and substantial and delicacies necessary to the sustenance of the physical man, enough already prepared to last us from Friday until Monday morning. Besides this, she was led to the pantry where was found enough unprepared to last quite a while. While they were preparing this reception, some friend sent to the parsonage a cord of wood, and later on another sent enough flour to do us a month. We feel sure we have been sent to a kind, noble and loyal people, and we pray the Lord to send us among such people as get to himself and honor, more glory and a greater name than he has ever had here before. We hereby return our thanks to Sisters Spencer, Foster, Steward and Link for our reception, and to Bro. Cook and Abernathy for help rendered in getting our families to this place in our new home, and we have preached four sermons here and feel encouraged with the outlook.

### Milano Circuit.

Mrs. Annis Myers, Dec. 10: We reached our new circuit the third of this month; was met the same night at the parsonage by a host of brethren, sisters and friends, and, oh! when they had left we found that they had found the way to the dining-room and had left us many nice presents in the line of salted meats, such as sugar, coffee, and cans goods of different sorts and many other things, which would take too much space to mention. We humbly invoke the blessings of God to rest and abide with the donors. After the crowd enjoyed each other's company for a while, Mr. M., the pastor, asked the crowd to join in prayer. After the prayer was over, he verse or two of that good old song, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." We enter on this new field of labor well pleased with our appointment and hope the people will be well pleased with us, for we come here to do them good by the grace of God and to do all in our power through the assistance of God, to advance his cause and kingdom in this part of his favored dominion. We have a real nice little town in which to live. It is located at the crossing of the Santa Fe and International and Great Northern railroads. We have church every first Sunday at 11 a. m. and Saturday night before; prayer-meeting every Wednesday night, and Sunday-school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Last, but not least, class-meeting every second Sunday at 11 a. m. I was delighted to find a Ladies' Aid Society I attended last Tuesday evening and became a member at once. The ladies had an idea because I was a preacher's wife I must be president of the society. Of course I did not refuse. We are looking for a revival on all lines. Pray for us that we may be thus blessed.

## WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

### Williamsburg.

W. E. Rector, Dec. 8: We have been on the work nearly two weeks. Had to move 200 miles in a buggy, so were somewhat belated in getting to our work. We met with kind friends on our arrival who kindly took care of us until we could get fixed up for housekeeping. The people did not give us a formal reception as they could not be certain as to the time of our arrival, but they have been very careful of our wants and have supplied us with wood, provisions and money, so that we have all things temporary in abundance. These tokens of kindness and appreciation touch our heart and not only supply our wants, "but are abundant in many thanksgiving unto God" and in prayers for the good people of this circuit.

### Laredo.

C. J. Oxley, Dec. 8: Yesterday, in accordance with the resolution of the West Texas Conference, we took our collection to aid in building the boy's department of Laredo Seminary. The handsome sum of \$125 was collected and subscribed and a committee appointed to solicit further subscriptions from the merchants of the city. If there has been a generous response over the conference to this call, the building can at once be erected. Dr. John who, together with Bishop Hargrove, happened to be in Laredo on important business connected with the Mex-

ican missions, preached morning and night (the Bishop being laid up in the parsonage altogether too unwell to stir out to attend) to a large and appreciative audience. They both left us Monday morning for Nashville.

### Deal Rio.

C. W. Godwin, Dec. 8: I have found a very kind people in Deal Rio, and have been very heartily received. Our congregations are good, and both preacher and people are hopeful. I found everything in good condition that could be made so by my predecessor, Rev. Dr. Thrall. He was an organizer, a pastor, a preacher, and I suppose everything good, judging from what these people say of him. I like to follow such men. The stewards are taking good care of me—liberal assistance. The "janitor preaching" is popular and fairly well supported.

### Rockport.

J. W. Sims, Dec. 7: We arrived here November 13; was met at depot by a steward who had us driven to where good sisters and supporters waited us. The ladies had us pounded already. The stewards had the parsonage vacated for it was rented and scrubbed, and fitted us out next day for housekeeping in good style. We are receiving every token of kindness from the people. Found a good Sunday-school. Have a Ladies' Aid Society; meeting and Ladies' Parsonage Aid Society; have preached at Rockport six times; at Aransas Harbor twice. The stewards have made liberal assistance for us. We are on the coast; fish, oysters and water-fowl are abundant. There never has been a revival here, but can see some good signs of one.

## EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

### Beaumont.

G. V. Ridley, Dec. 8: This ends my fourth year at Beaumont. To us they have been years of very hard, but of the most pleasant work I ever performed in any of my charges. While I have been reinforced in my work by the church, I must say that the Ladies' Aid Society has been to me a source of inestimable benefit in accomplishing my work. To say that I love this excellent people is putting it mildly enough. For four years I have been and by, smiles and tears, sunlight and shadows, have been mutual. A common cause has brought us close together. Their hospitality has been generous, and while the church, and many friends outside of the church, have been kind to a degree not expected, the Aid Society, Messrs. W. A. Langham and R. E. Mackan, have been prominent in their expressions of kindness. I thank those who have so largely contributed to my well-being, and especially am I grateful to the God who has sustained and inspired all of our efforts.

## NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

### Dallas.

J. W. Hearn, Dec. 7: Let the world know that Dallas will begin the new year with a new house of worship, furnished inside and out, of which the whole country indulges a just pride.

### Bonaville.

Jos. P. Callaway, Dec. 7: I am in the Bonaville circuit for another year. Began the work yesterday, and for the first day did very well. Preached at 11 o'clock, and held a class meeting; then preached at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at night married a couple. It is so encouraging to have the people meet you with a smile and a hearty handshake, saying I am so glad that you came back. We will do our best this year. We know just where to begin.

### Graham.

A. T. Calhoun, Dec. 11: We are entering upon our second year at this place with bright prospects in the interest of our church. The Graham Mining Company propose to develop the mining interest of our town if gold and silver is here in paying quantities. The recent rains have encouraged the farmer and merchant. The stewards of this station propose to settle monthly with P. C. and P. E., which all know increases society. The warm reception and the generous pouring which pastor and family have received at the hands of men, women and children of Graham, has renewed our zeal and inspired our faith.

### Amarillo.

Isaac Soliers, Dec. 6: Our church work in Amarillo has advanced some in the last year, and a deeper and more earnest desire for a spiritual outpouring is manifested every week. Sunday-school well attended and teachers all interested. The warm reception and the generous pouring which pastor and family have received at the hands of men, women and children of Amarillo, has renewed our zeal and inspired our faith.

### Jacksboro, Texas.

Your readers are probably aware through the columns of the Advocate of the alarming distress existing in Durango. This is due to the severe drought and consequent failure of crops. Wages are extremely low and work very scarce. It is heartrending to see so many on the verge of starvation. I verily believe that many of the laboring class among us do not average as much solid food in a week as an American would consume at one meal. Rumors are afloat that the Mexican government will take measures to relieve the suffering, but why has not the State of Durango done something? It is not many years since the present governor, when besieged by the starving poor, came to the window of his palace and ordered them to "go and eat grass." A few days ago, as hundreds of helpless women were clamoring for corn, the military guards threatened to shoot them down. The rich are devoid of all feeling with the laboring class, between whom there seems to be "a great gulf fixed," and some are withholding the precious corn until they can get a dollar per peck. The wealthy Catholic (?) Church in Mexico never relieved the poor. Wretched objects of humanity, scarcely able to clothe in a few dirty ragged kiddle together at the doors of their costly churches, and a hundred priests in their sacerdotal robes, like the priests and Levites of old, come and go without even noticing the poor. I have been informed (whether rightly or wrongly, I know not) that this same diocese of Durango sent

Lyrd, the presiding elder and the church at Farmerville. I have bought my work; I drink plenty of milk. I have plenty of books—books and boys, indeed, are about all the personal property I possess, aside from the conventional blacking-box and a shaving set. And now what? Answer: A revival. Yes, an old-fashioned revival. Prayers, confessions, mourners, conversions and hallelujahs! Lord give me this town! Amen.

I find my predecessor much beloved here. I hear kind words about him all around. Thanks to him for kind words for me. A new district was formed at the last session of the North Texas Conference—the Greenville district—and the Rev. Jas. A. Stafford who has been holding down McKinney station for the last three years was appointed by Bishop Hendrick as the presiding elder. He was on hand December 5, 6, and held my first literary conference for the district on the night of the 10th. He is a man in the right place. He presided with his usual dignity and grace on Sunday with great power and acceptability.

Would say that "the preachers and people" that are in the district are in "a little better" and "a little better," but this can be said further on. Some time during the year I will say, perhaps, there is "a little better" in him. In the meantime, however, I will dismiss him by publicly asking his pardon for what seemed an affront, but which was a mere accident. He desired to shine his boots I furnished him, by mistake, with brush that had been used to polish shoes; and before the blunder was discovered his pedicab had taken on a cast-iron glass which gave the appearance of metallic fiddle-bowels. I was sorry to hear that Sunday morning his iron-clad heels were no disadvantage to him; and catching the wind in the shoulder of his sails he sped along the Hampton roads of thought and feeling, much to the delight and edification of everybody. Considered under the figure of a "broadhead" it is no picture such nor merchant ship, but a war sloop—one of these old iron-clad revolvers, long from stem and stern and never failing to get in a "broadhead" at the proper angle.

I have always had the name of being a little egotistic, but in this respect it is not only familiar, but very affectionate and "a little closer than a brother." It is as such as the Valley of the Nile, this whole country. Its people are intelligent and well-to-do, and its soil is rich and fertile. It is a picture such nor merchant ship, but a war sloop—one of these old iron-clad revolvers, long from stem and stern and never failing to get in a "broadhead" at the proper angle.

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\$200,000 last year to the richest man in Europe. What does Rome say to this? The Word of God has this to say: "Whoso loveth the world's good and seeketh brotherly help and, shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

Our own members are also suffering and nearly all are out of work. I have never known any of them to beg, although some of the most faithful have gone for two or three days without food, and some have existed on a very scanty allowance of beans for weeks together. Some of the American residents have very generously aided me with funds for their relief during the year, and I have received \$30 from San Antonio friends toward this worthy object. This is the Savior's work as well as preaching to them the gospel. Our own people need help and I expect Rev. J. C. Cavener, who has charge of the Durango work this year, will gladly acknowledge any amount for our suffering members.

### R. C. ELLIOTT.

SAN ANTONIO THANKSGIVING—1890. The death of the late R. E. Banting, D. D., calls to mind the occasion of national thanksgiving in San Antonio during the session of the old Rio Grande Conference in 1890. Solidad Street Church was the place and Banting the preacher. Conference was in session, Bishop Andrew presiding. It was a unique service, made down by the preacher, Banting, in charge of First Presbyterian Church and Dr. Jesse Boring of Methodist Church. Many expected the Bishop to do the preaching, but Banting was the pulpit. The President, in his proclamation, had specially asked prayers to be made for peace and good will to prevail between the sections. Political feeling was hot. Banting was a Northern man lately come South. Thursday came, and conference adjourned for the occasion. A large congregation gathered, including Bishop Andrew, Dr. Jesse Boring, Dr. Joseph Green, Mrs. J. H. Green, Rev. J. W. DeVillier, Col. Asa Mitchell, and many United States officers and soldiers. The preacher enumerated causes for national, individual and State thanksgiving, dwelling with grateful emphasis upon the fact that the "Lone Star" yet shines in the national galaxy. The occasion elevated the sentiment were few. Asa Mitchell's face looked stern, and his dark eyes glittered. Dr. Boring stood and was silent. The Bishop presented the report of great soul lifted above local and sectional prejudices. With the congregation dispersed to discuss the political features of the discourse over the traditional inkery. The next year broke out. Banting sent his wife to her Northern relatives and entered the Confederate army. His fame as a faithful soldier and chaplain is all over the South. He was with the noted Terry Rangers. He was true to the people among whom his lot had been cast.

After the war he prosecuted his work as a preacher of the gospel with great zeal, and success in Nashville, Galveston and other prominent places. Many old soldiers weep when they read notice of the death of this strong Northern man, who spent his life-working in the interests of the Southern people. The walls of the First Presbyterian Church, of San Antonio, commemorate his youthful zeal and his spot at the altar. His spirit is above the toll and strife of earthly battle, and the "Lone Star" is still resplendent in the national heavens. H. G. H.

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Texas Christian Advocate.

WHY WAS JESUS BAPTIZED?

Is a question that has been variously answered, but none have been satisfactory to me except the one I drew from the Bible, in the following form:

1. What relation did Jesus sustain to the Mosaic law? He not being a descendant of Aaron did not sustain the relation of an Aaronic priest, hence he could not have been lawfully consecrated to that office. And he did not offer any sacrifice under the law. But as the first born were "sanctified unto" the Lord (Ex. 13:1, 2), and were to be offered, or given to the Lord as holy (Ex. 22:29). And as the Levites were taken in the place of the first born (Num. 3:12, 44-51). Therefore, the first born sustained the same relation to the law that the Levites did until they were redeemed (Ex. 13:13; 34:20; Num. 3:13-15; 18:15). Therefore, as Jesus was a first born, and as there is no account of his ever having been redeemed, he sustained the same relation to the law that the Levites did. It is true that he was taken to the temple at the age of forty-one days to fulfill two laws (Luke 2:22-24). (1) The law of the consecration of the first born (Ex. 13:2; 22:29; Num. 3:13; 8:17; 18:15). (2) The law of the purification of woman in child-birth (Lev. 12:6-8). But not to redeem him; for the redemption was five shekels (Num. 3:47; 18:16). So he was not redeemed there, but remained as a Levite eligible to the Levitical office.

2. Why did John refuse to baptize Jesus? John knew that he could not baptize Jesus "with the baptism of repentance," nor "for the remission of sins," nor because his sins had been forgiven him, for he had none to repent of, or to be forgiven. Therefore John "forbade him" (Matt. 3:13-15). But when Jesus "said unto him, suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness." Then he baptized him.

3. What did Jesus "come to fulfill"? Jesus said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I have not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For, verily, I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled" (Mat. 5:17-18). So he came to fulfill the law and the prophets.

4. What did Christ become by fulfilling the law? Paul said that "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to everyone that believeth" (Rom. 10:4). So it was the righteousness of the law that he fulfilled; in fulfilling the law that he might become "the end of the law for righteousness to everyone that believeth."

5. By what authority did Jesus claim the right to take charge of and cleanse the temple? From John's baptism. For I can get no other meaning out of Mark 11:15-17; 27:33.

We have found: (1) That Jesus was eligible to the Levitical office, being a first born. (2) That he came to fulfill the law. (3) That in fulfilling the law and its righteousness, he became the end of the law for righteousness. (4) That he was baptized to "fulfill righteousness, which he did in fulfilling every 'jot and tittle of the law.'" (5) And that he claimed authority to take charge of the temple from John's baptism. Hence he was baptized that all the righteousness, or "every jot and tittle, of the law might be fulfilled."

6. What points of the law did he fulfill at Jordan? The laws requiring the consecration of the Levites, the anointing of the prophets, the anointing priests and the anointing of the kings, are four which were fulfilled no where else.

The natural conclusion, therefore, from the above is: That as John was the son of Zacharias, and a lawful priest, and Jesus a lawful candidate, John baptized him to consecrate him to the Levitical office, which consecration was done by sprinkling. (Num. 8:7.) And when he stepped up from the water God anointed him "with the Holy Ghost and with power." (Acts 10:38.) As our prophet, priest and king, "after the order of Melchisedec," thus fulfilling those four points of law there and then. Receiving authority to execute the Levitical office under the law from John's baptism, and being "called of God as was Aaron" (Heb. 5:4), and being "anointed with the Holy Ghost," he was authorized as a prophet, priest and king above the law. Being fully clothed with authority to take charge of the temple and to teach as one having authority. (Matt. 6:29.) Therefore, he was baptized and "anointed with the Holy Ghost" to fulfill these four points of law. That "all" the "righteousness" of the law might be fulfilled by Jesus as they were fulfilled no where else.

W. R. KNOWLTON, ROCK SPRING, TEXAS.

ERO. SMITH AND BRO. PHILPOTT. If I called Bro. Philpott a Pelagian, or anything else that was offensive, I ought not to have done so. I do not remember that I did, but if I did, I apologize and if he says not so, I accept his statement. The whole object of my letter, both childhood and conversion, is to show that little children, not infants, but little children, need conversion, because they are sinners by nature. I have committed many known and actual transgressions. I know very little about Adam and the fall. I know a great deal about my own sinfully inclined heart, and about my actual offenses, and I know something of the power of repentance and faith to remove the one and cancel the other. I would not bandy epithets nor make reflections. I have been away from home and have not read the strong arguments of my good brother. I do not

know whether he is right or wrong. He assailed me through the columns of the Wesleyan and the Texas, and I thought he misunderstood me. The position which he seemed to me to take I thought was that of Pelagius, Socinus, Channing, Priestly, Kossau and divers and sundry of later time, that children needed no conversion. This position I combated, but I hold it as unchristian and unmanly to use unkind epithets in a discussion on important subjects, and when I do I am always ready to confess my actual transgression and bewail the innate depravity which led to it.

GEO. G. SMITH.

MACON, GA.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE UTILIZATION OF LIGNITES.

W. T. DUMBLE, STATE GEOLOGIST.

AUSTIN, NOV. 18, 1891.

Hon. John E. Hollingsworth, Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History: SIR—In accordance with your instructions, under an act of the legislature directing an investigation into the methods of using lignite in Europe, I visited the principal deposits of brown coal in Germany and Austria, compared the different varieties with those of Texas and examined the various methods of utilizing them.

While the limited time which I could give to this investigation prevented my visiting the deposits of France and Italy, the results are so satisfactory, full and conclusive, that an inspection of these localities was not absolutely necessary, although it would doubtless have been instructive in many ways.

Throughout my entire trip I met with the kindest attention and with the most ready and valuable assistance from the geologists and mining officers, both public and private; and it was only through the opportunities thus afforded that I was enabled, in the time at my disposal, to cover so much ground and gather the necessary information. In the most preliminary, which must be regarded as merely preliminary, I have summarized the results of my investigations. As soon as I can prepare it, a full report will be made which will contain many details, references and descriptions which cannot be included here.

European Brown Coal. The brown coal of Europe may be divided into four general classes, viz: 1, Lignite; 2, Common Brown Coal; 3, Peat Coal; 4, Glance Coal—all of which have representatives in Texas.

LIGNITE. In Germany and Austria this term is only used to designate such fossil fuel as fully retains its woody character and fiber. It is usually found accompanying other varieties of brown coal, and consists of those fragments of the original woody material from which the beds were formed that have escaped maceration and decomposition. In some places, however, when conditions were favorable to its preservation it forms the main body of the deposit. Sometimes it occurs surrounded by earthy brown coal and often has particles of fatty brown coal or jet inclosed with it, following the rings of growth. Much of it, as it comes from the mine, retains its form and character so completely as to be almost indistinguishable from the ordinary wood of the present time, except that it is somewhat darker in color.

COMMON BROWN COAL. This name covers a number of varieties, varying in color from yellow to brownish black, and from those having a specific gravity less than water to those of 1.2 and 3. Their common qualities are their large percentage of water and their earthy, friable nature. The two most important of these varieties are "Schweelkohli" and Earthy Brown coal.

SCHWEELKOHLI.—This variety, in its purest form, resembles a yellow clay much more closely than it does coal. Its composition and character, as revealed by chemical analysis and the microscope, vary somewhat from the other brown coals, and it is the variety which has the least specific gravity. It is the richest in fatty matter, and is therefore especially desirable for the manufacture of gas, water and oil. It occurs most frequently with earthy brown coal and often in alternating layers with that variety.

EARTHY BROWN COAL.—This variety of brown coal is, as its name indicates, of an earthy character, brown to brownish black in color, in its ordinary condition containing as much as forty-five or even fifty per cent moisture. While it somewhat resembles our Texas brown coal, especially in the fatty streaks which occur in it, the German is much more friable than ours and also much inferior in its heating value in that it contains an amount of water which is not accounted for in the great percentage of water it contains. This is the character of brown coal that is found most largely developed in the district around Halle, S. A., and in the Rhine provinces. Much of it lies very near the surface, in beds varying from a few inches to sixty feet in thickness, and is most often mixed with Schweel coal to a greater or less extent. From this variety of brown coal is manufactured the "mass-press-stein" and brown coal briquettes without bond.

PEAT COAL. A darker and firmer variety of brown coal, which contains a smaller amount of water, and which often closely resembles pitch both in color and fracture, is called "Peat coal." The coal of the Bohemian basins is very largely a mixture of common brown coal of somewhat dryer nature than the German and Peat coal, together with some lignite, and is the equivalent of the larger part of our Texas deposits.

GLANCE COAL. This is the finest variety of lignite for brown coal, certain instances passing into jet. It occurs principally in Styria with other varieties of brown coal, although smaller quantities occur in many localities.

These varieties are again sub-divided into minor divisions, and they pass by insensible gradations one into the other, frequently in one and the same bed.

STATISTICS. The following statistics, taken from the government reports of the emperors of Germany and Austria, show to what extent these brown coals were used during the year 1890:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Tons Mined, Value at Market. Includes Germany, Austria, and Total.

Of which—Rhine Provinces, 661,139; Halle, S. A., 14,977,282; Bohemia, 12,199,532.

This amount, over three hundred thousand car loads, is nearly thirty per cent of the entire coal (stone coal and brown coal) production of these empires, which was for 1890 104,702,870 tons. Of the total amount of brown coal mined, the district around Halle, Germany, and Bohemia and Styria, in Austria, produced eighty per cent.

The amount of brown coal used in the manufacture of briquettes, coal bricks, gas, paraffine, etc., during the year was a little less than seven million tons, and the remainder—over twenty-three million tons—was used "raw," or just as it came from the mine, without preparation of any kind.

Uses of European Brown Coal. As has already been stated in our circular No. 8, and in the various reports of this Survey, the uses of brown coal are as varied, general and important as those of stone coal. The results of my personal investigations not only fully confirm the statements made heretofore by myself and other members of the Survey, in regard to the availability of the Texas brown coal for fuel purposes, but add greatly to them.

LIGNITE. When lignite is found in sufficient quantity, it is charred in boilers, the gas or tar, in the same manner as ordinary wood, and yields a charcoal of superior quality and equally suitable for all fuel purposes. Thus, in lower Styria, where it occurs in great quantities as a part of a brown coal deposit, having a total thickness of over three hundred feet, it is charred in ovens arranged for the recovery of the by-products as well as the charcoal. The charcoal made here is used in iron smelting.

Where the lignite occurs in smaller quantities, as in the province of Saxony and on the Elbe, it is used with the brown coal under steam boilers and for various other fuel purposes.

COMMON BROWN COAL. The Schweel coal, as has already been stated, contains large amounts of fatty matter, and for this reason, especially desired by the Schweeleries or factories which manufacture from it the tar and its derivatives, paraffine and oils of various grades. These oils vary in quality from one especially adapted for the manufacture of gas for lighting purposes, through heavy and light oils, to a sort of kerosene equivalent to our best refined petroleum. While the introduction of American and Russian petroleum into Germany has in some measure checked the working of the Schweeleries for oil purposes, the demand for paraffine is so great as to keep the factories still in full operation.

This industry, as shown by the statistics given, is one of great importance to these districts of Germany, amounting as it does to over four millions of dollars annually and giving employment to several thousand men. The records of the German Brown Coal Commission show that the total amount of brown coal used by the companies belonging to the association for the manufacture of tar and paraffine was over twenty million hectolitres, and the value of the product 17,120,000 marks (\$4,250,000). The coke made from the Schweel coal by this process is called "grude coke," and experiences has proved it to be such an excellent fuel for household purposes that the demand is in excess of the supply. It is used in stoves of special construction for cooking and heating. It is of too fine a grain and not compact enough to be of any use in smelting.

The earthy brown coal is used "raw," or as it is mined, for household, manufacturing, or steam purposes, and is also manufactured into mass-press-stein and briquettes.

Mass-press-stein, or coal bricks, are made of this coal, and are of a putty-like consistency, compressing by machinery similar to that used in making pressed brick, and then drying these brick in the air. While the amount of this fuel is small in comparison with that of briquette made from the earthy brown coal, it is a useful and serviceable fuel for household purposes.

Dry briquettes, from this variety of brown coal, are in great demand, and the output is increasing yearly. The process of manufacture consists of drying the earthy brown coal in several methods until the water contained in it is reduced to a certain percentage and then compressing it under a pressure equal to that of 1500 to 2000 atmospheres. The resulting briquette is of a lenticular or elliptical shape, some six inches in length and about one inch in thickness, very firm and durable. The process is called "grude" and the briquette will not absorb water even if it be laid in it for some time. The earthy brown coal is preferred for briquette making on account of the ease with which it is pulverized.

In a raw state brown coal is also used for firing brick, and is preferred for any other fuel. Brick clays and fire clays are often found in close proximity to the brown coal, and the manufacture of bricks, fire brick and tiles, at an extremely low price, is thus rendered practicable, and a great number of mines have been opened up in consequence of the fact that the briquette will not absorb water even if it be laid in it for some time. The earthy brown coal is preferred for briquette making on account of the ease with which it is pulverized.

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At one of the larger brick works on the Rhine the experience of several years fully proved that a firing with a mixture of brown coal, briquettes and raw brown coal gave better results than a firing with stone coal alone, stone coal with briquettes or stone coal and raw brown coal, and at the time of my visit works were just being completed for briquetting their brown coal for use in this manner.

In using this earthy brown coal for such firing purposes, or under steam boilers and elsewhere, due attention is given to the arrangement of the fire-boxes and grates to suit the fuel. If a flat grate is used the grate bars are made very narrow and with small intervals between each. The favorite grate, however, is called the "Reppen" grate, and is arranged in a series of steps by which the air gets proper access to the brown coal without need of a blast sufficient to carry away the smaller particles unburned.

For household purposes stoves of suitable construction for cooking and heating, using raw brown coal or briquettes as fuel, are for sale everywhere in Germany. The briquettes are preferred for fuel on account of their cleanliness and freedom from smoke in burning.

The comparative extent of the use of the various fuels in the ordinary way may be seen from the statistics of the fuel supply of the city of Berlin for the year 1890, taken from the annual report of the Kohlenzehung:

Table with 3 columns: Fuel Type, Tons, Value. Includes Stone coal, coke, etc., Bohemian brown coal, German brown coal, and Total.

or about thirty-one per cent of the entire fuel supply. The great many tests have been made to determine the ratio of fuel value of the German brown coal and stone coal. The results give the ratio between the Westphalian coal and earthy brown coal and briquettes about the following relation in amounts required to produce the same amount of steam:

Table with 3 columns: Fuel Type, Tons, Value. Includes Westphalian Coal, German Brown Coal, and Bohemian Brown Coal.

The Bohemian brown coal contains less moisture than the common brown coal of Germany, and is therefore a better fuel in its raw state. Throughout Bohemia it is put to every use—domestic, manufacturing or metallurgical—for which stone coal is used, except the smelting of iron ores and production of pig iron. The locomotives, which have very heavy work over the mountain railways, use it exclusively. Brick works, chemical works, glass factories, firebrick and tile works, potteries, cement factories and limekilns are all run successfully and economically with this brown coal as their only fuel. It is used for heating houses, and for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel and in rolling mill work generally, gas firing is resorted to.

This kind of firing, which is the one most generally in use with the brown coal for all purposes where the higher temperature is required, is effected by several different methods of application, varying with the purpose for which the heat is required, but all having the same general principle at the foundation.

The brown coal is first converted into gas by burning in a producer of some description, usually a rectangular firebox with trepan roof, and from above the gases produced in burning are carried off by proper ducts, the tarry matters separated, in part at least, by passing through an hydraulic main, and the remaining fixed gases pass either directly to the furnace or more often through a Siemens regenerative furnace. In the latter case, where they are used in the manufacture of wrought iron and steel and in rolling mill work generally, gas firing is resorted to.

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The brown coal is first converted into gas by burning in a producer of some description, usually a rectangular firebox with trepan roof, and from above the gases produced in burning are carried off by proper ducts, the tarry matters separated, in part at least, by passing through an hydraulic main, and the remaining fixed gases pass either directly to the furnace or more often through a Siemens regenerative furnace. In the latter case, where they are used in the manufacture of wrought iron and steel and in rolling mill work generally, gas firing is resorted to.

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Comparison of European and Texas Lignites. As stated in the beginning of this report, I have compared our Texas lignites with those of Germany and Austria, and find that we have representatives of the various classes mentioned. I have personally examined the various classes of brown coal as they occur in the deposits, as they come from the mine, and as they are used in their various applications, and I have compared them with our Texas lignites, both in their physical character and chemical composition, with the result as stated. I have submitted average specimens of our Texas brown coals to the highest authorities on this subject in Germany and Austria, and they, without exception, confirm my statement, and unite in pronouncing the Texas brown coals of excellent quality, fully equal to the Bohemian, and equally suitable for use for all domestic, industrial and metallurgical purposes. I have therefore the pleasure of reiterating the statement made several times already, and each time supported by stronger evidence, that Texas has in the immense deposits of brown coal a cheap fuel which can be used for every purpose for which fuel is needed.

It should, however, be plainly understood in the beginning, that the brown coals of Texas will be found to differ very widely in quality, and it will require analyses of each deposit to tell with certainty for what purpose it is best adapted. Deposits will be found containing too large a percentage of ash, and some perhaps too large a percentage of sulphur to be used as fuel, although the material may be found for them. Those that are suited for briquetting without bond may not serve equally well for other purposes, and some of the varieties of brown coal will not form a briquette at all by the dry method.

It is impossible, with detached basins of brown coal, formed under somewhat diverse conditions and stretching across an area seven hundred miles in length, that all should be equally good. That there is an abundance of the material that is of a most excellent quality is shown by the examinations and analyses already made by the Survey of deposits and specimens from all portions of the lignite belt, and yet other of these analyses also prove the existence of deposits which are comparatively worthless.

Therefore, in any undertaking having brown coal as its basis of supply, either as fuel or material for manufacturing purposes, an accurate knowledge of the material should be obtained before operations are begun.

Utilization of Texas Brown Coal. The fact of the great fuel value of the brown coal having been thus fully decided, I have endeavored to secure all possible information, and when practicable the detailed drawings or plans of the various kinds of ovens, fireboxes, grates and appliances for using brown coal. Some of these are the subjects of patents, and can, therefore, only be used under royalty or purchase; others, and some of these the most important, are not patented and are free to all.

Through the kindness the owners of the iron works and rolling mills in Bohemia and Styria, I have secured plans in detail of the fire-boxes, gas producers, and arrangements by means of which they use the raw brown coal for the purposes stated. I have also the plan of the blast furnaces which are now in operation using a mixed fuel of coke and raw brown coal.

From the manufacturers of locomotives I will have detailed plans of fireboxes used on such locomotives as are intended for brown coal. All of these plans and methods are applicable for the use of our Texas brown coal for similar purposes.

The machinery for the production of briquette by the dry method is manufactured in Germany, the most of it under patents. General descriptions and estimates of the cost of erection are in the office.

Presses and machinery for the production of briquette using pitch as a bond are manufactured in Germany, France and England. I have plans and estimates of the different styles and size of these showing approximate cost of erection and operation.

Plans for the production of tar, paraffine, oils, etc., from the brown coals.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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are of a much more complex nature. General plans and estimates are now in the office and details will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared.

Some of the principal uses of our brown coal will undoubtedly be in the manufacture of brick, firebrick, drain tile, paving tile, stoneware, pottery, glassware, cement and lime. Plans for the construction of ovens especially designed for these purposes and in successful use in Germany with brown coal firing are also being prepared.

All of these are at the service of those interested in the subject. It can be stated now from experiments and analyses already made, both by private individuals and by the Survey, that we know that we have in the Texas brown coals certain varieties that are rich in tarry matter which will serve as a source of paraffine, and that some varieties can be briquetted with pitch as a bond and others by the dry method.

Special examinations and tests of our Texas brown coal by the largest brown coal manufacturing establishment in Europe, by the various methods of briquette manufacture in Germany and France, and by other specialists are now in progress, and as soon as their final reports are received the results will be published, together with the details of the various plants, estimates of the cost of erection, operation, etc.

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DEPARTMENT OF... North Texas Female College Conservatory of Music.

ORIGIN OF THE PIANO.

(Continued from November 26.)

RAMEAU.

Jean Philippe Rameau was born at Dijon, France, in 1683, and was the son of the organist of the Sainte Chapelle there.

He showed genius for music almost from infancy, and with a view of devoting himself to it as a profession, set out for Italy at the age of eighteen, but proceeded no further than Milan.

Later on he was appointed organist of the Cathedral of Clermont in Auvergne, and wrote while there his "Traite de l'Harmonie," a work of some note in musical literature.

Removing to Paris, he became organist of St. Croix de la Bretonnerie, and published various other treatises connected with the theory of music.

In 1733, at the age of fifty, he produced his first opera. Between 1733 and 1760, he composed twenty-one operas, as well as numerous harpsicord pieces.

Rameau has been called the Newton of musical science, and is principally remembered now by his theoretical works.

Louis XV granted him letters of nobility, and named him a Chevalier de St. Michael.

Although in estimating Rameau's merit as a musician, we cannot in justice compare him with his great German contemporary, Bach, yet he ranks as the first French musician of the age, and his life work was one of which any man might be justly proud.

For the trite and meaningless music of the period he substituted new and piquant forms and fresh, pleasing melodies.

Some of his compositions carry us on the airy wings of fancy back to la belle France in the glorious days of Louis XV. Again we see the high born dames in powdered hair and robes of rich brocade and the picturesquely-garbed gentleman of that luxurious period, as they court and disport them in the stately figures of the minuet to the sounds of the quaint old-time melodies until the cadences die and are once more consigned to the faded past.

The Rameau number on our program this evening is a theme and variation in A minor.

BACH.

John S. Bach was born at Eisenach, Upper Saxony, in March, 1685. When he was ten years of age his father died and shortly after, being left destitute, in order to earn a livelihood, he entered the choir of St. Michael's Lüneburg as a soprano singer.

In 1708 he became court musician at Weimar, and in 1708 was appointed court organist at the same place by the reigning duke. While holding this office he labored assiduously to make himself master of every branch of music, and in 1723 was made director of music and cantor to St. Thomas' school, Leipzig, an appointment which he held to his death.

About ten years later the honorary distinction of Kapellmeister to the Duke of Weissenfels and court composer to the King of Poland were conferred upon him.

Bach's close studies affected his eyes and an operation, designed to help them, left him totally blind and hastened his death, which occurred in 1750.

The highly educated musician will best appreciate the intricate and elaborate harmonies of Bach and his fame as a composer will continue to increase with the progress of true scientific musical culture.

His magnificent fugues with their complex majesty, illustrate fully all the possibilities of contrapuntal art.

The Bach number on our program this evening is first a Bourree, then a prelude and fugue, last a toccata.

A fugue is the highest developed form of the condensed style of music in which all the voices have an equal share. One theme being carried through all of them. The fugue form was developed at the end of the sixteenth century.

The Bourree is an old French dance.

The word toccata comes from the Italian toccare, or touch, French, and means to touch. It is one of the oldest names for pieces written for instruments that have key boards. The toccata has no special form. Neil Gade, the great composer, has said that oftentimes when our modern musicians are thought to have produced something strikingly original one has only to revert to this old master to find the musical idea there.

Bach's music is at the same time virile and harmonious. The virility is never so vigorous as to overpower the delicacy of the harmonies, while the harmonies are always restrained by his masterful treatment from any approach to effeminacy.

It has been said that Bach holds the same place among musicians that Milton does among our poets. In so far as their blindness and lack of contemporary appreciation is concerned, there is probably some truth in the idea, and certainly each in his craft is the most learned of artist, and each is influenced by a deep religious sense.

How dominant his Christian faith was with Bach may be judged from the reply he is said to have made to some one who asked him for a definition of music. Said he: "Its final cause is none other than this, that it ministers

solely to the honor of God, whereof, if one take not heed, it is no proper music, but devilish din and discord."

BEETHOVEN.

Ludwig von Beethoven was born at Bonn, December 17, 1770, and died in Vienna, March 26, 1827.

His father began to cultivate the genius of his son when only five years of age.

In his eighth year Beethoven is said to have created astonishment by his performance on the violin. When eleven he played the music in Bach's well-tempered clavier, and in his thirteenth year published a volume of sonatas and songs.

In 1792 he went to Vienna and studied under Haydn, and in Vienna lived the remainder of his life secluded from the world of which he knew as little as it knew of him.

In later years he became still more isolated from society by defect of hearing, which gradually became confirmed into entire deafness. In this sad, unbroken solitude, this truly great man produced his sublime works so full of profound conceptions and wonderful harmonies. Shut out from the ordinary pleasures of life, ignorant of the happiness of marriage, he retired for compensation into the world of his own imagination and brought forth from its deep resources those musical treasures which are placed in the first rank of those works that can never die.

Beethoven seems to have had an exalted idea of himself and his calling, and is said to have remarked once that princes could decorate one with the insignia of an order, but could never make a Beethoven.

The works of Beethoven are divided into three classes.

All the works of the first period show the influence of his teacher, Haydn, or his more highly esteemed model, Mozart.

In the second period of his artistic life his genius was entirely self-reliant. This was at once the most productive and brilliant part of his career. To it belong his magnificent and powerful orchestral works.

In the third and last period we find those two gigantic productions, the Missa Salemanis in D minor, and the ninth symphony with chorus. These works transcend all common laws and rise to the highest sphere of art.

Many attempts have been made to describe the impression produced by this symphony to convey in words some idea of its power and beauty, but efforts of this kind must always be only partially successful. There is in all music something untranslatable.

A symphony and sonata differ only in this respect: that the first is written for the orchestra, the latter for one or two instruments only.

The sonata on our program to-night, called the appassozata, belongs to the third period in Beethoven's musical life and is justly placed among the best of his compositions. This sonata seems charged with all the passion and exaltation of the human soul, and in the breadth and grandeur of outline can not be surpassed. At times its intense yearning suggests the cry of some anguished soul in the depths of a divine sorrow. "Me miserable! Which way shall I fly? Infinite wrath, and infinite despair." We faintly catch the deep pulsations of the mysterious soul of man and its carnivals of joy; love and sorrow seem grander than any thought expressed by Milton, sweeter far than sighs of Juliet, sadder than the plaints of Hamlet, more awful than the visions of Dante.

At times, too, we seem to see the powers of darkness marshaled against the towers of the soul, and to rejoice in the triumphal march of the heroes who are finally crowned with victory.

Beethoven's voice certainly reached the world charged with a message possibly not comprehended by all, though all are able to recognize in it the utterance of a soul that knows how to suffer and be brave.

Truly might the following lines have been written of him: "Oh, may I join the choir invisible of those immortal dead who live again in minds made better, live in thoughts sublimed that pierce the right life stars, and with their wild persistence urge man's search to vaster issues. So to live is heaven, to make undying music in the world breathing as the beautiful order that controls with growing away the growing life of man. The world's poor discords, quenched by meeting harmonies, die in the large and charitable air."

Mrs. Z. Holt.

Sunday-school Lesson.

PREPARED BY REV. CHAS. O. JONES, A. M.

FOURTH QUARTER, LESSON XIII.—DECEMBER 27.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL OF JOHN.

REVIEW: John 11:21-44—21:1-14. GOLDEN TEXT: And this is life eternal that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent.—John 17:3.

PLACES: In and around Jerusalem, and in Galilee.

TIME: From February to early part of May, A. D. 30.

We now come to the conclusion of our lessons for the year. For twelve months our Sunday-school officers, teachers and Bible students have studied with us the comments on the International Lessons. We are profoundly grateful for the many words of appreciation spontaneously tendered. Such tokens lighten work that otherwise would be heavy. May the multitude of Sunday-school people who read the ADVOCATE lessons be saved by faith in the Son of God, Jesus of Nazareth, whose life we have been studying for the past six months. We subjoin the Review taken from our Sunday-School Quarterly. The lessons of the past quarter, in-

stead of stretching out, like those of the preceding quarter, over a space of some years, have been entirely taken up with incidents that were crowded into a period of not more than three months. Yet what months they were! As the life of Jesus upon the earth drew to a close, it became more and more "a spectacle to the world, and to angels, and to men." The study of these last days is, therefore, invested with a special and solemn significance. No man can follow the events of the Passion week and of the resurrection interval that followed it without being profoundly stirred in mind and heart. Let us remember as we go forward that the design and end of all our studies is to bring us into a personal acquaintance with Jesus Christ as our Saviour, and let us be careful to invoke the aid of the Holy Spirit that this end may be reached by each one of us.

QUESTIONS.

- 1. Repeat the subject and the Golden Text of each lesson of the past quarter. 2. Give an outline of all the facts connected with the raising of Lazarus. 3. To what class probably did the "Greeks" of Lesson II belong? 4. What kind of an impression did coming of these Greeks make upon the mind of Jesus? 5. What signal miracle accompanied the incident? 6. What fact probably gave occasion to the washing of the disciples' feet by their Master? 7. How did Peter receive the proposal to wash his feet? 8. What was the great lesson which Jesus designed to teach by his act of condescension? 9. By what two great promises did Jesus seek to comfort his disciples on the eve of his crucifixion? 10. What is the one supreme truth taught in Lesson V? 11. What was implied in the fact that Jesus gave to his disciples at this time the name of "friends"? 12. With what predictions does Lesson VI open? 13. Why, nevertheless, did Jesus say that it was expedient for him to go away? 14. What prayer in Lesson VII did Jesus pray for himself? 15. What did he pray for his disciples? 16. In what sense did Jesus "pray not for the world"? 17. Repeat the story of the arrest of Jesus as narrated by St. John.

- 18. Give an account of the character of the scourging that Pilate inflicted on Jesus. 19. Why did Pilate inflict it? 20. Did it accomplish the object which he had in view? 21. What was the inexorable demand of the "chief priests and officers"? 22. What title did Pilate put over the cross, and why? 23. What did the soldiers do with the raiment of Jesus? 24. What did Jesus say to John, and what to Mary? 25. Give an outline of Lesson XI. 26. Repeat the substance of Lesson XII.

Old and Young.

SING.

Sing! as the birds shall teach thee, A song of love and trust; Sing! till the world shall listen, Till thine own eyes shall glisten As joy or grief shall reach thee, As a true singer must; May the brave music swelling, From thy good heart swelling, Its message still be telling, Long after thou art dust. Sing! for the world is weary With burden of its care; And men are heavy-hearted, Perplexed, misjudged and thwarted, And sin has made life dreary, Temptation everywhere; Sing! as true singer may, Driving these clouds away With promises of day, Whose coming shall be fair. Sing! as thy heart shall bid thee, Nor let the music die, Its tender words unspoken; To generously love's token, Heed none that would forbid thee As days and years go by, Think not of what thou dost, 'Tis friendship, pleasures, jest, that, Of praise seldom tossed thee, Of blame few would deny. Sing! and at thy heart's best feeling Shall not in vain be spent, Some soul, sin-sick, life-weary, Shall at thy song grow cheery, At thou art revealing New hope for discontent, And put away the badness Of sin and strife and sadness, Of mispent days, with gladness In holy purpose intent. Sing! and thy song shall sweeter Grow with the coming years, And some day men shall heed thee, And wonder how much they need thee To make their lives complete, Whose faith shall still their fears, Sing! with thy son's pure life, Thy passionate desire, That downward doth aspire, And heavenly music hears. —Charles Edward Pratt.

HOW ONE BOY FACED THE WORLD. About twelve years ago a soldier's widow, with one boy and one girl,

lived in Chicago. The boy was less than ten years old—a handsome dark-eyed, curly-headed young fellow, richly endowed in heart and mind, and having a true, loyal love for his mother. They were very poor, and the boy felt that he ought to work instead of going to public school; but his mother was a very intelligent woman, and could not bear to have him do this. He thought a great deal upon the subject, and finally begged a penny from his sister, who was a few years older than himself. With this money he bought one copy of the daily paper at wholesale, and sold it for two cents. He was then careful to pay back the penny he borrowed (make a note of that, boys), and he now had one cent of his own. With it he bought another paper, and sold it for two cents, and so on. He took up his position in front of the Sherman House, opposite the city hall. This was a favorite place with the newsboys, and they fought the little fellow fiercely; but he stood his ground, heart standing room for himself, and went on selling papers.

He became one of the most successful newsboys in the city, and at the age of fourteen had laid up money enough, besides helping his mother, so that he could afford to take a course of study in stenography and typewriting. He began in a class with 200 others. When he graduated from the course only six remained with him. There is something in this for you to think about. A great many start in the race; but few hold on to the end. They are like boys chasing a butterfly. Pretty flowers along the way attract them, and they bear a bird sing somewhere in the woods, or they stop to skip pebbles in the river. It is only the few that go on—right straight on—who catch the butterfly we call "success."

Well, this boy became a stenographer in Chicago. When he was only eighteen he was president of their society. He then went to a leading college, and took the entire four years' course of preparation in two years, at the same time supporting himself and his mother by his stenographic work for the professors. He kept up his health by regular outdoor exercise and riding the bicycle. He never tasted tea, coffee, tobacco, or alcoholic drinks. His food was simple—mostly fish, vegetables and fruit. He had a good conscience; there was no meanness about him. When he was twenty



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years of age he became the private secretary of one of the greatest capitalists in America. Of course, he had a large salary. He was clear-cut in everything he did; there was no slackness in his work. The gentleman who employed him used tobacco and drank wine; but his young private secretary, with quiet dignity declined both cigars and claret, though offered him by his employer in his most gracious manner. It is to the credit of the great capitalist that, when his secretary told him he never used tobacco or liquor, he answered, "I honor you for it, young man."

The name of this remarkable Chicagoan is Jerome Raymond. He is now the private secretary of Bishop Doob, and is making a trip around the world. At the same time he is studying for his degree in the university, being permitted to substitute French and Sanskrit for some other studies that he would have taken if he were here.

He was my stenographer, on and off, two years; and I think most highly of him. It seemed to me I could not do a greater service than to tell you his simple story.—Frances E. Willard in The Union Signal.

It is by doing our duty that we learn to do it. So long as men dispute whether or no a thing is their duty, they never get the nearer. Let them set ever so weakly about doing it, and the face of things alters. They find in themselves strength which they knew not of. Difficulties which it seemed to them they could not get over disappear. For He accompanies it with the influence of His blessed Spirit, and each performance opens our minds for larger influxes of His grace and places them in communion with Him.—E. B. Pusey.

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A few additional Announcements are presented below. The full Prospectus of Notable Features for 1892 will be sent on application.

Several Special Articles.

- Street Arabs of London. Personal experiences with them, by the wife of the African Explorer. Mrs. Henry M. Stanley.
Among the Irish Peasantry. A new and original view of their characteristics, by Justin McCarthy, M. P.
A Russian Artist's Boyhood. A story of unusual reminiscences, by the Russian painter, Vasil Vorstschagin.
Incidents on Sketching Tours; by the painter of the "Bleeding of the Mayflower" and other celebrated pictures, Geo. H. Boughton, R. A.
How to Entertain an Audience. A method illustrated by both humorous and pathetic stories, by Frank Hopkins Smith.
The Mothers of Illustrious Men; by Gen. James Grant Wilson.
The Mysteries of Modern Magic; by Geo. O. Bechtel.

Popular Science.

- The Air we Breathe and the Water we Drink, Sir Lyon Playfair.
Popular Mistakes about Snakes. Mistakes about Indians. Errors corrected by a Naturalist, Prof. H. W. Henshaw.
The Climate of the Moon. The Boyhood of Sir Wm. Hamilton. A Snow-Storm on Mars. Agnes M. Clerke.

Southern Stories.

- The Stories of Southern Life will be a marked feature of THE COMPANION during the year 1892. Among the authors may be mentioned: Julia Magruder, Elizabeth W. Bellamy, Kate Chopin, Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, Will Allen Dromgoole, W. N. Harben and the late Mrs. Marie B. Williams.

Illustrated Sketches of Travel.

- Some very queer Passengers; by the former Commander of a popular Transatlantic Line, Capt. Chas. W. Kennedy.
A Voyage to Madeira. Sea Life on a War-ship and Adventures Ashore; by Admiral Kimberly.
A Woman's Journey in North Africa. The story of a ride from Tangier to Tetan, by Mrs. Annie Martin.
Sitka and its Inhabitants. A capital article on Alaska and its people, from personal knowledge, by Capt. Edward Field.
A Pedestrian Trip in Modern Greece. Life with the peasants, by The Late Rev. H. B. Carpenter.
Yachting on the Edge of a Cyclone. The Adventures of some wandering Naturalists, by Prof. J. T. Rothrock.
In the Don Cossacks' Land; by The Countess Norraikow.
Life on a Russian Estate. Homely Details of Work and Play, by a Native of Russia, Mrs. B. Macfahan.

How to See Famous Cities.

- Suggestions to Travelers in the direction of Economy of Time and Money.
London; by Charles Dickens, Rome; by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, Walter Besant.
Paris; by Louise Imogen Guiney. New York; by W. H. Riding.

Three Sea Stories.

- W. Clark Russell, the celebrated Sea Novelist, has written three stories in his last vein, which will be printed exclusively in the next volume.
The Haunted Cliff. A Yarn of Ramsgate Harbor.
An Ocean Stampedede.

Household Interests.

- Simple Gymnastics for the Family; by a gentleman distinguished for his advocacy of physical education.
The Kitchen of a Big Hotel. Its ingenious apparatus, novel methods of cooking, enormous larders, by The Earl of Meath.
How the Pope keeps House. A familiar description, by Everett Blair.
New Treatments of Common Ailments; by Dr. W. G. Eggleston.
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New Pastimes for Winter Evenings, for home, church and school, by Charles Barnard.
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GIVE \$10,000 if you are able, but if only able to give 10 cents give that.

Will not the rich delight and abound us with the abundance of their gifts to the University on Christmas?

From the Panhandle to the Gulf, and from Texarkana to El Paso, let the offerings come to the Southwestern on Christmas morning.

The Southwestern University has no truer friends than her former pupils. They will not forget their Alma Mater on Christmas morning.

Many nickles make a muckle. Many hands make light work. Let every Methodist in the State, every former student and every friend of the institution make an offering to the Southwestern University on Christmas morning.

MAKE Christmas the day of jubilee to the Southwestern, when her shackles shall be thrown off, and \$100,000 in new buildings and improvements will furnish permanent and adequate accommodations for the many pupils desiring higher education under religious influences.

One hundred and fifty thousand Methodists ought to raise easily \$100,000 for the Southwestern Christmas morning. It can not be done, however, by any per capita calculation. Let every one give as the Lord has prospered him, and be certain that you give enough to feel it.

The late session of the East Texas Conference completes the round in this State. For the convenience of our readers we give a summary of the membership and the increase the past year in the order in which the conferences have been held. The figures below do not include the German Mission and other conferences which dip into the State. We suppose in the absence of statistics we may safely say that there are 150,000 Southern Methodists in Texas:

Table with columns: CONFERENCES, Members, Increase. Rows: West Texas, North Texas, Texas, Northwest, East Texas, Total.

THE EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY.

The East Texas Conference is the second oldest conference in the State. It was the result of the first division of the Texas Conference, and included in its territory all that it now includes, together with the territory of the present North Texas Conference. It now includes that part of the State south of the Texas and Pacific railroad and east of the Trinity river, taking all the towns on the Texas and Pacific railroad as far west as Grand Saline. This conference contains the best timbered territory of the State. It is full of iron and other minerals, and is adapted to growing fruits of all kinds; is well watered and the seasons are generally good. This section promises to be in the future, therefore, one of the most prosperous sections of our great commonwealth.

The forty-seventh session of the conference was held in Henderson, a typical East Texas town to say which is to pay it one of the very highest compliments.

The conference convened in the edifice of the M. E. Church, at 9 a. m., December 9, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald in the chair. The Bishop read the 13th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and announced the 220th hymn. Then he led the conference in an earnest and comprehensive prayer.

A few stanzas of a familiar hymn were sung and the Bishop made a short and interesting address.

L. M. Fowler, the secretary of the last session, then called the roll. L. M. Fowler was elected secretary, and on his nomination H. G. Scudday and Leon Sonfield assistants. D. F. C. Timmons was elected to edit the conference minutes.

Temperance—J. A. Smith, J. R. Heartsill, T. T. Booth, Dr. A. J. Gray, L. A. Burk, W. T. Davis, J. C. H. McKnight, J. D. Ford, W. H. Crawford, Jno. F. Celey.

District Conference Records—C. T. Smith, D. M. McLeod, J. M. Porter, W. P. Pledger, V. A. Godbey.

Memoirs—R. S. Finley, J. S. Mathis, Wm. Sproule.

Bible Cause—G. V. Ridley, O. C. Fontaine, J. B. Douglas, W. L. Pate, Jno. Helpenstall, J. W. Lively.

Books and Periodicals—D. F. C. Timmons, A. B. Waskom, J. C. Calhoun, J. K. Oaks, G. W. Riley, J. M. McCarter, Dr. E. E. Leake, J. H. Hatchell, L. C. Elia.

Special Committee on Paine and Lane Institute—J. T. Smith, V. A. Godbey, W. H. Crawford.

The bar of the conference was fixed at the third window from the pulpit. The hours of meeting and adjourning were fixed at 9 a. m. and at 12.30 p. m.

Various papers were then referred to the appropriate boards and committees. Dr. David Morton, Secretary of the General Board of Church Extension, was introduced and addressed the conference briefly.

The Rev. W. H. LaFevre was introduced. The Rev. T. M. Cobb, of the Southwestern Missouri Conference, was introduced, and stated that he was present to represent Dr. W. M. Hays, Commissioner of Education for the C. M. E. Church.

The Rev. Mr. Chambers, of the Presbyterian Church; S. W. Turner, Financial Agent of Southwestern University, and Jas. L. Mullinix, of the South Carolina Conference, were introduced.

Question 1, "Who are admitted on trial?" was called, and Jas. W. Bridges, W. D. Lum, W. W. Watts, Homer W. Bowman, Ellis Smith and Jas. W. Cullen were admitted on trial.

Question 2, "Who remain on trial?" was called and G. B. Hines, T. B. Vinson and T. W. Boynton were continued on trial. Charles Presley was discontinued. A. J. Weeks, S. N. Allen, W. H. Dean, J. C. Box, L. A. Webb and J. W. Griffin were continued on trial.

The report of the Curators and Trustees of the Southwestern University was read and referred to the Board of Education.

After notices by the various boards and committees the conference adjourned with the doxology and benediction.

SECOND DAY.

The conference opened with religious services conducted by the Rev. W. R. Lambuth, M. D., of Kobe, Japan, Bishop Fitzgerald in the chair.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved. J. L. Wyche was appointed to take charge of the Publishing House accounts.

The roll was corrected by the addition of the names of lay delegates arrived since the first roll call.

The question, "What traveling preachers are elected deacons?" was called and Chas. B. Smith was elected to deacon's orders.

The Rev. W. B. Palmore, the Rev. W. R. Lambuth and the Rev. O. A. Shook, of Northwest Texas Conference, were introduced.

The question, "Who are the deacons of one year?" was called and O. C. Fontaine, E. R. Large, J. L. Wyche and V. A. Godbey answered to their names and their characters were passed and they were advanced to the class of the fourth year.

The question, "What traveling preachers are elected elders?" was taken up and W. P. Pledger, J. D. Burke, H. G. Scudday, J. M. Porter and W. M. Sproule were called and elected to elders' orders.

The question, "What local preachers are elected deacons?" was called and J. W. Griffin, W. W. Watts, G. W. Sanford, S. C. Baker, T. G. Watson and James W. Cullen were elected to elders' orders.

The question, "What local preachers are elected elders?" was taken up, and F. M. Allen and Thomas McKnight were elected to elders' orders. Question 20, "Are all the preachers blameless in their life and official administration?" was called and T. P. Smith, John Adams, J. T. Smith, A. J. Frick, F. J. Browning, R. W. Thompson (referred to the Committee on Conference Relations for the supernumerary relation), J. W. Lively, J. A. Smith, L. M. Fowler, G. W. Langley, J. B. Hall (referred for the supernumerary relation), W. W. McAnnally, J. W. Johnson, James Campbell, D. F. C. Timmons, W. N. Bonner (referred for the supernumerary relation), R. S. Finley, J. M. Mills, A. G. Scraggs (referred for supernumerary relation). (At this point a spontaneous collection of \$82.50 was raised for Bro. Scraggs.) D. P. Cullen, J. C. Calhoun, T. T. Booth, D. W. Towns and C. H. Smith were called and their characters passed. After the usual notices the conference adjourned with doxology and benediction.

THIRD DAY.

The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Finley, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald in the chair.

ence, and Rev. Mr. Hays, of the Baptist Church, were introduced, W. A. Sampey (referred for the supernumerary relation), J. C. Woolam (referred for the supernumerary relation), Leon Sonfield, J. M. Smith, C. F. Smith, L. A. Burke, L. C. Ellis, G. R. Hughes, G. A. LeClere, M. D. Long, M. Donegan (referred for the supernumerary relation), W. L. Pate, E. T. Bridges, G. V. Ridley, C. H. Ellis, J. C. H. McKnight, J. M. McCarter, E. T. Brasher were called and their characters passed. B. M. Sproule was located at his own request.

Question 1 was resumed and J. P. Luker was admitted on trial.

Question 20 was resumed and R. Meufie, H. M. Booth and W. H. Ardis were referred to the Committee on Conference Relations for the supernumerary relation. A. D. Parks was referred to the same committee for the supernumerary relation.

The Rev. W. B. Rankin, Agent of the A. B. S., was introduced and made his speech to the conference. A document from Dr. W. M. Hays, Commissioner of Education, was referred to the special committee on Paine and Lane Institute.

FOURTH DAY.

The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. T. M. Cobb, of the Southwestern Missouri Conference, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald in the chair.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Further changes were made in the roll by the arrival of delegates and alternate delegates.

The Rev. W. H. Crawford read the report of the Committee on Colportage. The report recommended the adoption of the same plan for a depository and general colportage adopted by the other Texas conferences. The Rev. I. Z. T. Morris addressed the conference to the report. The Bishop also made some pertinent remarks on getting rid of trashy literature, and especially trashy hymn books. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Conference Relations read their report, recommending all the relations asked by the conference, which see above.

The Rev. D. F. C. Timmons read the report of the Board of Education. The Rev. S. W. Turner, Financial Agent of Southwestern University, made an able address to the report as touching Southwestern University. Bishop Fitzgerald also made a good talk on the subject, and that part of the report referring to Southwestern University was adopted. The Rev. G. J. Nunn, President of Alexander Institute, made a very interesting speech in connection with that part of the report referring to Alexander Institute. Miss Carter, who has charge of the young ladies' boarding department at Alexander Institute, made a most interesting talk in that interest. The resolution assessing \$750 for the Southwestern University was so amended as to divide the amount equally between the University and Alexander Institute. It was also ordered that an educational meeting be held at the district conferences and a collection be taken and the amount be equally divided between the Southwestern University and Alexander Institute.

Chas. B. Smith, after an interesting lecture by the Bishop, was received into full connection.

The Joint Board of Finance made their report and it was adopted. The report is as follows: The Joint Board of Finance met at Henderson, Texas, December 19 1891. R. W. Thompson, chairman. Opened with prayer by chairman.

Members present: R. W. Thompson, J. R. Heartsill, T. S. Garrison, J. L. Dawson, G. V. Ridley, W. M. Sproule, W. A. Sampey, C. H. Smith.

Your board assess for the year 1892 the sum of \$1800 for conference claimants and apportion as follows:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Your board assess the sum of \$634 for bishops' fund for 1892, and apportion as follows:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Your board assess for printing minutes the sum of \$125, and apportion as follows:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Your board assess the sum of \$350.40 for delegates to the General Conference, and apportion as follows:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Received from the five districts for conference claimants, bishops' fund and for minutes, 1891:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Sister Betty Crause..... 150.00 Sister B. M. Kirby..... 150.00 Bro. E. P. Rodgers' children..... 150.00 Sister J. O. A. Bridges..... 75.00 Sister Mary Lynch..... 75.00 Sister R. Minniefield..... 75.00 Bro. H. H. Andia..... 50.00 Bro. M. Donegan..... 50.00 Bro. E. Brasher..... 50.00 Bro. E. R. Large..... 50.00 Bro. W. Griffin..... 25.00 Bro. W. H. Dean..... 25.00 Bro. L. A. Burk..... 25.00 Exchange..... 2.70 Total..... \$1876.60

The Board of Church Extension offered the following report which was adopted.

Received for the year 1891 from the five districts as follows:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Collected at anniversary 1891. This amount is included in the 1892. Paid David Morton, secretary..... \$784.50 Amount to be distributed from East Texas Conference..... \$781.50 and is distributed as follows by order of board:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Paid J. D. Ford, secretary; Paid Grand Saline circuit; Paid San Augustine circuit; Paid Memphis Mission church; Paid Vale Chapel, Meigs circuit.

Received from Woman's Department of Church Extension, Mrs. J. S. Mathis, Treasurer..... \$50.75 Paid Miss Lucinda Helm, secretary..... 25.37 Balance..... 88.87 Appropriated to Beckville parsonage..... 21.79 Balance in treasury..... \$66.08

Apportioned for the year 1892 \$1813 to the following districts:

Table with columns: District, Amount. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

The following are the officers for Woman's Department for 1892: Mrs. John Adams, President; Mrs. J. S. Mathis, Treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Heartsill, Secretary.

The following are district secretaries: Marshall District—Mrs. Endora Turner, Marshall; Tyler District—Miss Mary Jones, Tyler; Palestine District—Mrs. L. L. Phillips, Palestine.

The report of the Committee on District Conference Records was read and adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause was read, amended and adopted.

After notices the conference adjourned to meet at 3 p. m., with the doxology and benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. James Campbell, Bishop Fitzgerald in the chair. The minutes were read and approved. It was then decided to elect the place for the seat of the next session of the conference. Palestine, Beaumont and Nacogdoches were put in nomination. After several brilliant speeches by the advocates of the several towns, Nacogdoches was elected.

The Rev. J. W. Lively read a paper expressing the high appreciation of the life and labors of J. C. Woolam, who, after many years of hard work, just retired from the effective list of itinerant Methodist preachers. It was adopted and ordered spread on the minutes.

The Rev. J. T. Smith read the report of the Committee on Paine and Lane Institutes. The Rev. Thos. M. Cobb of the Southwest Missouri Conference, spoke earnestly to the report, Bishop Fitzgerald exhorted, a collection was taken and \$50.20 was raised.

The Board of Education made a supplementary report and the names of C. F. Smith, G. V. Ridley and M. W. Findley were added to the Board.

The Committee on Temperance read a conservative report and it was adopted.

FIFTH DAY.

The opening religious services were conducted by the Rev. A. D. Parks, Bishop Fitzgerald in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved. The Rev. D. F. C. Timmons read the report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals. The report was sound and strong. Jas. Campbell made a few remarks to the report and the Bishop followed with an able and characteristic exhortation, and the report was adopted. The following is an extract from the report:

The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE we believe is a great factor in unifying and keeping in harmony the several annual conferences in the State. We ought to be united efforts give it a much larger circulation. There is not a paper in all our connection that from its relation to our home and foreign work deserves so great a patronage. It being the organ for Methodism in all Texas, Texas being hard by some of our most important mission fields and the people in these fields so intimately connected with our people by commerce, we should try by all possible means to make our home paper one of the very best possible.

To do this we must work for its circulation. It is not necessary for us to speak in commendation of the editor, Rev. James Campbell. We have tried him, and he is a man of a sound religious paper—full of church news and other excellent reading matter. We unhesitatingly say that the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE ought to have the first place in the hearts and homes of our Texas Methodists. It is very much to the credit of Texas what a paper is to his people. No one should be ought to take the place of the pastor; therefore, no paper ought or should take the place of our Texas paper.

important items of which are as follows:

Table with columns: District, No. of Total, Inf. Baptized, Adults. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, No. of Total, Inf. Baptized, Adults. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Value of Church Property, No. of Churches and Parsonages. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Paid P. E., Paid P. C., Paid Bishop. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Paid P. E., Paid P. C., Paid Do. Mis. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Church Extension, Education. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Other Objects, Total from all sources. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Am't Col. Am't for Mis. child's day, other obj's, Am't. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, No. of Officers, No. of Schools, Am't Col. for S. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

Table with columns: District, Am't Col. Am't for Mis. child's day, other obj's, Am't. Rows: Marshall, Tyler, Palestine, San Augustine, Beaumont.

A resolution requesting the appointment of W. H. LaFevre to be the Financial Agent of Alexander Institute was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Henderson for hospitality and to the International and Great Northern railroad for reduced rates, and to the Rev. J. W. Johnson for kind attentions, were adopted.

After the singing of two stanzas of an appropriate hymn Dr. R. S. Finley read the memoir of B. M. Kirby, who died at his home during the month of last June. R. W. Thompson and A. D. Parks spoke to Bro. Kirby's memory.

The conference sang a stanza of "I will sing you a song," and the memoir was adopted.

The Rev. L. M. Fowler read a memoir of Sister D. P. Cullen, and the Rev. D. F. C. Timmons read a memoir of Sister J. C. Woolam, and they were ordered to be spread on the minutes.

The Bishop announced the 651 hymn, beginning at the 15th stanza, which was sung by the conference. The Bishop then announced the Joint Board of Finance and the visiting committees to our schools. He then, in a humorous talk, delivered a nice black and gold-headed cane on the Rev. John Adams, D. D., and presiding elder of the Tyler district, which was the present of the preachers of that district. The minutes were read up and approved. The Rev. John S. Mathis led in a most earnest and comprehensive prayer. Then the Bishop arose to read out the appointments. He said that in all his life he had never attended a more pleasant session of an annual conference. He said this was one of the most vigorous, godly and brotherly bodies of itinerant preachers he had ever seen. After other encouraging remarks and good advice he read out the appointments as follows:

JOHN ADAMS, P. E. Marshall Station—J. S. Mathis; R. W. Thompson, supernumerary. Marshall Mission—W. W. Watts. Harrison Circuit—J. W. Lively. DeBerry Circuit—T. B. Vinson. Hallville Circuit—G. B. Hines. L. nglew Station—L. M. Fowler. Kigore Circuit—J. M. Smith; J. B. Hall, supernumerary. Church Hill Circuit—To be supplied by A. A. Wagnon. Henderson Station—John A. Smith. Henderson Circuit—J. W. Bridges. Beckville Circuit—J. W. McAnnally. Editor ADVOCATE—Jas. Campbell. Financial Agent—Alexander Institute—W. H. LaFevre.

TYLER DISTRICT. T. P. SMITH, P. E. Tyler Station—D. F. C. Timmons; W. N. Bonner, supernumerary. Tyler City Mission—R. S. Finley. Tyler Circuit—D. W. Towns. Minola Station—W. P. Pledger. Lincola Circuit—O. C. Fontaine. Canton Circuit—D. P. Cullen. Grand Saline Circuit—E. R. Large. Edom Circuit—S. N. Allen. Athens and Malakoff—J. C. Calhoun. New York Circuit—J. M. Mills. Lawrence Circuit—J. W. Griffin. Littleton Circuit—J. B. Luker. White House Circuit—T. T. Booth. Trope and Overton—C. H. Smith.

PALESTINE DISTRICT. J. T. SMITH, P. E. Palestine Station—H. G. Scudday; W. A. Sampey, supernumerary. Elkhart Mission—T. W. Boynton. Kickapoo Circuit—J. Helpenstall. Augusta Circuit—A. J. Weeks. Grapeeland Circuit—J. R. Ritchie (supply). Crockett Station—J. L. Dawson. Crockett Circuit—C. B. Smith. Trinity and Groveton—V. A. Godbey. Saron Mission—J. M. McCarter. Aito Circuit—G. W. Riley. New Birmingham Mission—Ellis Smith. Honer Circuit—J. N. Warren. Lutkin Station—J. C. Box. Rank Station—J. W. Johnson. Jacksonville Station—A. Little. Trinity River Mission—D. C. Neal (supply).

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT. A. J. FRICK, P. E. San Augustine and Section—L. A. Webb. San Augustine Mission—H. W. Bowman. Melrose Circuit—G. W. Langley; A. D. Parks, supernumerary. Center and Timpon—C. F. Smith. Center Circuit—J. D. Burke. Shelbyville Circuit—L. A. Burk. Carthage Station—W. H. Crawford. Minden Circuit—G. R. Hughes. Nacogdoches and Garrison—Leon Sonfield. Hemphill Circuit—L. F. Smith. Lynn Flat Circuit—J. S. Wilson (supply). Tensia Circuit—W. L. Pate. Murree Mission—E. T. Bridges (supply). Matinsville Mission—E. T. Brasher.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT. F. J. BROWNING, P. E. Beaumont Station—C. H. Ellis. Beaumont Mission—T. G. Watson (supply). Orange Station—G. V. Ridley. Jasper Station—J. C. Elia. Jasper Circuit—J. C. Burgham (supply). Livingston Circuit—J. C. H. McKnight. Woodville Circuit—J. L. Wyche. Colmenard Circuit—J. M. Porter. Moscow Circuit—J. W. Oullen. Orange Circuit—M. B. Ledger, (supply). Sunset Circuit—O. A. Shook, (supply). Liberty Circuit—W. H. D. Ann. Berkeley Circuit—W. D. Lum.

TRANSFERRED—M. D. Long, to Indian Mission Conference; G. A. LeClere, to Texas Conference and stationed at Willis; Wm. Sproule, to Northwest Texas Conference; C. H. Gregory, to White River Conference; W. T. Keith to Texas Conference and stationed at Velasco; E. S. Boyd, to North Texas Conference.

SUPERANNUATED—E. Meufie, H. M. Booth, M. Donegan, W. N. Bonner, A. G. Scraggs, W. H. Ardis.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

—A preacher in charge in this conference had served his four years on the circuit and held a farewell service. He called on a steward to lead in prayer. The steward prefixed his prayer as follows: "O Lord, Bro. T. has been with us four years. He has to leave, and we are sorry, for we do not know whether we will ever see him again either in time or eternity."

—A brother said that a bank failure in his charge did not affect the finances of the charge. The Bishop said that bank failures usually affect preachers as one did a certain Georgia preacher. The said Georgia preacher was riding out of town when he heard that the bank nearest his house had failed. He immediately put spurs to his mule and rode back to town to see if he had any notes on that bank, and to his great satisfaction, he discovered that he had no notes on that bank nor any other.

—Dr. R. S. Finley signified his intention to resign his position as associate editor of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and the conference recommended that L. M. Fowler be elected in his place. He also tendered his resignation as a member of the Joint Board of Publication and T. P. Smith was elected to fill the vacancy. R. W. Thompson tendered his resignation as member of the same board and J. T. Smith was elected to fill that vacancy.

—As a sample of the missionary zeal of this conference it is told of a member of the conference that when called upon to pray at a missionary anniversary he used the following remarkable language: "O Lord, we beseech thee to send the gospel to all nations. O Lord, send it into all the ends of the earth. Send it into the dark places. Send it into every nook and corner. O Lord, send the gospel where the foot of man has never trod, nor the eye of God has ever seen."

—The hospitality of Henderson was superb and the Rev. J. W. Johnson, the preacher in charge, acquitted himself nobly as conference entertainer. He was also ably assisted by the presiding elder, T. P. Smith, who resides at Henderson. Henderson is a good place to hold a conference.

—This editor and L. Blaylock, publisher of the ADVOCATE, enjoyed the hospitality of the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Wettermark. They are Presbyterians, but know how to entertain Methodists and these guests can ask for no better hosts. We enjoyed also the company of Drs. Morton and H. V. Ridley, who were entertained in the same home.

—Dr. W. R. Lambuth addressed the people Thursday night in the interest of missions and secured \$760 in pledges to support a special missionary in the foreign field.

—Dr. W. B. Palmore, of the St. Louis Advocate, was among the visitors to the conference, and highly entertained an audience by his famous lecture on the mission fields of the world. There was regret that Dr. Hays could not be present to represent the cause of the brother in black, but he had an able representative in the Rev. T. M. Cobb, of the Southwestern Missouri Conference, with whom the brethren were eminently pleased.

—Bishop Fitzgerald had a hard tussle with the grip and eleven preaching elders before he reached Henderson and was "much worse for the wear" at the beginning, but under the gentle



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest U. S. Government Food Report.

and sweet spirit of the East Texas Conference he soon revived and got his grip on the conference. He gave satisfaction in the chair and elsewhere. This note was written, it must be remembered, before the appointments were read out.

—Mrs. Fitzgerald accompanies the Bishop on his round of the conferences and no doubt contributes much to his good humor and pleasant disposition. She will leave in Texas a goodly number of friends among the preachers and their wives, who will always gladly welcome her and her husband back to the Empire State.

—This was a most pleasant session of the conference. Everybody seemed to be in a good humor and to enjoy the same blessing with everybody else.

—Dr. David Morton is good company. He has traveled somewhat extensively and has passed through a varied experience. He has seen the country where he was told that it got so hot in the summer that the good woman had to feed their hens on cracked ice to keep them from laying hard boiled eggs; he has spent the night in the same room with a drunk man and a crazy man; he has dreamed of hot countries and awoke to find himself agreeably disappointed, and all that; but he says that of all the noises he ever heard in his life, the most mixed and terrific, was on the occasion of a visit to a friend in Texas. His friend had hired a negro woman as wet nurse to the baby. This woman made a visit to her relatives in the country, leaving a goat with a kid to supply milk in her absence. The goat's milk made baby sick. A Dutch woman was employed, and the negro woman hearing of the new nurse returned to see that her occupation be not taken by another. The two wet nurses with their babies and the baby of the Doctor's friend met in the back yard where the goat and kid were, and joined battle at once over the Doctor's friend's baby. The Dutch woman screamed, the negro woman screamed, the Dutch woman's baby screamed, the Doctor's friend's baby screamed, the goat screamed, the kid screamed, and the mother of the Doctor's friend's baby kept her silence.

—The Bishop, speaking about too many societies, said he was in favor of one more, provided we could get the people to live up to the name which he proposed as the Anti-poking-your nose-into-other-people's business society, which the Rev. S. M. Fowler says means: Trans magni-icant-duband-dan-diality, or, cum-ing-ring-dum-rollicky-tra-jur-licue.

—The following is what a newspaper reporter called Bishop Fitzgerald's famous darkey, wind and mule story. The Bishop spoke in strong terms against the chromo or premium system of booming the circulation of our church papers. He said he had an experience on the subject when he was editor of the general organ and it reminded him of a sick "nigger." The sick darkey met a brother-in-black who saw that he was looking worried and inquired the cause. He answered: "I's feelin' poorly. My mule done got and sick, an I went to de hoos done and be tole ne what to do. He give me er hole lot er mederin and tole me how to give it to de mule. He tole me to git er tin tube an put de mederin in de tube an put de tube in de mule's mouf and den blow de mederin down his front. So I got everything ready to blow, but de mule blowed fust, and I tell yer, brooder, dat ah mule mederin was 100 much fur dis here nigger. Such methods of business, said the Bishop, always blows at the wrong end.

—Following is a paper adopted by the conference: The East Texas Conference of the M. E. Church, South, has reached a crisis in her history. At this season an historic name is stricken from her roll of effective men.

For fifty-two consecutive years the name of John C. Woolam has been called, and without a break has been answered, "Present."

John Culbreath Woolam, now nearing his four-score, was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, October 19, 1813; was licensed to preach in 1843.

John C. Woolam was among the first men who laid the foundation of Methodism in the "Republic of Texas." He was one of the founders and builders of the celebrated "Texas Mission." He was present and assisted in organizing the first little band of Methodists in the city of Houston.

John C. Woolam was the trusted friend and traveling companion of Littleton

as practicable, urge its observance upon the consideration of the people and secure, if possible, a general response. Aside from the general contributions of a smaller character, which we hope in the aggregate to be very helpful, we are very hopeful that not a few of those who have been favored of God in the accumulation of means will, on the approaching Christmas, commemorate of the world's greatest benefactor, make liberal donations by gift or devise for the benefit of the university. May we not hope for some large bequests? Again, we are hopeful of contributions of \$1000 from some; and from not a few will we expect \$100.

Fowler and Robert Alexander. Side by side they rode and labored from the Red river on the north to the Gulf on the south, entering the homes and leading the hearts of the early settlers into the church of God.

For fifty-two long eventful years this unwavering, unflinching man has gone in and out before this land as an humble, consecrated and self-sacrificing Methodist preacher serving missions, circuits, stations and districts. In all this the preservation of his life and health has been remarkable. As a citizen, his life has been without reproach; as a Christian, without blame; as a preacher of righteousness, without spot or blemish.

Bro. Woolam was joined in marriage to the widow of the Rev. Littleton Fowler. This elect woman was also the first woman missionary to our great State. Ripe in years and faith, this mother in Israel departed this life in July last, thus leaving our venerable father alone with us. Truly was a companion and a comfort to a Christian. The older men of this conference will realize the loss from our effective list of an invaluable friend and comrade; our younger men, a safe counselor and a beloved father, and one who we delight to honor. Thousands of laymen and laywomen will have their hearts stirred by this act.

Resolved, That we, the East Texas Conference, extend to our dear brother our unfeigned love and esteem; that we will continue to venerate him and cherish his name as our legacy; that we will continue to pray the blessings of God upon him; that he may live long to comfort and bless the church to which he has given his youth, manhood and declining years.

JAS. CAMPBELL, J. W. LEMLEY.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

—The address of Rev. Geo. T. Nichols is Terrell, Texas.

—The address of Rev. J. P. Childers is Lancaster, Texas.

—The address of Rev. J. R. Barden is Marcellena, Wilson county, Texas.

—The postoffice address of the Rev. F. M. Winburne is Ovilla, Ellis county, Texas.

—The correspondents of the Rev. C. G. Shutt will please address him at Salado, Texas.

—Rev. E. L. Armstrong, of Waxahachie, under date of December 7, writes: "I had three appointments in as many days, and now by order of Bishop Fitzgerald go to Abilene district. I trust I will regain my health in that region."

—This sad intelligence comes from Bro. John W. Hampton, under date of Abilene, December 7. "Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Smith, widow of Father Wesley Smith, superannate of the Texas Conference, died after a very short and painful sickness on last Friday night at 12 m., being the 4th instant."

—The following is from the Rev. W. H. H. Biggs: "J. A. Garrison has been appointed to the Dripping Springs mission. He takes the place of our beloved Bro. Ballard, who fell at his post of duty on the 2d instant. After one year and one month of labor on the second year he was called to rest. God bless his wife and children."

—Below we give the resolutions passed at the fourth quarterly conference of the Tyler district:

Whereas, Rev. John Adams, D. D., has served this district four years as its presiding elder, and must, under Methodist polity, be removed to another field of labor; now, therefore, be it resolved by this, his last quarterly conference held at Tyler as follows:

1. Bro. Adams has presided over this district for the four years faithfully and earnestly and in wisdom and love.

2. That we are warmly, affectionately and religiously attached to Bro. Adams, and we shall separate from him with feelings of deep regret.

3. That he will carry with him to his new field of labor our earnest wishes and prayers for his personal and official success and welfare.

4. We would further express our profound appreciation of the valuable services and holy life of his godly wife, and we assure him and her that we shall hold them in sweet and endearing remembrance; and wherever their lot be cast in the future a strong and enduring reserve of friends may always be found in Tyler.

BISHOP FITZGERALD EXHORTS FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

Let the proposed Christmas offering for our Southwestern University be made by every Methodist family in Texas. Let it be done:

1. Because the new building is a necessity, growing out of the very prosperity with which God has blessed the school.

2. Because it is a feasible movement. A universal and liberal response by Texas Methodists will be crowned with assured success.

3. Because the time is auspicious—an offering for Christian education at the Christmas season that celebrates the advent of the Son of God.

4. Because it will make the Christmas season of this year gloriously memorable in the annals of Texas Methodism—*annus mirabilis*.

5. Because, in a word, no offering could be more acceptable to God or more beneficial to his cause.

My recent visit to Georgetown enlarged my conceptions of the possibilities of our Southwestern University, and intensified my conviction of the importance of this proposed Christmas offering in its behalf. The atmosphere of the town is both religious and scholastic, the community is excellent in every respect, the students are of good material, the faculty is large and competent, the trustees are business men who love the church.

Lay this Christmas offering at the feet of Christ and let a song of joy go up from every Methodist heart in Texas.

Mark you: This is to be a Family Offering. Let every Methodist man, woman and child in Texas have a part in it.

O. P. FITZGERALD, HENDERSON, TEXAS.

A CHRISTMAS OFFERING

With great unanimity and heartiness the annual conferences have adopted the suggestion of Bishop Galloway in recommending a "Christmas offering" by families from the various pastoral charges and from all friends of the institution for the purpose of erecting a main university building for the use and benefit of the Southwestern University.

The movement is wise and timely, providing as it does for an immediate want of the institution and by a method prompt, just and inexpensive.

It has been suggested that the offering be made at the breakfast table on Christmas morning, but other methods may be adopted by the pastors and people, if preferred. It is desired that each member of the family make a contribution, and that the occasion be improved by impressing the young with the value of Christian education.

The success of the plan will depend upon the generality of its observance. A similar effort in a sister State, of limited resources, brought \$25,000 to a new college enterprise. Let the pastors, as far

as practicable, urge its observance upon the consideration of the people and secure, if possible, a general response.

Aside from the general contributions of a smaller character, which we hope in the aggregate to be very helpful, we are very hopeful that not a few of those who have been favored of God in the accumulation of means will, on the approaching Christmas, commemorate of the world's greatest benefactor, make liberal donations by gift or devise for the benefit of the university. May we not hope for some large bequests? Again, we are hopeful of contributions of \$1000 from some; and from not a few will we expect \$100.

The Southwestern University is no experiment. It has served its probation as a work of the leading institutions of the land. It has redeemed its purpose and promise of imparting higher education under the most gracious religious auspices, and received the verdict of an appreciative public in overflowing numbers. And now that the accreditation has reached to the present and prospective patronage, the appeal is for enlarged facilities and more abundant usefulness. Without disparaging the meritorious claims upon the liberality of our people, we recognize none more deserving than the one we now make, and none that will require church and state with greater benefit than the cultured Christian men and women that are to go forth from these walls consecrated to Christian education. May God move upon the hearts of our people to a worthy appreciation of this great opportunity for abundant and abiding usefulness.

JNO. H. McLEAN.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT—SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Texas is two hundred times larger than Rhode Island and contains ten times as many people. Conditions of soil and climate are more favorable here than there; but the last educational report sent out by our general government shows that this country has little commonwealth has more than \$750 worth of college property for every man, woman and child within her narrow limits, while the Lone Star State has less than 75 cents so invested for each one of her inhabitants.

Connecticut, with less than one fifth of our area, has about one-fourth of our population, has nearly three times as much invested in grounds, buildings and permanent productive funds for her higher institutions of learning. Massachusetts has \$10 invested in colleges where Texas has \$1.

These are examples taken at random from those States where the people are noted for their close-fisted bargains, and are never known to waste anything, or invest a dollar in institutions that do not pay.

This great inequality between us in daily growing greater. Taxes are shed New Englanders are pleased with their investments. The benefactions received by collegiate institutions for the last year of the report just sent out are: for Rhode Island, \$127,227; for Connecticut, \$176,599; for Massachusetts, \$233,389; while for Texas is but \$1,000,000.

In 1890 the Northern colleges and universities received in gifts and legacies more than the entire value of all the property of our Southern colleges. Yet there are good men, men of fair intelligence, who are wondering why Southwestern University is not better supplied in many directions. Harvard University with more than eleven millions in property and with a total income of \$85,954 received last year from wise hands, benefactions amounting to \$84,704—more than was received by all of our Southern colleges.

Our State University helps us very much in the above comparison. How does Southwestern University compare with it? It has in grounds, buildings and productive endowments \$80,322, and an income of \$100,000, and above the amounts received as tuition, \$50,000.

Southwestern University has in buildings, grounds and productive endowment less than \$100,000, and an annual income over and above tuition fees the conference collection, say \$300,000. Southwestern University, with an enrollment of 40, is giving free instruction to 2000 of her students, one half or forty-five of whom are young men preparing for the ministry.

What lessons can we draw from these comparisons? Meet the North be educated and the South ignorant? Shall we pride on the field and in the farm?

Shall higher education be in the hands of the church or state? Shall peddlers or godlessness prevail in high places? Shall ignorance and idleness be the lot of every child and every man? Shall faith and industry be the price of college culture?

These are pertinent questions. The Christmas offering is an effort towards answering them, and wherein any Methodist in Texas fails to respond it must fail that men in its purpose.

LAYMAN.

IN ANSWER TO MANY INQUIRING BRETHREN

Let me say first, the minutes were delayed a few days on account of my having to move, but the manuscript was all in the hands of the printer Monday morning after conference, and they will be out as soon as the printer will do the work. Second, I will send the minutes to the postoffice address indicated by the name of each appointment unless otherwise requested. Those concerned in this last will please notify me at once and thus save themselves trouble and worry.

JOHN M. BARCES, Editor.

VERNON, TEXAS.

SHOULD THEY GIVE BOND?

Should the treasurers of our different conference boards give bond? In justice to the treasurers of the boards, as well as to the people who pay the money, we should like to hear from the brethren on this important subject.

GEO. W. OWENS, Oak Cliff, Tex.

Quicura Soap

FOR COMPLEXIONS, BAD ROUGH HANDS, AND BABY HUMORS.

Bad complexions, with pimply, blotchy, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chapped, fissured, and shagreened nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by Quicura Soap. A marvelous beautifier of world-wide celebrity, it is simply incomparable as a skin purifier. Soap, unequalled for the toilet and for the bath. It is perfectly pure, delicately perfumed, exquisitely pure, and produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurements, while it admits no constriction and dries out other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive toilet and nursery soaps, and greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Address: PUTTIGER DUGG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and other ailments relieved by Quicura Soap.

Quicura Soap is sold by all druggists and grocers.

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OUR THANKS.

Dear Brethren of the Texas, North Texas and Northwest Texas Conferences:

I want to heartily thank you for the cheerfulness with which you adopted resolutions at your late sessions to raise continuing year, by assessment, for the Bible cause an amount of not less than one cent per church member. If this is done it will be a great help to the Bible Society and certainly will not be burdensome to you or the churches. I know God will bless you. By this action you have glorified the Bible and honored its Divine Author. I have written to all the presiding elders, asking them respectfully to take such steps as may be formal and legal to carry into effect said resolutions. May the love of God be with you.

W. B. RANKIN, District Superintendent.

TEXAS METHODIST DEPOSITORY.

BRETHREN: There appears to be among a few persons an erroneous idea that this depository agrees to sell goods during the months of November and December, 1891, on twelve months time, payable at annual conference of 1892. It would be utterly impossible for us to conduct our business on this basis, as we have to buy our stock from the Nashville and other publishing houses for cash, or thirty and sixty days credit, and we hereby return our heartfelt thanks to hundreds of the brethren who, appreciating our position, have nobly come forward and assisted us by deeds as well as words. Brethren, we need your help equally as much as your business. Interference the two and this depository will be a success.

H. N. CONNER & Co., Managers.

EPWORTH LEAGUE BOOKS.

We have ordered a stock of the course of reading for 1892. As soon as they arrive we will be ready to fill orders.

Every pastor in Texas ought to use this institution as a means of disseminating religious knowledge of Methodism in his charge. We doubt if there is a better plan in any church in America for utilizing our young people than the Epworth League properly used. Try it.

I. Z. T. MORRIS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

A CORRECTION.

The assessment for Paine and Lane funds is \$300, instead of \$230, and distributed as follows:

Galveston district.....\$17 50  
Austin district.....\$7 50  
Chaparral Hill district.....\$7 00  
Culbert district.....\$5 00  
Huntsville district.....\$5 00

W. WOOTTON.

MISSIONARY REPORTER.

Let those who have subscribed for this paper immediately send their postage orders to Rev. J. G. John, Nashville, Tenn. Otherwise you may fail to get the paper.

H. A. BOAZ, GREENWOOD, TEXAS.

What is it that makes George Edmonds so cool and nice and how does he do such deep thinking. It is because he never allows himself to be harassed with colds. He takes Dr. Bull's Good Syrup, he does. Sold every where for 25 cents.

Doctors say they can't sell any other liniment since the introduction of salivation oil.

Ever since Rebecca went to the well watering place there has been great resorts for ladies with matrimonial aspirations.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness, and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pizzani's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

Mr. Ducas—I have my doubts about that young Paul Knight who comes to see you so often. Do you know him, a steady young man? Diana Ducas—Why, seven nights in a week is pretty steady, isn't it, papa?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the Liver, Blood and Lungs, \$1.00. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for women's weaknesses and ailments, \$1.00. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver, stomach and bowels, 25 cents.

Refuse all medicines purporting to be Dr. Pierce's offered at any other price. Suspicion naturally and rightfully attaches to them.

WE TELL THE TRUTH about Seeds. We will send you Free our Seed Annual for 1892, which tells THE WHOLE TRUTH. We illustrate and give prices in the Catalogue, which is handsomer than ever. It tells NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Write for it today (P. O. Box 1247) D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AN ASTONISHING OFFER

Send for our new book "The New Song Book" containing 16 pages more than Regular Edition. Sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents.

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WHAT IS SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which produces unsightly lumps or swellings, which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors," which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few cases are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. "My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 2 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Vile cod-liver oil has lost its vileness in Scott's Emulsion and gained a good deal in efficiency.

It is broken up into tiny drops which are covered with glycerine, just as quinine in pills is coated with sugar or gelatine. You do not get the taste at all.

The hypophosphites of lime and soda add their tonic effect to that of the half-digested cod-liver oil.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING—free.

Scott & Bowen, Chemists, 128 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere. Do. Do.

ERUDIA.

The Foreign Missionary to Our World.

THE DREAM OF ORPHANS.

By REV. W. W. ALLEN.

(Author of "Five Years in the West.") 12mo., 340 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Sent Orders to Barber & Smith, Agents, Nashville, Tenn. Texas Methodist Depository, 708 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas, or the Author, Rock Hill, Texas.

The book deals in plain and simple style with some of the gravest problems of the times and gives a standard of manhood essential to right progress in this world.—Catholic Methodist.

The book is capable of doing much good.—Herald.

Written in good style and very interesting.—Florida Christian Advocate.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Sent by Special Delivery, ready Jan. 15, 1892.

YOUNG MEN, Second Year, 1891-1892.

The Polytechnic College

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

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REV. J. W. Ad



A Positive Cure for All Female Complaints and Irregularities.



ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS

It removes and regulates all monthly suppressions and excesses. It cures Leucorrhoea, Pain in the Back or Side, Falling of the Womb, &c.

PRICE, \$1.00, of all Druggists. Medical Adviser mailed free on application. J. P. DROMCOOLE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Devotional.

CONSECRATION.

Not my will, but Thine, O Lord! Trusting to Thy promised word: Keep me ever near to Thee, All through life my guardian be.

Let my heart its fullness tell, Gratitude my bosom swell; Patient, humble, mild and meek, Let my lips Thy praises speak.

From a volume of poems by the Rev. John Lurie, Toronto, Can.

THE SACRED VOLUME.

We have seen recent accounts of the Bible having been banished from schools, as having no place there. It is not our province to enter into controversy on this subject.

While spending a few days in New York, on my return from the South, a fortnight ago, I took occasion to look in at the great exhibition of Mr. Edison's wonderful telephonic and phonographic instruments and experiments.

Even in ordinary life contact with nobler natures arouses the feeling of unused power and quickens the consciousness of responsibility.

Marriages.

MARRY—LEATON.—At the Methodist parsonage in Postoffice, Texas, November 25, 1891, Mr. Jas. L. Mabry and Miss Leaton, daughter of Rev. R. M. Leaton, pastor, Postoffice circuit; Rev. H. T. Cunningham officiating.

WILSON—GRAVES.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, of Blueburg, Iowa, and Miss Sallie E. Graves, of Centerville, Leon county, Texas, at the residence of the bride's parents, Centerville, by Rev. Geo. H. Paris, December 2, 1891.

DENNIS—MASON.—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Blackburn, Mr. J. I. Dennis, of Farmers Branch, Texas, and Miss Katie B. Mason, of Renner, Texas.

FARRINGTON—WORTHINGTON.—At the residence of Mrs. Wm. Carruth, Dallas, Texas, on December 3, 1891, Mr. E. R. Parks and Miss Sallie L. Worthington; Rev. W. H. Hughes officiating.

HICKS—CURTIS.—November 18, 1891, at the residence of Dr. S. P. Odell, the bride's brother-in-law, Rev. C. C. Hicks, of the Texas Conference and stationer in North Fort Worth, and Miss Della Curtis, of Ranoke; Rev. W. F. Lloyd, of Fort Worth, officiating.

CURTIS—BERRY.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. P. H. Street, November 17, 1891, by Rev. Mr. Head, Mr. R. C. Curtis, of Bartonville, Denton county, Texas, and Miss Beniah Berry, of Tiggs, Grayson county, Texas.

GODFREY—MOSSLY.—At the Methodist Church, in Lufkin, Texas, by the Rev. C. E. Smith, December 6, 1891, Rev. V. A. Godfrey, of the East Texas Conference, and Mrs. Emma Mossly, of Lufkin.

ALDRIDGE—DELANEY.—At Aldridge, December 2, 1891, by Rev. V. A. Godfrey, Mr. C. C. Aldridge and Miss Gay Delaney.

KIRKLAND—BENTLEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Paul Bentley, at Tulla, Texas, December 6, 1891, at 7 p. m., by Rev. J. H. Steag, Mr. W. D. Kirkland and Miss Josie Bentley; all of Tulla, Salsher county, Texas.

HERRON—LAGRANGE.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Wilson county, Mr. Andrew Herron, of Guadalupe county, and Miss Ella Lagrange, of Wilson county, Texas, on December 3, 1891; Rev. R. O. Allen officiating.

RILEY—MAYFIELD.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Guadalupe county, Texas, Mr. C. L. Riley, of Gonzales county, Texas, and Miss Ella Mayfield, of Guadalupe county, Texas; Rev. E. C. Allen officiating.

FRENCH—TICKLE.—At the residence of the bride's father, James Tickle, December 3, 1891, near Purdon, Texas, by Rev. J. W. French, Mr. Gardener French and Miss Esler Tickle; both of Navarro county, Texas.

Obituaries.

The space allowed obituaries, tends to tempt the pen of about 75 to 100. The result is a mass of condensed all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written, should remit money to cover excess of space, at the rate of ONE CENT per word. Money should accompany all orders.

POETRY CAN IN NO CASE BE INSERTED. Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price five cents per copy.

REV. NELSON S. RECTOR.

Rev. Nelson S. Rector was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, January 3, 1818. In childhood he removed to Jackson county, Alabama. Here he was converted in early manhood and joined the church; soon after which, in 1842, he came to the State of Texas, with which he was always delighted. He was married to Miss Harriet Kirk in 1846. In her he found that congeniality of disposition that made a long wedded life a happy one indeed.

Two comforting thoughts arise: first, the very consciousness of our failure in these conditions shows us the wonderful kindness and mercy of our King, who has answered so many a prayer in spite of it, according to His own heart, and not according to our fulfillment, giving us of His royal bounty that to which we had forfeited all shadow of claim; secondly, that He who knoweth our frame knows also the possibilities of His grace, and would never tantalize us by offering magnificent gifts on impossible conditions.

After several years of residence in the town of Bastrop, failing health compelled him to give up his profession, but being a man of untiring zeal he prosecuted various lines of secular business with a degree of success until late in life, when he met with reverses; and like the great and self-denying man, he heroically bore the loss without a murmur. Removing to San Saba county in 1878, he did not secure him from public labor, for the people saw in him the qualities of manhood that fitted him to be at the helm of affairs, and so elected him to the office of county judge, in which capacity he served for several years. We come now to speak of him in the capacity in which his character shone with the greatest lustre, for, as before stated, he dedicated himself to God in early manhood, and was ever before him, in all his thoughts, in all his words, and in all his actions. With him his was real, and this world, the arena in which the greatest things that men can do, is to get ready to live with the good and pure in the life to come. He knew that the Bible came from God, because the Holy Spirit made manifest to his conscience the truth of it. Being licensed to preach in 1855, he was not selected to serve his mind with sacred truth. He knew "the gospel was the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," because it saved him; and this same gospel which saved him, and in prosperity, did not fail him in adversity and old age. During the last few years of his life he was, perhaps, more sorely afflicted than we have ever known one before; losing first an eye, then suffering the amputation of a leg, and adding to this a spinal disease, which rendered him unable to eat, and finally released by death. The reader is ready to infer that one of such character would deposit himself with the utmost Christian fortitude, while passing such great crucial tests. We became acquainted with him about one year before his death, and he visited us in our way found him with strong faith in God. He talked as one who lives and learns at the Master's feet. Yes, he fully heeded the exhortation of the apostle to "add virtue, knowledge, patience," etc., for through all his affliction never did he murmur, or complain; he never heard to murmur or complain; he never kind and loving to all. His greatest anxiety was for the salvation of men, for he loved their souls as only one who has an indwelling Christ can love them. But he has gone from us. On Thanksgiving morning, November 29, 1891, he left his suffering tenement, and went to the great Thanksgiving above. He lives and will continue to live in the many tender ties he had formed on earth, and so "being dead yet speaketh."

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

God has visited our home and taken from us our dear father. Rev. Jno. Richardson was born in Canada, 25, 1797, in the State of Virginia, came to Texas in 1859. God alone knows how sad and lonely we feel since he left us. We feel that our staff is broken; it is so hard to give him up; but God's will be done. We live in hope of a blessed meeting beyond this vale of tears where there will be no more parting, and we can live with our loved ones and our blessed Lord forever. We feel that God has been very merciful to us to spare our father so long. He died on the 9th of October, 1891, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, at his home on the Marcesona, (Wilson county), the most of his family being present to witness his death, and he can truly be said he died asleep in the arms of Jesus. He died without a frown or a struggle, leaving this testimony, "All is well; all is well with me." We trust his precepts and prayers will follow his children and grandchildren through life, and that we may make an unbroken family around God's throne. This is the prayer of his only daughter, DACHBER.

TABOR.—Rbt. A. Tabor was born October 22, 1862, and died April 7, 1891. Bob was not a member of the church, but he had been a most earnest seeker of religion for some time, and at the last left strong evidence of his preparation. Bob was always a good boy, especially thoughtful of his mother, who, with his two brothers, he leaves to mourn their loss. A. C. BIGGS.

CARTER.—Madison Henry, son of Clabe Carter, was born October 17, 1888; died December 2, 1891. He was the youngest child; a bright, promising little boy, but God saw proper to claim him for the home above. At the heavenly gate to the city of God he waits for the many other dear ones. May our Lord comfort the dear sorrowing father, mother and all. S. H. MORGAN.

WILLIAMS.—George W. Williams, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lee county, Texas, October 19, 1855, and died August 31, 1891; was married to Miss Rita Smith December 17, 1880. Bro. Williams was a good husband and neighbor. Professed religion a short time before his death at a meeting held at Soda Springs. The last time he saw his wife, he said, "I am all right. I would have joined the church, but was not able to attend the meeting toward the close." He talked to his wife and friends a short time before he died; said he did not fear death, as he was going to heaven and desired them to meet him there. He faithful, bereaved ones, and some day you will meet Bro. George in the mansions above where parting is no more. W. O. SHIGBART.

ROBERTS.—The subject of this notice, Bro. J. D. Roberts, after a lingering sickness for nearly one month, passed away peacefully in the full triumph of a living faith at his home in Cisco, Texas, just after midnight, December 2, 1891. Bro. Roberts professed religion several years since, joined the Methodist Church, South, and lived a consistent member until the day of his death. During his last illness the writer asked him if God should call him, "Will you be going to heaven?" "All is well," and only a short time before the last breath he said: "I am dying, but all is well." These are his last words. Praise God for religion that comforts us in a dying hour. He leaves a wife and two small children. May God bless and comfort them. T. M. GALLIS.

CALN.—Benjamin Franklin Caln was born in Jackson county, Florida, July 3, 1862; moved to Texas in 1873, and joined the church in 1875; was married to Miss Maggie Gillie December 24, 1885; and died in the faith at his home in Falls county, Texas, December 8, 1891. He left a young wife and four children, and was devoted to his wife and children, too young to realize the loss of the strong, protecting arm; a widowed mother who sees the prospect of her declining years falling from her; brothers and sisters who mourn the breaking circle and the dear one gone; and many loving friends who weep with those that weep. This is the brief story of a quiet and useful life whose departure was all too soon for as mortal eyes can see; but surely the Judge of all the earth will do right. T. S. WILLIAMS.

TEMPLES.—Died at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. M. R. Armistead, Wm. Wesley Temples, infant son of W. W. and Sophronia Temples. He was born September 30, 1890, and died October 4, 1891. On September 13 Bro. Temples was called from labor to refreshment by the grave of a precious child, and weep with those that weep. This is the brief story of a quiet and useful life whose departure was all too soon for as mortal eyes can see; but surely the Judge of all the earth will do right. T. S. WILLIAMS.

KERNODLE.—Mrs. Maria M. Kernodle, wife of Robert Kernodle, was born at West Point, Lafayette county, Texas, January 23, 1871; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, at Uvalde, Texas, June, 1885; received by Rev. Richard McDonald; was married to Robert Kernodle in the city of Austin, December 8, 1890, and died in Uvalde, Texas, September 10, 1891. Sister Kernodle was raised by pious parents; was reared to a good and pure life before her conversion, but after that she was regarded by all who knew her as a very exemplary Christian. She was a good neighbor and very kind and affectionate wife. Her death was very sudden. She and her babe were buried in the same grave. She was claimed to have a premonition of her death a few days before. Some pathetic lines were found after her decease which she, no doubt, wrote for her devoted husband, who now mourns his loss. L. D. SHAW.

FERGUSON.—Mrs. Julia A. Ferguson died November 27, 1891, near Rayner, Stoneham county, after a few days of intense suffering. Many hearts in Ellis county, as well as in her late Western home, were saddened by the death of this estimable Christian lady. Her "well ordered life and godly conversation" influenced those with whom she associated, and none "knew her but to love her." She professed religion when a girl in Tennessee, at a prayer-meeting at the home of John S. Davis, of our conference, and joined the M. E. Church. Here was a genuine conversion; for "by their fruits, ye shall know them." Her love to God and his children, especially weak and suffering humanity, attested a faith and piety that grew brighter and more ardent as she advanced in years. Her dear parents and many sorrowing friends, and consolation in the thought of a happy reunion with her glorified spirit in the "sweet by-and-by." M. W. GIBSON.

TABOR.—Mrs. E. L. Tabor was born October 15, 1865 and died September 11, 1891. Sister Tabor was converted and joined the church when she was a child, and was ever a faithful and earnest Christian. She was the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. Sister Tabor was born in Caldwell county, Texas; removed with her father to Blanco county, where she lived until she was married to W. H. Tabor, when she removed back to Caldwell county, where she died. She was perfectly conscious to the last, and passed away most triumphantly. She with the little ones in the Christian's home. A. C. BIGGS.

COCKE.—The king of terrors has visited the home of Brother Joe and Sister Lela Cocke, in the form of croup, and claimed as his victim their infant son and only child, aged twelve months and six days. Little Jerome was a complication of youth and beauty. He was his father's pet, his mother's darling and his relatives' ideal. To know him was to love him. His affliction was of short duration, lasting only three days. Seemingly death is both cruel and hard-hearted; but God knows best. Therefore we bow submissively to his will, knowing that he doeth all things well. Weep not, dear parents, but exercise an abiding faith in Jesus, and in the sweet-by-and-by you shall have restored to your fond embrace your darling little Jerome. J. W. GRIFFIN.

HENDERSON.—Whereas, we have learned with deep regret of the decease at Pearland, Texas, on the 8th day of September, 1891, of our late sister, Mrs. Blanche Henderson, who was married to her dear and efficient, yet somewhat careless, secretary of circumspection; therefore, be it Resolved, That the Church of Christ has lost a faithful and valuable member by her decease.

That, in her removal and death, our society greatly misses the influence of her example, her labors and her counsel.

That we commend her nobly to duty and her strength of Christian character as manifested throughout her long illness.

That we humbly and trustingly bow to God's providence, knowing that it will be for his children to pray, "Thy will, not ours, be done."

That to the bereaved family we extend our warmest sympathy, praying for God's blessings upon them in their bereavement.

M. SAUTER, C. M. LANG, M. J. STRAW, N. J. LUDKES, M. C. HAYWARD.

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the McKee Street Methodist Church, Houston, Texas. No meeting, 1891.

DAVIS.—Ruben H. Davis was born in Green county, Tennessee, in 1811. After a long and varied life he quietly and peacefully passed from earth to heaven, near Bowie, Monticue county, Texas, on November 15, 1891; was married to his wife, who survives him, in 1836. Leaves a large family of children, all of whom are married. Previous to the late civil war was a man of considerable property and heavy business responsibilities; was for twenty years connected in a business way with East Tennessee and Virginia railroads. While the ruthless hand of war deprived him of many possessions, he never retained a strong and abiding faith in Him "Who doeth all things well." With his amiability of disposition he endeared himself to all who knew him; especially was he beloved by his numerous grandchildren. Having been in delicate health for sometime, he realized the fact that the summons might come at any time; talked calmly of the dissolution and left behind all evidence that he had gone to his reward and is now awaiting the coming of his loved ones left behind. He earnestly desired to close his eyes on earthly things at the home and with the family of his son Frank. May his aged companion and children take courage from his upright life and peaceful death, and with all the sorrows following in the wake of our fallen race go to Him who triumphed the last enemy under foot, burst the bars of the grave and came forth for our justification, and in Him alone our peace and rest be found. The writer extends the hand of sympathy to the bereaved family. May the oil and wine of consolation be poured upon their wounded hearts. OAK CREEK, TEXAS. Mrs. T. A. PARKER.

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