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# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Per Annum, \$2.00. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FIVE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH To Preachers, \$1.00

VOL XLVI DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900. NO. 48

## EDITORIAL.

### EX-GOV. HOGG'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Ex-Gov. James S. Hogg is a restless spirit in the politics of Texas. Though now a private citizen, he seems to think that the welfare of the State is still resting upon his broad shoulders. He is anxious to shape its legislation, and even to make some radical changes in its Constitution. His latest effort in this direction is to induce the people to vote on three constitutional amendments of his own proposing; and in their especial interest he is now canvassing the State at large. In a number of places he has already made speeches, and his efforts will continue until his plan is either defeated or becomes a success. The substance of these proposed amendments is as follows: 1. That no insolvent corporation shall do business in the State. 2. That the free-pass system over the railways of the State shall forever terminate. 3. That the use of corporate funds in politics and to support a lobby in Austin shall be prohibited. These three propositions embody the spirit of his contemplated amendments. We have not studied the first and the third ones sufficiently to justify us in proffering an opinion concerning them. They may be wise and all right; but the second one is open to serious criticism. That the free-pass business in its indiscriminate abuses needs correction is a statement that no thoughtful man will contradict, and we need wholesome legislation on this subject. Governors, legislators, lobbyists, Judges, and county and city officials are not entitled to free passes over railroads, and the law ought to prohibit them from accepting and using them. These officials are called upon to act in cases where the interests of railroads are involved, and they can not act impartially and honestly while accepting favors from these railroads free of charge. And a slight amendment to the law already on the statute books of the State with reference to such matters is all that is necessary to regulate these abuses. But this amendment of Mr. Hogg is wild and reckless, and fraught with evil and injustice. Read it:

Section 6. That if any railway or other chartered transportation company, or the receiver thereof, in this State, shall haul or carry any person free of charge or grant or give to any person, firm or corporation, or association of persons, a free pass, or any authority or permit whatsoever to travel or pass free over any railway or other transportation line or part of line for any distance, under its control or operated by it, or under its authority, or shall, directly or indirectly, grant, give or concede to any such person, firm, corporation or association of persons any privilege greater, or fare or rate less than it grants, gives or concedes to any and all other persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons of similar or like calling, occupation or profession or physical or pecuniary condition for similar service to the one or ones so favored, it shall, in addition to the other penalties prescribed, pay to the State of Texas, in any action that shall be brought by the Attorney General or District or County Attorney for that purpose, the sum of five thousand dollars for each and every such act: Provided, that every railway and other transportation com-

pany, or the receiver thereof, without delay or the necessity of preliminary action, shall have the right to carry free or charge all of the transportation forces, mechanics and operatives engaged in the service of the corporation or company; and also there may be carried free of charge by the company its own directors, officers, agents and attorneys when the company or receiver shall have, previously to the said free carriage, furnished and filed with the Railway Commission of Texas as a certified list of the names, accompanied by a statement showing the particular line and branch of service in which they are severally engaged by the company or its receiver, and that they are each in good faith so employed.

Now let this become a part of the Constitution of the State, and what will be the result? 1. All of the orphan children sent to the several orphanages of the State, Church and fraternal societies, now given free transportation by the several roads, will have to pay the regular fare, and those who take them will have to do likewise. Now, it is known that these children are the poor and helpless wards of the State and Church, and come under the head of deserved and worthy charity. But Mr. Hogg wants to come in and prevent the railroads by constitutional amendment from extending this sort of charity to these thousands of helpless and dependent orphans. Not one of them can get a concession from these roads if this amendment is adopted. 2. We have scattered about over the State a system of rescue homes for the aid of hundreds of the wrecked and ruined young women of Texas. These women are outcasts, poor and down-trodden. We find it necessary to transport them from one portion of the State to another in order to get them into these homes, and to the honor of our railroads, these poor girls in their helpless condition are granted free transportation, and also the persons who take them in charge and see that they reach their destination in safety. But the amendment of Gov. Hogg will prohibit the roads from extending such favors to these helpless outcasts. 3. Then, too, every city in the State has an arrangement with the roads to grant half fare, and sometimes free passes, to such worthy poor and indigent people as are not able to pay their way to their homes or to the homes of friends and relatives. Hundreds of them are helped in this way annually by the railroads at the solicitation of city officials. It is a charity pure and simple. But Mr. Hogg proposes to stop all of this needed benevolence. 4. Furthermore, all the roads in Texas, at their own motion, have granted a half-fare rate to all of the bona fide ministers, Sisters of Charity and special agents for all charitable institutions, and to lay delegates to conferences and religious gatherings, and the concessions amount to an untold benefit to thousands of worthy people who are working in the interest of the public good; but Mr. Hogg wants to come in and put a stop to all of this unobjectionable and beneficial work of the railroads. Yet the railroads grant these favors with no expectation of any return in the way of influence or pecuniary reward. Will the people of Texas sustain him in his gratuitous

effort to rob these thousands of people of the State of these merited benefits? When their attention is called to the sweeping purpose of Mr. Hogg's amendment, we do not believe they will be guilty of any such folly and nonsense. He is striking a blow at the best work being done in the interest of some of the neediest people in the State upon the one hand and at some of the worthiest benefactors of human kind upon the other. His remedy is infinitely worse than the disease which he proposes to treat. If he expects his effort to meet with favor, then let him modify his proposition so as to meet the abuses of the free-pass business instead of injuring those who are being wonderfully blessed by its provisions. Until he does this, his effort ought to be checkmated all over the State by the Churches, the fraternal orders, the lovers of orphans, the helpers of the down-trodden, and by all classes interested in the work of true benevolence.

### "WHERE'S THAT OLD THING GONE?"

A young lady was once upon a time visiting a family in the city, and when she had gone to her room and arranged her toilet, she came down to the sitting-room, leaving her fine fan, ribbons and cologne upon the dresser. A little four-year-old tot proceeded to the vacant room to inspect matters. She had with her a pair of small scissors. The first thing she did was to cut out some of the beautiful figures from the fan. Then she tried her implement upon the ribbon with great success. After this she took down the cologne bottle and sweetened herself and other things with the fragrant extract. Having satisfied herself, she came down and quietly went to the kitchen. Awhile the mischief was discovered and properly located. Miss Tot was made to feel very badly for her entertainment. She took on an air of injured innocence, and she declined to engage in the conversation. By and by the young lady was taken out for a drive, and as she went down the steps Miss Tot looked after her very scornfully, and with a sneer on her little lips she said to her mamma, "Where's that old thing gone?"

Oh, the human nature exhibited in that remark. It bubbled up without effort and without any tuition. And throughout life we find it everywhere among men and women. The child had injured the visiting friend, and instead of being real sorry for what she had done, she was actually mad at the one she had injured. She showed her temper in the opprobrious remark made about her. So it is with grown-up children and middle-aged and old people. We are all more or less guilty of the very same thing. We injure some one either by our gross carelessness or intentionally, and instead of repenting of the wrong and making restitution, we often get mad at the injured person and ever afterwards regard him unfavorably. We do not feel comfortable under any circumstances if the one whom we have injured is in our company. He is a rebuke to us and we dislike him, and when he is gone, if we say anything at all about him, our words carry just about such

a meaning as the ones quoted at the head of this article. How unchristian like this spirit is! If we are possessed of his mind, we will hasten to repair any injury actually done to another. If we do not, then we carry a sense of that wrong in our own consciences and because we are thus self-condemned, we want to condemn the one from whom we need pardon. Such a heart has not yet learned the elementary principles of true religion. The Sermon on the Mount tells the course to pursue under such circumstances: "Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way: first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." No sort of gift is acceptable to God until we have gotten rid of a mean, hateful spirit. And no life can be happy while that spirit abides in the heart.

### AMONG THE EDITORS.

Central Christian Advocate: Salvation, why should it not be an uttermost salvation? Is not God able to give us, even now, an uttermost salvation? Is anything less than an uttermost salvation worthy the price paid for it, in Gethsemane or on Calvary? Is not an uttermost salvation, the real glorification and transfiguration of human character? Is it not Scriptural? Alas, the defect is not in the Scriptures or in the will or the power of God. The defect is in the will of man. We do not crave our full inheritance. It may be had but we will not have it. And thus the king's sons are shorn of their chief glory that of walking worthy of a child of God. There is a salvation that saves; there is a blood that makes clean; there is a Savior who would save to the uttermost; there is a life that is a cloistered life with God. He who receives that life receives that which is the life indeed.

The Interior: Our Methodist brethren in London, where the Wesleyan type of Methodism is preserved more nearly than with us, have lately held several city conferences; and it is to be seen from their reports that the Wesleyan Church is still an aggressive force in the great metropolis. South of the Thames they have twenty "circuits," in which there is included a population of 2,347,000 and an attendance at Methodist places of worship of about 30,000, or 1 in 72. South of the Thames they are very active among the laboring classes, their missions extending in every direction. There seems to be need of a larger work among the children of the poor, according to some of the speakers, but those in charge of the various new stations report increased interest and considerable accessions. One speaker who ventured to lament the decline of the class-meeting which now embraces but about 15 per cent of the membership, was answered by a number who disagreed with him upon "the signs of the times," as while the love-feast was not as well attended as formerly, the Lord's Supper was better observed. The Rev. Hugh Dries Hughes reported the reception of seventy new members upon profession of faith. Congratulations were sent to the Prince of Wales upon his escape from assassination. A resolution was passed in the larger conferences asking for the hearty co-operation of all Methodist Churches in England in the interdenominational missionary canvass to be made next year throughout England.

## EDITORIAL.

## LETTER FROM ABROAD.

Interlaken, Switzerland.  
July 3, 1900.

There were several other things at the Exposition besides those I mentioned before. How to tell about them is not so easy, for in spite of all the classification, the diversity of species was great. To look at an old-time vehicle and a modern coach, you would only think they were fifth cousins, if any kin at all. Then maybe you would go a hundred feet from one sight before you saw another. Here are several notes that will illustrate this unconnectedness and heterogeneity. (That last clause I didn't see on exhibition.) Here sat wonderful tables made of glass, with logs of gold (so very elegant were those tables that I'm afraid I ought to have said limbs), and on the centers were artistic hand-painted pictures. They were evidently not made to chop meat on.

Then yonder is a wonderful meerschauz pipe. It is two feet long and one foot in diameter at the bowl. It was not made to smoke, I suppose. It is a sculptured ornament. On it is a chariot drawn by two oxen, and in it a big barrel of beer, on which are seated two gay young people. Along the stem of the pipe a band of music is ranged and at the base of the bowl about fifty peasants in holiday garb, dancing and singing together. All the figures are about three inches tall, and perfect in form and feature. This is the best and most beautiful pipe I ever saw—best because it wasn't made to smoke.

Then here is a pretty little piece of china—a cup. The price of some of them is 3000 francs, and near by is the front of a big building, made also of porcelain, and apparently one solid piece.

Russia is not considered very delicate in character or taste, but yonder is a cut glass vase she has sent to the show. It is five feet high and three feet in diameter. I'd hate to have to buy it. I wouldn't draw any more salary till the millennium—and it's coming calculated by the rate of France's regeneration.

Japan is a delicate nation, but the material she works with is not always so; but you couldn't tell it by looking at this peacock, whose every feather is as perfect and delicate as thistle down.

If now you want to look at the prettiest thing in the whole Exposition, just stop in front of this mirror. It's big enough to reflect even your greatness, being thirty feet high by fifteen wide. We sit down for a moment amidst a dazzling exhibit of boiled sand. What is produced from boiled sand is as marvelous as the creations of a French chef—an epicurean dish out of an onion, a spice-box and a handful of nothing. That lily-like vase over there looks like it grew where fairies dance, and was never touched in its delicacy by anything harsher than a falling moonbeam. Those Jardiniers look like they were made of snow, half melted by the warm spring flowers that lie in sprays upon their bows.

Leaving the boiled sand department, we go for a little while into a place where is shown what can be made from twisted cotton and the beds of worms. That famous Gobelin tapestry on the wall is a fine sample of the work of the Royal factory where it was made. From here it looks like a pastel painting. The velvet and silk and satin of the brilliant costumes of the figures on it are as perfect in luster as they could possibly be. The scene is "An Audience Given to a Cardinal by Louis XIV." The complexions of the court ladies are as beautiful as painting could make them. (In Paris that is very beautiful.) In fact, the shades of the most delicate hues are represented in this woven work. The wonder of it is increased when on a closer approach we find the tapestry as coarse as a carpet. So it is with some Kings not on tapestry. It doesn't do to get too close to them.

That dust brush in the toilet articles exhibit wouldn't do much good after a West Texas dust and sand storm. It's made of ostrich plumes. It would take all these thousands of watches to measure the time required to get the house clean, and before the task was over the housekeeper would want to use the guns on the deck of this gunboat clock, or set the walking beam

of this steamer clock in motion and sail to more restful shores. But this "latest thing in the bed way," as an Englishman would say, might answer her purpose. It is a fine piece of carved and polished wood; but its arrangement, or rather the arrangement of the room for it, is the striking part of it. The canopy is in the ceiling, from which a kind of cornucopian horn pours out a flood of silk, which is draped around the bed for curtains. Then it sits on a raised dais, which is covered with the fleeciest wool, like drifted snow. The whole effect is rare and very restful.

This other room, an Oriental one, has the whole ceiling made of blue silk, and shaped like a canopy. Its ceiling and walls are ribbed with bamboo, making an artistic setting for the bamboo furniture and the great mirror, whose apparent frame is only silk embroidery.

This other bed (I can't get away from so restful a subject, though I hope it won't put the gear reader to sleep) has a cover which is the reproduction of Marie Antoinette's coverlid. It is an exquisite softness of floss and silk—in cruel contrast to those bloody stones on which the Queen lay down at last in the midst of a Paris mob.

It is no wonder that a good art critic is a rara avis. Here is some wall paper that looks to me like Raphael might have painted it. But he didn't. And there is some china, painted and burnt in blue, with so rare a light shining in its translucence it looks like it might have been taken from one of Murillo's halos, where the eyes of bright angel cherubs, beaming their joy, light the luminous clouds.

If you are tired looking at little things, come outside here to the banks of the Seine and see something great. It is the Pont Alexandre III—the finest bridge in the world. It is indeed majestic. London bridge and Brooklyn bridge are not to be compared to it in point of grandeur. It was built in honor of the Tzar Alexander the Third, and also as a permanent memorial of the Exposition of 1900. It is one great arch, 197 metres long and 9 metres above the level of the river, and 40 metres wide. The entrance of either end is flanked with a solid square column of white stone, whose corners are ornamented with polished Corinthian columns. On these pedestals are heroic figures of Fame and Pegasus. The woman's figure is commanding, as with firm hand she holds the bridle of the rearing steed, and the winged horse itself, of shining gold, combines angelic grace with archangelic majesty and grandeur. The golden hoofs spurn the marble earth, with fire-striking stamp and the unfolded wings beat the air with such mighty stroke as would carry in a moment the steed and the fair woman far beyond the shining stars. The impression of this sculpture is exceedingly poetic. Art, and Glory, and Greatness, are about to ride along the glowing pavements of the star-lit spaces, and the steed, all ready and eager, waits but the command, "Go!" You feel that you yourself are great, and in your hands also the reins of power are placed.

To come back to little things again. The sounds of Paris are different from other cities. You think it must be Christmas or the "Glorious Fourth" until you find that the horns are signal horns and are used by all things on wheels in place of gongs and bells. The bicycle rider sounds a horn, fitted with a rubber air bulb, to furnish the necessary wind. The conductor starts the train with a toot from a horn, the omnibus driver, the automobile director, the coach driver and the fire-engine driver all use horns instead of bells.

A butcher shop in Paris is a thing of beauty. The artistic taste of a Frenchman does not desert him even here. If Ruskin in his early youth could write a pure poem on "a tart shop," he could have written an epic on the shops of Paris. The meats are all but sculptured; the sausages are in wreaths; the joints, with dainty figures carved in their translucent fat, look "good enough to eat" raw. My old college President who said he often bought apples just because they were pretty, would many a time in Paris have come home with a roast rolling around in his coat-tail pocket. And the butter and cheese shops! They are like the breath of kine and the scent of clover in the early morning. So rich and unctuous looks the butter, piled up in great pyramids on marble slabs, so solid with sweetness the triangles of cheese, that you blame yourself for never having liked it and for criticising the butter because it has no salt in it.

I will stop at butter and beef—for if I got to the millinery stores or the bijouterie shops, I'd be smothered in laces and roses, and then buried under

gems and gold. I would have the consolation, however, that my picture would be well painted by an artistic Frenchman, with long hair and moustaches flaunting at an angle of forty-five degrees—and the women of France would envy me my death by so fair a means.

But I hear some small boy say: "Ain't you going to take us into the 'side shows' of the Exposition? What about that cannon that you got into and got shot out of at the rate of 250 miles a minute? What about that theater built of glass under the water where the fishes would peep in for nothing? What about that hole in the ground five miles deep, into which you could go and find out now hot it is near the center of the earth?" "Well, sonny, this program is like every other that human man ever got up, there are some numbers that can not be filled "owing to the unavoidable absence of the performers." "The things you mention are not here." "Well, how about the "Tour of the World in Ten Minutes" and the "Palace of Optical Wonders," and the "Astronomical Globe," etc., etc." "It pains me to say it, my boy; but they are all fakes. We saw the world in ten minutes, but it was only a miserable blotch of a poor panorama and a big revelation of an open secret—the total depravity of human deceivers. But there was enough in the big tent that was great and glorious, and the lessons were "good to the use of edification." I remember I came out of the great building devoted to the exhibition of "Movable Interior Decorations" with a distinctly religious impression. Here were seen a million marvelous illustrations of man's molding power; his command over the elements of the universe. Wood, stone, brass, iron, steel, sand, leather, had become at his touch as elastic as air, as plastic as wax, as beautiful as the pedestal of the throne of God.

France with porcelain, Japan with bronze, Italy with marble, Russia with iron, Switzerland with wood, and Geneva with gold and gems, incarnating the high-soaring thoughts of genius, had come like the wise men of old and laid their treasures down at the feet of a regal King of Beauty and a Queen of Comfort and Grace. Then the words of Christ took a new meaning for me: "I go to prepare a place for you." If men can do these things, what can God do for his beloved? There were some rooms in this building that were reproductions of royal apartments—just as Kings and Queens had enjoyed them. Now a rich man can say, "Make me a royal bed, plant me a King's park, set me the table of royalty, hang my walls with tapestry and grace my ceilings with frescoes that Princes couldn't have," and at his golden word 'tis done. But what shall I do who am poor? I shall wait a little while, sustained by the provisions of boundless free beauty God has made for me, and looking upon these grandeur of earth as only an earnest of what will be. And if pride or pomp or exultant evil mocks me, I shall listen, and from every wall of earthly palace, and every long-drawn aisle and fretted vault of golden temple of fame or power denied to me now, there shall come the echo of those words, pulsing with prophecy, throbbing with divine promise—"I, Jesus, the master genius of all beauty and creator of all joy, of color and sound and taste and touch—I go to prepare a place for you!"

H. D. KNICKERBOCKER.

## RETROSPECTIVE.

The picture of "Uncle Buck" Hughes in the Advocate started my thoughts "backward," for I can not remember when I first met the "fine old gentleman," but am sure that it must have been more than a third of a century since, and I hope many more years of usefulness are yet to be granted to him. You said some nice things about him, but he deserves them; and if a little more such kindly mention of these men who have spent their lives for humanity were made while they live (not wait till they lie), it would look like they had not been forgotten in the great "push" of the twentieth century, and it would in a small way compensate them here for some of their self-sacrifices. God bless the grand old men and women. I shall always love and honor them, and I trust that I may never be so thoughtless as to seem to slight one of them, for they should be the honored of our land.

And then surrounding this picture of Bro. Hughes is your letter from Sterling City—such a fitting frame for it, as it repeats a chapter in his life and mine when "neighbors" lived two and ten miles away, when it was not as much trouble to mount your horse and

ride that distance to do a neighborly act as it is now to go five blocks on a street car. In those days you knew everybody, and we all felt an interest in each other. It was no trouble to doctor your neighbor's colt and put "one of the boys" on a pony and send him three miles to tell that neighbor that his animal needed attention; but now it is so different. You don't know the man that lives on the same block with you (haven't time); nor in the country do you know the man who bought a farm a mile from you, much less the poor renter who has been on the next farm to yours for a year, and probably three years. "Distance was nothing" in those lovely old days; my bothers and sisters rode seven miles, morning and evening, to school, and they went quicker than many city children do now. Then, there existed another thing in those "halcyon days of old" that does not exist now—only to a very limited extent—and that was confidence. You trusted your neighbor. In my early boyhood days in West Texas a mortgage was unknown. If your friend wanted to borrow a hundred dollars, or a thousand dollars, and you had it to spare, you loaned it to him—security was rarely ever thought of. "Just give me your note, John, for you might die," was the usual way of doing business then. How different now!

Ice water, telephones, pipe organs run by water motors, city choirs, and all these things are very nice, but I long for the old times which are brought to mind by the editor's letter, when we "went to the spring" for a cool drink, rode five miles to visit your neighbor (instead of speaking to him over the phone), spent hours with him and enjoyed his melons and peaches; and when we sang "How happy are they who their Saviour obey" under a brush arbor, without any organ. But, then, you know I am an "old fogey" like "Uncle Buck" in many respects, I hope.

BEN E. McCULLOCH,  
Austin, Texas.

## A LAYMAN'S PLEA FOR A UNIFORM RATE OF TUITION IN CHURCH SCHOOLS.

To the Presiding Elder and Members of the Dallas District Conference:

Dear Brethren—Whereas, the M. E. Church, South, has been successful in the establishment of educational institutions known as Church schools, which have proven to be a powerful agency in the pulling down of the strongholds; and,

Whereas, There is now on foot a great movement in order to create what is known as the Twentieth Century Fund for the purpose of perpetuating and more efficiently maintaining said institutions; and,

Whereas, The laity has contributed liberally to the establishment and support of the Church schools annually; therefore,

Resolved, That the children and wards of the laity and those of the clergy be admitted into said schools at a uniform rate of tuition, except those preparing for the ministry.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Annual Conference be instructed to present the foregoing resolution and labor earnestly for its adoption by that body.

This resolution demands a reformation at the hands of the ministry and trustees of our Church schools, who are of their own selection and appointment, and consequently reflect their own desire to discriminate against the majority, or laity, in favor of the minority, or ministry, which is not in keeping with God's Word nor of the teachings of the ministry in the pulpit. Hence the Church demands that their labored and successful efforts to control our Church schools cease, and that their efforts in that direction harmonize with their teachings in the pulpit.

Paul says: "But take heed, lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling-block to them that are weak." Your liberty or discrimination is proving to be a stumbling-block, or barrier, even to the collecting of conference assessments, and will in the near future assume opposition to the collections. By what further right does the laity claim recognition in equal rights? By the right of erecting and annual contributions for the support of these institutions. And for these reasons we claim recognition and a uniform rate of tuition for the children and wards of the laity and preachers, except those preparing for the ministry.

You may think this demand for reformation is of my own production, and that it is not earnestly sought by

the laity, but intelligence.

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telephones, pipe organs motors, city choirs, and gs are very nice, but I old times which are ad by the editor's letter, nt to the spring" for a ode five miles to visit (instead of speaking to home), spent hours with ed his melons and peach- we sang "How happy their Savior obey" un- bor, without any organ. u know I am an "old cele Buck" in many re-

SEN E. McCULLOCH.

**REA FOR A UNIFORM RATE IN CHURCH SCHOOLS.**

ing Elder and Members District Conference:

en—Whereas, the M. E. has been successful in ent of educational insti- as Church schools, oven to be a powerful pulling down of the ad.

ere is now on foot a ent in order to create i as the Twentieth Cen- the purpose of perpet- re efficiently maintain- tions; and,

ie laity has contributed establishment and sup- urch schools annually;

hat the children and laity and those of the tted into said schools at of tuition, except those the ministry.

at our delegates to the rence be instructed to regoing resolution and for its adoption by that J. M. COCHRAN.

on demands a reforman- ds of the ministry and r Church schools, who own selection and ad- d consequently reflect esire to discriminate jority, or laity, in favor y, or ministry, which is t with God's Word nor s of the ministry in the the Church demands ord and successful ef- ol our Church schools at their efforts in that onize with their teach- pit.

But take heed, lest by liberty of yours become ock to them that are lerty or discrimination e a stumbling-block, or o the collecting of com- ents, and will in the same opposition to the by what further right claim recognition in By the right of erecting tributions for the sup- institutions. And for e claim recognition and of tuition for the chil- ds of the laity and pt those preparing for

nk this demand for ref- l my own production, not earnestly sought by

the laity, but it is as universal as the intelligence of our Church.

From whence came this custom of discrimination, and how old is it? It had its origin in conditions that have ceased to exist. Early in the history of the Church and her schools, the preachers were paid very small salaries—not enough for their actual support—and out of that necessity grew the custom of giving their children free tuition; but now our preachers are paid reasonable salaries, and some of them good salaries, and there is now no good reason why the custom should be kept up. As a matter of fact, our Church schools are suffering on account of the large number of beneficiaries who pay no tuition at all. Many of the laymen of the Church are less able than many preachers to pay for their children's tuition, and the time has come when all can be placed upon an equal footing, and it ought to be done.

The people of the country are prompted, of necessity, to resist this discrimination and ask that it be changed and placed upon an equitable basis, because our public schools in the country are so poor, or of such short duration, and so very unequal to our brothers in the city, who are privileged to have, and do enjoy, public schools that are quite equal to most of our Church schools, except the moral training and doctrinal influence in our Church schools, which we so much desire for our children.

J. M. COCHRAN.  
Rawlins, Texas.

**A BUDDHIST SERMON.**

By Frank Muller, Etajima, Japan.

A priest of the Shin sect was to preach to a small number of educated men and women and a few boys. He began his sermon in the usual way, with long pauses: "As for me—the word called the law of Buddha—I presume to speak a little about." I shall not attempt the impossible task of giving the flavor of the sermon, and shall only give a free rendering from my notes, a very much condensed report. In ancient times in India there were many countries and many kings. One of them provided an entertainment for the blind. He sent them into the palace grounds, telling them to report to him what they saw. "Ah!" replied they, "we are blind and can see nothing." But since the King had shown them so much kindness, they went out to make their report. They met with an elephant. One feeling a leg reported to the King that an elephant was like a tree; another feeling the tail reported that it was like a rope; and a third who felt a side said that it was like a house. Now, really men are just like this: they know a part and think they know all. So they are about the law of Buddha: they hear this or that, and say it is Buddhism.

Men desire to become a Hotoke, or, in English, a Buddha. What is the meaning of Hotoke? It had a bad meaning at the first. As you know, the teaching of Buddha came to our country from Korea. An image of Shaka (Guatama) was brought to Osaka, but soon after a pestilence broke out, and men said that the gods were angry. (Here followed a long account of the changes through which the word hotoke had been obtained.) Then we have the word Butsu in Japanese and Buddha in English. These words have come from Sanserit. In such a way we have got from English our Japanese words for lamp, glass, stove, cup, and the word kappa (the cape made of rice straw to keep off the rain) from the English cover. You must not think that Butsu is this butsu (striking his own head, to the amusement of the boys—the word butsu also meaning to strike). Buddha means "enlightened—to know by one's own self."

But to know only is not enough. It is not good, if one has some cake, to eat it all himself. If a man has learning, and uses it only for himself, it is not good. If a man have learning only, he often errs; he needs also morality—for instance, loyalty and piety. If a man has only learning, he may lie and become a convict in jail, where he can not meet father or mother or brother, or, of course, friends. There he can eat only barley and rice and pickled radish, and can get no meat. No, it will not do at all to polish one's wisdom only.

Next consider morality, though even that is not enough by itself. During the war with China, when Li Hung Chang came to Bakau to open negotiations for peace, a man said: "Here is a Chua Chua Bozu. He is a bad man, and it is good to kill him." So he got

a pistol and shot at him and wounded him in the cheek. Now we must say that this was loyalty, for he did it for his country; but the man had no sense, and his deed caused our country to be evilly spoken of. So morality alone is not enough. Then, again, when the Tsarevitch came to our country, even a policeman, who ought to have known better, tried to kill him.

There is an amusing story to show that honesty of purpose alone is not sufficient. A man promised a friend to wait for him under a bridge. He went there at a fixed time, but the friend did not come. The tide began to rise, and wetted his feet and rose to his knees, but his friend did not come. He had promised to wait, so he would not leave, and at last he was drowned—so it is said. Now, he had morality and kept his promise, but he was a fool. We must have wisdom and morality together, then we become perfect men and become Hotoke or Buddhas. In the West, learning has reached a high stage. They invent many things there, such as steamships, and railroads, and electric lights, and Japan gets these things from the West, where wisdom prevails. These things are interesting, but wisdom alone will not give pleasure. If a man is honest and moral, he can have pleasure. He may get pleasure from wine, but it soon passes away, and so it is with pleasure from wealth. For true pleasure, both morality and wisdom are needed. On the other hand, there is tiresomeness. An old woman sometimes says tiresome! Tiresome when she can not get a good match for her daughter, or when her daughter-in-law does not meet with her mind, or when her son-in-law is profligate. Old women are always saying Tiresome! Tiresome! (laughter); but when true tiresomeness comes it can not be expressed by words. To express what it is, men draw pictures of jigoku (the Buddhist infernal region), with King Emma tossing men into the flames with a fork, with its lake of blood for women and mountain of swords for men.


So men want to avoid jigoku and to become a Buddha. When a boy has no wisdom to study, it is hateful to him (laughter). Now, it is hateful to us sometimes to be men. There are any number of questions we can not answer. Were did we come from? What are the stars? Even university scholars don't know. Then what about morality? Well, we know about it, but we can not follow it perfectly. A man is a slave. It is hateful to be a man—most hateful. His eyes are not so good as a cat's. A cat can see in the dark and he can't (laughter). He becomes old and gray and feeble (laughter). He gets sick and has to take nasty medicine (laughter). All that comes from a man is vile. How hateful is the body, though we do care for it!

Can a man, then, become a Buddha? If I put my hand against this lamp, I know it is hot. I can count—one, two, three. Man has wisdom; then if he has wisdom and morality it may be that he can advance and become a Buddha. If a young man wants to get a mustache, he can get it. If he wants to enter school, he can enter. There is a way, therefore, to become a Buddha.

If any one wants to go from here to the harbor, the strong can walk and do not need a carriage. But some ride. Why do they do so? Evidently to take advantage of another's strength. If a man has wisdom and morality alone, he can not become a Buddha, but he can if he gets in a carriage and rides. This is the foundation of our teaching—dependence upon another's strength. So we pray Namu Amida Butsu. Namu means to ask, just as we ask for water. Amida means to save, and Butsu is Buddha. So we ask for saving and help. If I drop these beads I can catch them before they fall. So we believe there is a Hotoke to help men without wisdom or morality. Whatever pain there is, it is only for a little while. There is joy in the future, and we can bear the present. To-day boys must study, though it is disagreeable to them. There is pleasure for them in the future if they continue.

Some time ago one said to me: "Is not this doctrine of dependence bad? Do not men say, 'Even if I do evil, Hotoke will help,' and does it not therefore encourage them to do evil?" Now, if a woman has five children, she perhaps loves and helps one most, but this does not show that the foolish is therefore the best. So Hotoke does help the evil, but to do so is not to praise the evil. But there is more or less error with regard to this doctrine, though it is not reasonable that it should be. If I drop this glass and re-

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ceive forgiveness. I do not break another one just because I have been forgiven once. If some old people do err with regard to the doctrine, it is to be regretted.

Before death, it is our purpose to requite the mercy of Hotoke by doing good. By doing this we render thanks. Men are said to give their lives for their country, and so we do good for Hotoke. The body is vile; life is short. The machine of the heart and lungs is easily disordered. Finally—a Hotoke to become, study the way—I humbly beseech.

(The preceding sermon, which is similar to others which I have heard, may be considered a fair example of Buddhist preaching of the better kind. It is less easy for a foreigner to hear preaching of the lower kind, but I have heard of a priest who told his audience that when Christians died their bodies were affixed to crosses. In all Buddhist sermons stories abound, and endless superstitions. The popular idea of Buddhism is that it is a device to lead men to morality. In another sermon that I heard this story was told: A man asked a priest, "How can we know certainly that there is jigoku and gokuraku (places of torment and bliss)?" "We can not know with certainty," replied the priest. "Why then, should we strive to reach them?" "Is it not wise for a man to carry an umbrella and a rain coat," replied the priest, "even though he is not sure it is going to rain?" This story seems to me to illustrate the spirit of Buddhist preaching. They can not speak with authority; they need one to declare unto them what they ignorantly seek.)

**THANK-OFFERING.**

It is befitting Methodism that she lay upon the altar this year a great offering of thankfulness in recognition of the marvelous hand of Providence that has led us to such great achievements in the sacred trust committed to our care. No denomination has been more evidently under the guiding hand of the great Head of the Church than has our Methodism. Success has crowned her efforts at every step. God has not only sanctioned what Methodism has done, but manifestly he has planned and led the great enterprises that in the last hundred years have made us as a Church such an important factor in the civilization and Christianization of the world. Is it any wonder that an English layman should suggest an offering expressive of our gratitude to Almighty God?

Could we do less? Then would we be base ingrates and would prove ourselves unworthy of our trust. But as a Church we purpose making, and are making the offering. One point needs to be carefully guarded, lest the encroachment of evil should prostitute the spirit of worship and thwart the purposes of the Church in the offering we bring. The danger is that of selfishness. This, if not carefully guarded against, will come unbidden into the very citadel of the Church and prevent the money raised being a real "thank-offering," but will turn it into an investment in favored towns and favored institutions, from which investment we look for a dividend to accrue that will be of personal benefit to us. Let us beware of towns and real estate dealers that offer large amounts in the way of campus to be counted on the Twentieth Century Fund as a thank-offering. There is danger here. Instead of a thank-offering it may be a splendid investment. If so, the real worship of making an offering unto the Lord has been prostituted, and like Cain, we will fall of our reward. Again, local ties are very liable to influence us in the direction of our donations. Attachment to place and pride of location may be the means that influence the outlay of a donation. This does not come up to the real purpose of the Church in this great conception

**LIGHTNING WELL MACHY**  
IS THE STANDARD  
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,  
GASOLINE ENGINES  
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR  
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS  
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.



of a thank-offering. Let it be an offering indeed—an obligation laid upon the altar without a spark of selfish motive; never to reap any personal benefit from it—save the blessing of giving—but that the sons and daughters of the coming century may be blessed by its hallowed and sacred work. This, and this alone, makes it a true offering unto the Lord. Then let this be the spirit of every donor, and let the contributions go, not to institutions of experiment, but to our great central institutions that have passed the experimental stage, and that will live to bless mankind forever with Christian education.

By placing this money in small schools we run the risk of failure and defeat; by placing it in our universities we perpetuate the blessing for all time to come.

We want the "thank-offering" of this year to be diffusing its richest blessings at the closing of the twentieth and the dawning of the twenty-first century. This can be done by placing the money in the right place. I would not for a moment minimize the importance of smaller schools. They are all right and serve a good purpose. But I plead for the thank-offering. It means more than an investment in and for the benefit of a town or locality; it means an offering to God placed in those institutions of learning that will permanently benefit the Church and advance the kingdom of our Lord in the centuries that are to come.

The time is short. What is done must be done quickly. I feel assured that the amount will be raised. The thing that now concerns us most is the direction the money takes. I trust that every pastor will prove himself a real leader of his people, and see to it that the money is wisely appropriated.  
T. S. ARMSTRONG,  
Italy, Texas.

**INTENDED FOR OTHERS.**

**Difficult to Believe Advice Applies to Us.**

"While reading the morning paper at breakfast, I frequently read over the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee and finally began to wonder if it was a fact that my daily headache and dyspepsia were due to coffee drinking.

"It never occurred to me that the warning fitted my case.

"I had been on the diet cure for more than ten years, having tried a strictly meat diet, also a strictly vegetable diet, and at other times left off breakfast for a time and again left off dinner, but all these efforts were futile in ridding me of the steady half-sick condition under which I labored.

"I had never once thought of overhauling 'dear old coffee,' but when it occurred to me to make the trial and take up Postum, I immediately discovered where the difficulty all these years came from. I now eat anything for breakfast, as much as I desire, doing justice to a good meal, and the same at lunch and dinner, with never a headache or other disagreeable symptom. My only 'crankiness' now is to know that I have Postum served as it should be made, that is, properly boiled. There is a vast difference between poorly made Postum and good.

"C. E. Hasty, of Alameda, Calif., insists that he owes his life to me because I introduced him to Postum. I have a number of friends who have been finally cured of stomach and bowel trouble by the use of Postum Food Coffee in place of regular coffee.

"Please do not use my name."  
D. J. H., 1223 Bremen St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secular News Items.

From an exchange we clip the following ten items of general interest:

The czar now has 250,000 soldiers on the Black Sea.

Within twenty years California has added 20,000 to its population.

Moscow has the largest hospital in Europe, with 700 beds. There are 56 physicians and 900 nurses, and about 15,000 patients are taken care of every year.

The United States' exports of liquors to Cuba during the year 1899 was \$1,486,078. In 1900, when Spain was in charge, it amounted to \$1,478.

The biggest nugget yet found in the Klondike was picked up on Gold Hill recently. It weighed 77 ounces, and was valued at \$32,000.

The Salvation Army has taken a hall in Paris close to the Exposition buildings, where services will be conducted daily for the benefit of visitors.

What is said to be the oldest living creature in the world belongs to Mr. Walter Rothschild. It is a giant tortoise, weighing a quarter of a ton, and it has lived for 150 years.

A firm of beet sugar syrup makers has adopted a novel method of transporting the product from the works to the warehouses. The syrup is run through an underground pipe, twenty-five miles long, just like water or kerosene.

The first planes known in America were imported from London in 1784 by John Joseph Astor, but as they could not stand the rigors of the climate they soon became ruined. The fact led to the attempt to build planes in this country, and in the early part of the present century planes made their appearance.

The passage of the German Naval bill by the Bundesrath gives the Emperor and the ministry a clear field to proceed with the desired expansion of the German navy. To win his points the Emperor had to make concessions which modify somewhat the extent of the increase. But, even as modified, the new law marks an epoch in German history. The power that so long has been without a peer in the realm of army creation and maintenance on a scientific basis has at last definitely launched out on a career as a militant maritime power.

The latest reports from St. John, N. F., show that the Straits of Belle Isle are still blocked with ice floes. Almost 1000 fishing vessels are ice-bound and unable to reach the Labrador fishing grounds. An extraordinary behavior is involved in this and in the failure of the fishery, the most disastrous results are likely to ensue.

The late Government report estimates the wheat crop of the United States this year at 200,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 20,000,000 from the 220,000,000 estimate. The crop last year was about 220,000,000, so the crop of 1900 if the department estimate is correct, is considerably less than that of last year. The falling off has been in the spring wheat, mainly in the Dakotas. Reports from the wheat counties of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois show a very small crop in those States. In Kansas the crop is enormous. The reports from the Maryland crop are most satisfactory, and there appears to be an unusually large yield in both the eastern and western counties.

It is understood the President and Gen. Wood have agreed on September 15 as the time for holding the election in Cuba for delegates to the Constitutional convention that is to be held for the purpose of forming a Constitution for an independent government for Cuba. On the return of Gen. Wood to Cuba he will confer with the leaders of the people there as to the best means to be used in the holding of the Convention.

Governor Beckham of Kentucky, has been nominated by acclamation by the State Democratic Convention to fill out the unexpired term of the late Governor Goebel. At first he had some opposition, but it was soon determined that he was master of the field, and all the other candidates withdrew. There was a serious railroad wreck at Chickasha, I. T., last week on the Rock Island, and two engineers and a fireman were killed. It was caused by a collision between a passenger train and a freight, which occurred on a short curve. The two engines, express and mail cars were demolished and much freight destroyed.

The total number of foreigners in China is reported at 17,181, exclusive of Hong Kong and other colonies. Of these, 3582 are English, 235 Americans, 249 Japanese, 182 Russians, and the remainder consists of various nationalities. There are 301 foreign firms doing business in China, of these 81 are English, 125 Japanese, 115 German, 35 French, 23 American and 19 Russian. The number of places where missionaries are engaged is about one thousand.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following dispatch from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston: "At Bombay the crops are reported abundant. At Tonkin, in the Caramatic, and in the eastern Decan, they are promising. Elsewhere, south and north of Nerbudda, at Bannar, Kalliharwar and the north, the rains have been insufficient. There has been little sowing except in a few places. It will be impossible to continue sowing for food crops after August 1. The planting of cotton will continue until August 15. In the central provinces excellent rains have fallen. If the monsoon continues favorable within the cultivated areas crops will fall short only at Nagpur and Chhattisgarh. The prospect at Deodar is encouraging."

Annexation to the United States is being discussed in Switzerland. Leading Swiss statesmen are reported to be looking about with a view to forming close relations with some other government. The Allgemeine Schweizer Zeitung says: "In spite of dark shades which are also found there, the United States is full of the air of freedom. Switzerland would lose nothing if she could become a State of the United States of America. It is a well-known fact that the several States

of the American Union are much more independent than the several cantons of Switzerland, and our country by such an alliance would sacrifice none of her liberties. All she would have to do would be to send her representatives to Washington. Economically and politically she would gain everything. It remains to be seen what the Americans would say about an alliance with Switzerland. For a long time they have tried to gain a foothold in Europe. Every citizen of Switzerland who has the welfare of his country at heart should ponder this alliance."

Several preachers in the leading New York pulpits last Sunday delivered sermons on the present troubles in China. They placed some of the mischief at the door of the Roman Catholic Church, whose missionaries over there have been meddling with civil affairs. This helped to foment the trouble. Concerning them, Minister Wu at Washington recently said upon this subject: "You would not tolerate a band of Chinese missionaries coming to New York and preaching Confucianism and meddling with the Government." And he is correct. Catholicism is political as well as Christian—mostly political.

The Baltimore American has this to say of the designs of Russia in the East: "For a century Russia has been expanding in Europe. She has absorbed Poland and Finland, and is reaching out for Scandinavia. She has matters so arranged that when opportunity the Balkan States, Greece and Turkey will drop in like ripe plums, so that she can fill the hour. It may be ten years or it may be a century before this happens, but it is Russia's destiny, which she has pursued relentlessly for more than a century. Russia has gobbled up the larger part of Asia. When she has all of the Continent except Germany, France and a few small States, it is fatuous to imagine that she will be satisfied. It might be good policy, therefore, for the European powers to give Japan a free hand in China. That wonderful little State might compel them to disgorge their plunder; but she would soon become such a menace to Russia as to force a change of the latter's traditional policy and relieve the imminence of Russian designs in Europe."

After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a ferocious beast than a human being, Gerónimo, one of the most bloodthirsty Indians that ever figured in history, has gone stark mad. He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, Ok. It cost the Government a million dollars and hundreds of lives before he was safely behind the bars. For fourteen years he has been a prisoner of war, the last ten at Fort Sill.

It is unknown at the State Department who is to command the international column on its march to Peking, which begins at the end of this month. News of late date has assigned the command to one of the two Russian Generals, Dragomiroff and Lisevich. The State Department knows nothing of this, but has been assuming that in the possible event of the failure of the international to agree, the Japanese Field Marshal, Nodzu, would command by virtue of seniority and rank.

The State Populist Convention met this week in Waco, and after adopting a platform placed the following candidates in nomination for the several State offices: For Governor, Jerome C. Kearby; for Lieutenant Governor, C. N. Nugent; for Attorney General, J. G. Nix; for Land Commissioner, S. C. Granbury; for Treasurer, Pat F. Clark; for Comptroller, J. S. League; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Redden Andrew.

Last Tuesday night some negroes were making a disturbance in a quiet part of New Orleans, and a couple of policemen were sent out to investigate. When they arrived on the scene a fight occurred between the officers and two of the disturbers, which resulted in the serious wounding of one of the former. The negro who did the shooting escaped. Reinforcements arrived and located the fugitive in a house, but on approaching it two of the officers were fatally wounded—one of them really killed. The negro escaped, but is being pursued.

The affairs in China are still unsettled, though there is a ray of light somewhat favorable to this end. Last week a cablegram purporting to be from Minister Coger at Peking was received by the Chinese Ministry at Washington, but it was not dated. Mr. McKinley and his associates were of the opinion that it was authentic, but throughout official circles in other portions of the world it is generally discredited. Nothing since then has been heard from Peking. In the meantime, the allied powers are starting a relief expedition to the Chinese capital, but just at this juncture the Chinese Emperor asks the United States to become mediator in an attempt to settle the existing trouble. We can not do better than to give the Emperor's words and President McKinley's reply. In these will be found a statement of our relation to the question involved:

Washington, July 21.—The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the Emperor of China was made public by the State Department to-day:

Translation of the cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 29, 1899, from the Taotai of Shanghai, dated July 15, 1899.

Have received a telegram from Gov. Yuen of Shan Tung dated 23rd day of this month (July 19), who, having received from the Privy Council (at Peking) a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your Excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

The Emperor of China to His Excellency, the President of the United States, Greeting: China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the

Imperial Government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been clashing of forces with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our Envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation. Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to your Excellency in all sincerity and candor, with the hope that your Excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

—KWANG TSU.  
Twenty-sixth year, sixth moon, 23 day (July 19).

It is therefore my duty to transmit the above with the request that your Excellency, in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a reply.

—LIU LIEN YUEN,  
Taotai at Shanghai.  
Twenty-sixth year, sixth moon, 23rd day (July 19, 1899).

This cablegram was at once communicated to the President at Canton, U., and the following is his reply:

"The President of the United States to the Emperor of China, Greeting: I have received your Majesty's message of the 19th of July, and am glad to know that your Majesty recognizes the fact that the Government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the powers which have landed military forces in your Majesty's empire.

"I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the Minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese Legation, and who now hold besieged in Peking those foreign diplomats who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this is the case, I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's Government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition.

"To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective Governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

"To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the protection of the legation, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order.

"If these objects are accomplished, it is the belief of this Government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the Chinese troubles, and the friendly good offices of this Government will, with the assent of the others powers, be cheerfully placed at your Majesty's disposal for that purpose.

—WM. MCKINLEY, President.  
—JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

HIS SIGHT RESTORED.  
Almost Blind 15 Years With Granulated Sore Eyes.

This is a copy of a letter written by Rev. F. N. Galvin, Colorado Springs, Col., to a gentleman who wrote him concerning Dr. J. Harvey Moore, the oculist, 418 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir—When I went to Dr. Moore I was suffering with ulcers on my eyes, the result of granulations, which I had had for fifteen years. I had been treated by several of the best oculists in the United States, all of whom pronounced my case incurable.

I had not been able to do any general reading for two years. After two months' treatment from Dr. Moore, I could do all my own reading and writing, and have continued to do it up to the present time, and have had no trouble with my eyes since I went to Dr. Moore, nearly four years ago. I saw cures brought by him that were marvelous indeed. In all my dealings with him I never found him to be a conscientious, Christian gentleman. He did everything in my case that he promised to do. Very truly yours,  
F. N. GALVIN, Late of Waco, Texas.

If you or any of your friends have any trouble with the eyes, write Dr. Moore at once.

SANTA FE EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets will be sold as follows on dates mentioned:

Chicago—August 24 and 25, account National Encampment G. A. R.

Waco—August 13, account State Christian Missionary Convention.

Calvert—August 8 and 9, account meeting American Knights of Liberty.

Waco—July 29, account meeting Square Bale Cotton Ginner's Association.

Galveston and Houston—July 23 to 29, account Military Encampment at La Porte.

Fort Worth—July 20 and for trains arriving morning of 21, account meeting Knights and Daughters of Labor.

Richmond, Va.—September 11 and 15, account Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Galveston—August 15-17, account Masonic Grand Lodge (colored).

For rates and limits call on nearest Santa Fe ticket agent, or address

W. S. KEENAN,  
G. P. A., Galveston.

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Take an Outing

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Notes From the Field.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

PLANTERSVILLE.

E. M. Myers, July 15: Our meeting of twelve days' duration closed at Plantersville last Sunday night. We had a great deal to contend against, but God gave us the victory. The town so I was told was being stirred from center to circumference. The meeting ought to have run another week, but could not. Received three members, baptized one little boy. Raised on collections ordered by conference. In cash and subscriptions, \$31.15. We have the shingles to put new roof on church. Organized a weekly prayer-meeting. I had no minister here, but had with me Bros. Robert McGregor and Willie Dunlap, of Millican, who were a help in their prayers, experiences and altar work. These young men were saved in our meeting at Millican last year, and they are still full of faith and good works. It was sad to close the meeting with the altar strung with grown men and women, weeping because of their sins.

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

LUFKIN.

A. A. Wagoner, July 16: We have just closed a twelve days' meeting at this place. Had Bro. Tarrentine, of Center, with us ten days of that time, doing all the preaching. His preaching was of a high order, surcharged with divine love. He endeared himself very much to the good people of Lufkin. We had about fifteen or twenty conversions and reclamations. Eleven united with our Church. My family and myself were sick all during the meeting. My stewards have given a month's vacation, and we go to Jacksboro for a rest.

GILMER.

L. H. McGee, July 18: We began our protracted meeting at Hopewell Church on the 5th of this month. Was assisted by the local brethren, C. M. Davis and R. L. Steelman. Had fourteen conversions and the Church strengthened and built up on all lines. We closed last Sunday with our Quarterly Conference, which was a great victory for Methodism in that community. Bro. Adams was with us and preached three of his strong sermons, to the delight of all who heard him.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SWEETWATER.

W. H. Harris, July 23: I have held my meeting at Signal Mountain, with thirty-five conversions and twenty-five accessions. At Union we had a great revival in the Church; eight conversions. Am holding a meeting now at Grover; had ten or twelve penitents first series. There have been about fifty conversions on my work to date. Thank God for victory.

CISCO.

J. W. Boatman, July 3: Our pastor, C. W. Young, and J. W. Boatman closed one of the best meetings ever held at Wallace Chapel. Sinners were cut to the heart and were saved, and backsliders reclaimed who had stayed out of the Church for two years. The most influential men in the community were aroused to a sense of their duty, and began work at once for the cause of the Master. Some who ran from the altar of prayer with their eyes full of tears. Our pastor shuns not to declare the whole counsel of God. We do not know how much good has been accomplished. Several yet to unite with the Church. Another meeting will yet be held in the same community, but at a different place.

DE LEON.

N. M. McLaughlin, July 23: Last Wednesday night we closed our revival meeting after eighteen days' duration. Bro. Moore, of Granbury, preached five times for us. He came unexpected, but we were all glad to have him, and God blessed his work. The writer did the other preaching through the meeting, and with some of as consecrated men and women as are to be found in any Church. God gave us a wonderful victory. Our congregations increased from the first service to the close of the meeting. After putting seventy-five extra chairs in our church, all the room was taken in our night services. This meeting was conducted according to old-time Methodism. Men were urged upon to come to the mourner's bench and cry to God for salvation, and they came; and with a Church that moved under the direction of the Holy Ghost, the power of God was demonstrated in the salvation of the

young and the old. As to conversions, I report twenty-five. One brother informed me that he counted more than thirty. We have received into the Church nineteen persons and have two names for membership, and feel sure that others will join later. Two have joined the Baptist Church. One feature of the meeting is, it reached the grown people. Men with families were saved, and quite a number of the young men and young ladies of the town were nappily converted. As a Church we are happy and hopeful. To God be all the glory.

RISEING STAR.

James Irby, July 21: We are now in the midst of a gracious revival. About thirty-five conversions to date—mostly among Sunday-school and Junior League. The interest is still widening until the entire town is brought under its influence. Bro. Statham has done some of his best preaching. Assisted by B. I. N. Anderson and by Bro. Bennett, of the Church. We have the victory through His name.

THROCKMORTON.

J. L. White, July 19: Closed my second meeting Sunday. Had twenty-five conversions and eighteen additions. Bros. E. B. Young, J. H. Lewis, and B. Vaughan deserve credit for the success of these meetings. We mention Bro. R. B. Young specially, for his preaching is not ordinary. "He is a preacher of uncommon ability," was the expression of one of my laymen who knows what he is talking about. We are thankful to all who helped in these meetings, and the organists, Misses Bessie and Annie Massey, at Bush Knob, and Miss Eva Tankersly, at Elm Creek. We give God all the glory.

MERIDIAN.

C. Bruce Meador: I would be ungrateful to hold my peace under the existing circumstances in my charge. Last Friday we returned from a two weeks' visit to Mineral Wells, and on our return home one of those great big soundings greeted us. A sure-enough pounding! Just everything good and valuable you could mention. Preachers, did you ever hear of a July pounding? After a preacher has worked hard all the year, when quarter-time has gotten low—as at this season it most always does, but Meridian is not behind in quarter-time—how a great big pounding lifts him up. People, try it on with your preacher, and see how he will preach next Sunday. My people are good people and my charge is o. k., but let no preacher look longingly this way for two years yet. We are looking carefully after the interests of our charge and will have a good report at conference.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

GOLIAD.

W. H. Renfro, July 18: We have closed a meeting at Charco of ten days' duration; seven conversions and six additions; Church and community greatly revived. With but one exception penitents were converted at the altar. Bro. J. M. Linn, of Corpus Christi, preached for us seven days and nights. He gave the "trumpet of uncertain sound." Our people enjoyed his preaching. The spirit of unity with the Baptist Church was the sweetest. There are four or six more to join our Church as fruits of this meeting.

MOUNT NEBO SCHOOL-HOUSE.

R. M. Leaton: This scribe assisted the pastor in a protracted meeting at the above place, in Tom Green County. The meeting lasted eleven days and nights. There were two accessions to our beloved Church, one infant baptism, and three professions of religion. There was a good revival of the grace of God in the hearts of all the Christians who attended the meeting regularly and took an interest in it. This writer enjoyed the services very much, and was remembered by the congregation with a "thank-offering," for which he is thankful to the Lord and the people. Bro. Burns, the pastor, is a fine young man, and is highly esteemed by the true Lads of God. I fell in love with him and his people. What a gathering that will be when all God's people meet in heaven!

Nervousness is cured by making the blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the sweet, refreshing sleep of childhood.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

ROSTON.

J. W. Tinscher, July 23: Thank God, the Lord is giving us victory at Roston. Eight conversions last night. Men are trying to run from the Spirit. One man gave me his hand and then left the church; but he did not get far until he fell, and about 1 o'clock he found peace. Thank God for a gospel that is the power of God unto salvation.

REILY SPRINGS.

R. A. Thomasson, July 23: Third Quarterly Conference at Arbola first Sunday in July. Bro. Rosser came instead of the presiding elder, and preached three splendid sermons. Meeting continued a week. Eight conversions and seven accessions. Reily Springs, third Sunday in July. Bro. Gibbons, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and myself ran together. Sixteen conversions and six accessions to our Church and four to the C. P. Church. Reily Springs is considerably revived.

TERRELL CIRCUIT.

N. C. Little: We are in our second protracted meeting. We just closed a splendid meeting at Pleasant Valley; seventeen conversions, with quite a number of reclamations. We are now making an effort to build a new church at this place. Our new church at Elmo is going up in a hurry. It is a neat frame building 6x22; a beautiful tower on the corner. Elmo is one among the oldest towns in Kaufman County. Through all these years we have been without a church house here. We have been ably assisted the past week at Morrow's Chapel by Rev. O. S. Thom-

as, of Kaufman Station, and Rev. E. R. Large, local elder in our Church. We have been greatly hindered by rain, yet the interest is simply fine and growing with each service. The meeting promises to be one of power. We go from here to Eden to begin on the 10th Sunday, and then to Colledge Mound to begin on the 13th Sunday. We ask the readers of the Advocate to remember us and our work in prayer.

RAILEY.

W. J. Hindworth, July 23: I have just closed two successful revivals, viz: Crandal's Chapel and Railey; not many conversions, but the Churches strengthened, and our members more thoroughly aroused to duty. I have received this last quarter fourteen members and baptized five infants. Our financial report shows a total of \$20 for this quarter. \$12 subscribed for the Twentieth Century Fund, \$15 paid for the support of the ministry, \$8.25 for the India sufferers, \$20 for a new room to the parsonage, \$7 on Church debt, \$3 on the conference collections, \$2 for pulpit carpet, \$6 for Sunday-school supplies and \$8 incidental expenses. The spiritual state of the charge is good—better than I have ever seen it. From all of which I take courage and press on.

WHITE ROCK CAMP-MEETING.

The White Rock camp-meeting will begin on Thursday before the second Sunday in August, and will continue eight days. The committee having the camp-grounds in charge will meet Saturday at 5 o'clock before the first Sunday in August to put things in order for the meeting and to let such privileges as are common on these occasions, such as wagon yards, eating counter and the like. The people generally are invited to attend the services and enjoy the spiritual benefits of this annual meeting.

W. H. STEPHENSON, P. C.

CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Methodist camp-meeting at Dickinson Fair Grounds for Dickinson Circuit and people of Houston and Galveston. This is an ideal camp-ground, fitted up with a good pavilion. An abundance of artesian water all over the park. Rev. C. J. Coker and W. D. Brantley will be responsible for the preaching. We extend a cordial invitation to all who will come. Meeting runs from August 1 to 15.

J. L. RUSSELL, P. C.

NOTICE.

Would like to be put in correspondence with an intelligent Christian lady, or man and wife, with business qualifications, relative to taking charge of the boarding department of the University Training School at Blooming Grove, Texas.

J. W. ADKISSON.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

G. L. Clark and J. L. Havins, both of whom were local deacons in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have withdrawn from the Church. Their credentials have been demanded, but the parties have failed to surrender them, and I take this method of announcing the Church with their present standing.

J. N. R. MORRIS, P. E. WEAVER, DISTRICT.

UNANSWERED LETTERS.

- July 18—C. W. Glynnville, sub. L. H. McGee, sub. J. M. Armstrong, sub. Jas. A. Walker, sub. J. C. Carter, sub. B. W. Allen, sub. R. C. George, sub. A. R. Nash, sub. L. L. Nangle, sub. Ben Harby, sub. A. E. Cartaway, has attention. E. L. Shettles, sub. July 23—L. H. McGee, sub. has attention. C. D. West, sub. J. T. McKee, sub. T. J. Mihan, sub. July 23—Jno. W. Holt, sub. C. G. Shutt, sub. July 21—W. H. Brown, has attention. W. W. Goldhugh, sub. C. M. Thompson, sub. W. R. Campbell, sub. July 21—J. W. Hindworth, sub. C. W. Daniel, sub. W. J. Owen, sub. has attention. N. G. Thomas, sub. July 25—W. Wootton, sub.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY.

New buildings. Campus 100 acres. Model school home. Faculty of MEN and BOYS. Specialists from best schools of America and Europe. VANUEY & FOXVILLE, MISSOURI, MO.

THIS entire building and two annexes are devoted exclusively to the work of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. Accessible to most of every nature. The best masters in music, instruction and languages that money can command. Geo. W. CHANNICK, Musical Director. Prospectus sent free. Address Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.



Peacock's School for Boys West End, San Antonio, Tex. Educate your boy in this dry and elevating atmosphere. A Military Department. Limited attendance. Non-sectarian. Properly equipped business course and a classical course. Three miles from the city. Lake. Discipline. New brick building. American with a European atmosphere. Two boys to a room. We look after the boys day and night. A complete department. A competent matron. Exceptional accommodations for the best possible sanitary improvements. Bath, evening, breakfast, and study hall at night. No church school. Write for our illustrated catalogue.

PATTON SEMINARY AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Select School for Girls. Professional Teachers. The students attended by the Conservatory of Leipzig without examination. Rooms should be engaged early. Attendance \$200 every year. \$50 deposit to reserve room. Advantages in every department second to none in the entire Southwest. Number limited. For catalogue address A. S. LAIRD, A. M. President, Oak Cliff, Dallas, Texas.

Exposure in the Army.

Disease Contracted while in the Army Menaced the Life of Oliver Salmons, Saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Though more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Civil War, the soldiers of that terrible struggle are still carried to us through all the interesting times.



Many a soldier has survived that conflict but as he plunged into another no less severe. From the battle fields and camp grounds there were up a far to brass thousands of soldiers for the rest of their lives. Disease brought on by hardship and exposure. Instead of being with an almost relentless grip even upon those of the most rugged constitution.

Mr. Oliver Salmons, of Glendon, Lewis Co., N. Y., a veteran of Company K of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, has reached the advanced age of 60 years and is enjoying the best of health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have saved both his health and longevity. He came out of the war with a weakened constitution and for twenty years suffered terribly from rheumatism, which led to other ailments that threatened his life and that at this critical time that the tide of disease was turned. The story as told by Mr. Salmons himself follows:

"Twenty years ago I was taken with rheumatism which was induced by exposure while in the army. I was then unable to complete my duties and my condition was so intense. There was an excruciating pain in my shoulders and back, and aching pain in my hands. I could not sleep or work on account of the pain.

"I was under the care of physicians and took their medicine, including four different doctors, but the treatment did me no good.

"About two years ago a friend living at Greig recommended that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I did so. I had taken the pills but three or four days when I found that they gave me relief. The rheumatic pains ceased and to my surprise I found that the pills were also curing the diabetes. I took the pills for one year and was entirely cured of both troubles.

"I am now 60 years of age but am strong, have a good appetite and feel just like all of which I attribute to the good medicine of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." (Signed) OLIVER SALMONS. Subscribed and sworn to before me on the 6th day of February, 1900.

RUPTURE AND PILES CURED QUICKLY, SAFELY AND PERMANENTLY WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Fistula, Fissure, Hemorrhoids and Hydrocele. No Cure No Pay. Principles of treatment explained. DRS. DICKEY & DICKEY, Linn Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Burditt's Well.

DO YOU THINK You have Dropsy? You have Debility? You have Liver Disease? You have Whisky Liver? You have Consumption? You have Dyspepsia? You have Bright's disease? You have Catarrh of the Stomach? You have Cancer of the Stomach?

Two weeks at Burditt's well will make you think you did not, and that you are really a well person. For particulars address A. M. HOUSTON, Burditt's Well, via Lockhart, Texas.

BED-WETTING CURD Sample Free. Do not miss it.



Cuticura SOAP Makes the Hair grow. Clears the Complexion. Softens and whitens the Hands. Preserves and beautifies the skin of Infants and Children.

Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, surprisingly effective. Cuticura Soap is not only the most efficacious of skin purifiers and beautifiers, but the purest and sweetest of toilet, bath, and baby soaps. Sold everywhere. British depot: Newnes, London. Porters D. and C. Co., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Excursions. It be sold as follows: nd 25, account Na- A. R. count State Christ- tion. d 5, account meet- of Liberty. nt meeting Square Association. ion—July 23 to 29, campment at La and for trains ar- account meeting of Labor. mber 11 and 15, ac- O. F. 15-17, account Ma- (ored). its call on nearest or address. S. KEENAN, P. A., Galveston. Christians is not erience. Outing nth in camp HUR SPRINGS ir own tents are id free of charge. oking stoves and r camping can be a cost of from \$6 shade. Malaria, ea level. Muste innocent sports, after and the EST SULPHUR E WORLD. nfallible cure for d skin diseases of d can be had on . at a small cost. from all points. s summer here in om for you. s as to rates, etc. NAN, G. P. A., Galveston, Texas. SERVICE ONION and Sou. Pa. IN & I. G. Sleepers to RNIA id Sou. Pa. est Line to CO YER" Kansas City CHAIR CARS ET SLEEPERS. CITY.

## Our Young Folks

### HOW BLIND CHILDREN PLAY.

Many young people who have good eyesight of their own will be interested to learn how little folks who have no sight at all can get on. A writer in Little Folks gives a very interesting account of their doings:

"At a place called Swiss Cottage, in the northern part of London, there is a large and splendid building called the Blind School. Many of the blind boys and girls of London are sent to this school to be taught to read and write and to learn some kind of work, so that when they grow up they may be able to earn their own living. A visit to this blind school is a very interesting and wonderful experience. When the author of this article went with his friend, the photographer, they were shown into a large play-ground. A number of girls were playing together, and at first it was impossible to believe that they were blind. Most of them were romping about just like ordinary children with eyesight. They never ran into one another, nor stumbled against corners, so that they seemed to see exactly where they were going. Several of them were playing with skipping-ropes, laughing and shouting with great enjoyment. Two girls would wind the rope slowly and steadily, until another girl would run in and begin to skip, while the rope turned faster and faster, and at last the skipper was out of breath. And yet these girls were blind! How did they manage to run toward the rope just at the right time and not get entangled or jump at the wrong moment? That is a puzzle for little folks who can see when they skip!"

### THE QUARREL CURE.

Nine days out of ten there were no better friends in the block than Molly and Mabel. They lived side by side, went to the same school, read the same stories, and wanted their best hats trimmed just exactly alike, even to the number of white spots on the gray quills which made the blue felt sailor hats so very charming in the eyes of both. But on the tenth day—oh, dear, how everything was changed! Molly went to school on one side of the street, with never a glance across at Mabel, trudging disdainfully along on the other; and from breakfast to bedtime the day was out of joint for both. To be sure, the quarrels never lasted long, but they were serious matters while they did last.

In vain the mothers took counsel together. In vain they reasoned, each with her own particular little girl. Both Molly and Mabel protested that they loved each other and never meant to quarrel; but still the quarrels would come and make both miserable. And they arose over such trifling things! After the "making up" the two friends never could see "how they came to quarrel over a little thing like that!"

So things went on until Molly's Aunt Frances came to spend the winter with her sister. Now Aunt Frances was Molly's ideal of everything a young lady should be. So it was no wonder that her niece sang her praises morning, noon and night. Neither was it any wonder that Mabel, who had a young lady aunt of her own, grew tired of so often hearing the same strain, and on the fatal tenth day chanced to remark that, while Molly's Aunt Frances was very nice in her opinion, her own Aunt Angie was nicer. This was the thin end of the wedge of dispute; but half an hour later Molly rushed into the house, declaring that she would never speak to Mabel Bye again so long as she lived—"so there!" The wedge had been driven deep, and friendship was split wide open.

Aunt Frances listened to the tale of Mabel's presuming to think anyone nicer than she with a perfectly grave face, though her blue eyes were dancing merrily. When the story was ended she said soothingly:

"I wouldn't mind it so much, Molly. I'm sure I don't care if Mabel likes her own auntie best. But I'm sorry you two should have quarreled about me. I didn't come all the way from Texas to Minnesota to cause a coldness between friends, and I shall feel dreadfully if you and Mabel never speak to each other again."

"Well," said Molly, hesitating between her disposition to "stay mad" and her desire to please Aunt Frances, "I s'pose I could speak to her—just to blige you; but I'm quite sure I shall never like her so well any more."

But, when Mabel's kitten ran away that afternoon and all the children in the block were looking for it Molly could not help but look, too. And when

she found it in the coal-bin—it had fallen through the cellar window—of course she had to carry it home. Mabel was so delighted that she hugged both her and the kitten and the quarrel was over then and there.

That night, after dinner, Aunt Frances called Molly to her and showed her a small pink box with a druggist's label on the outside.

"Molly," said she, "just look here! What do you suppose I've got in this box?"

"Not medicine?" questioned Molly, who, having lately recovered from a slight illness, looked with suspicion on boxes of that particular sort.

"Medicine, sure enough," responded Aunt Frances, cheerfully. "You shall be my first case. Molly, my dear, I will cure you; and my fame will spread through the length and breadth of the land." (I forgot to tell that Aunt Frances was studying to be a doctor.)

"But I'm not sick any more," protested Molly, drawing away from the box before she should be asked to take a dose of whatever was in it.

"Oh, certainly not," agreed Aunt Frances. "But I want you to try the quarrel cure, dear. See! These are temper tablets, of the very best make."

She opened the box, and Molly saw the contents—tablets about the size of a peppermint lozenge, clear, and of a lovely deep red. They did not look as though they would taste bad.

"Take one," said Aunt Frances. "My prescription would include 'one at bedtime.' So you might as well begin the treatment right away."

Molly obeyed. The temper tablet was sweet and tasted of wintergreen.

"Don't try to bite it," cautioned the prescribing physician. "Let it dissolve in your mouth. And now, Nieceums," she continued with a very professional air, "when you feel a quarrel coming on, I want you to take one of these tablets. Don't crush it with your teeth—just let it melt in your mouth. And be careful not to speak until it is all gone. Do you fully understand the directions?"

Molly nodded solemnly. The responsibility of being a "first case" rather awed her.

"Will you treat Mabel, too?" she asked.

"It won't be necessary," said Aunt Frances, gravely. "If you take the tablets as I prescribe. And if I were you, I wouldn't tell anybody I was being treated."

The next morning Molly started for school with a temper tablet neatly wrapped in tinfoil in her small pocket. That day passed peacefully. So did several others; and Molly had all but forgotten that she was being treated, when suddenly, one Saturday afternoon, she felt a quarrel coming up. Mabel had made a dress for her doll. Molly didn't think it fitted very well and said so. Mabel answered tartly that she guessed Molly couldn't do as well; and Molly had just opened her mouth to say something peppery, when she remembered the temper tablets.

Hastily laying her beloved Florimonda Isabelle face down on the floor she ran out of the room. The temper tablet was at the very bottom of her pocket; but she picked it out, unwrapped the tinfoil and popped it into her mouth. The rosy bit of sweetness tasted very nice; and she went back to her doll, feeling better already.

"Thought you'd gone home mad," remarked Mabel, with her small nose in the air.

Never a word from Molly.

"I didn't care if you had," added Mabel with a sniff.

Molly rolled the temper tablet under her tongue, but answered nothing at all.

"Well," you needn't talk if you don't want to," snapped Mabel; and she gave her entire attention to putting the new dress upon its owner, Ethlyn Kathryn Olivia.

Little by little the temper tablet dissolved in Molly's mouth; and, strange to say, her anger melted with it. It was worn to wafer thinness; and Molly was wondering just what she should say when the "treatment" was over, when she heard a faint sound of music far down the street.

"O Mabel!" she cried excitedly, "there's a grind-organ; and maybe there's a monkey! Let's go and see!"

"Oh, let's!" answered Mabel, jumping up eagerly; and a moment later Florimonda Isabelle and Evelyn Kathryn Olivia were left to be company for each other, while their respective mothers raced hand-in-hand down the street in search of the probable "grind-organ" and the possible monkey.

That night Molly told Aunt Frances the whole story and that young lady listened with genuine professional pleasure. Her first case was doing remarkably well, she said; and the patient

# Pearline

was advised to continue the use of the invaluable temper tablets in all similar emergencies. Molly followed the prescription faithfully, and before spring both she and Mabel were completely cured.

After a while Molly discovered the reason why the temper tablets had such a soothing effect in the first stages of a quarrel. I wonder if you have guessed it too.—Ida Reed Smith, in the Advance.

### THE PEAR TREE WITCH.

The world looked very dark to little Bess because father had found fault with her for eating the pears. But father had a reason.

"Who is it that picks those pears and eats them before they are ripe? Are you the one, Bess?"

"Yes; I don't like 'em, father, I truly, really don't, the firstest minute they get soft—squashy, no-taste things. Please, father, let me eat the nice, crisp, hard ones."

"But, Bess, dear child, they're not ripe enough, and will hurt father's honey-girl, and make her sick."

But Bess was only half-convinced, and though she loved father very, very much, she loved hard pears, too; and then, you know, pears hang down so low on the big, thrifty fruit trees, and when the breeze blows they wag back and forth at you. They seemed to little Bess to play hide and seek behind the leaves, and to say to her, "We see you, Bess; you can't catch us." Then if Bess, stiffening up her moral purpose, resolutely turned her garden chair around, and set her chubby face the other way, while she made stylish clothes for Miss Amelia Amanda, or pinned over a portion of Dolly Dear-est's cambric cuticle so that the sawdust would not come out of her, at a fresh gust of wind there would come a thud, thud, that meant nothing but pears from that tempting tree behind her.

"Dear, dear," sighed Bess, "I'm all wearied out trying not to see and hear those pears."

A few days went by, and nothing more having been said, Bess was tempted beyond endurance, and was found by Mr. Lee munching a crisp, half-ripe pear.

"Now, Bess, father will have to stop it. Why don't you pick up some of those that have fallen?"

"Why, father, just's soon's they fall off they're soft and ripe, and falling bunts them softer, and then they get anty; don't like 'em only good enough for the ants, anyway."

Mr. Lee didn't know what to make of a child with such tastes. And Aunt Katharine remarked, "No accounting for that child's fudgichy ways and whims." Then, with a sniff, "She's all Carlisle, that's plain"; which goes to show that Aunt Katharine was Mr. Lee's sister.

Mr. Lee saw that Bess must be made to mind, so he said:

"Now, little daughter, father's going to make a rule. Nobody is to pick a single pear from any tree without permission."

Bess looked guilty and ashamed, for father usually trusted her, and did not find it necessary to make horrid rules, same's the little Kirias' father and mother did.

She felt very much stirred up, and walked away down to the old summer-house, where she went when she felt gloomy. She took Jane Jones, the ugliest doll, and a stiff, uncomfortable stool, and a little, old-fashioned story-book of Aunt Katharine's called "The History of Disobedient Maria, or The Sad Results of Infant Wilfulness."

"For if I am so bad," mused Bess, "I must not have anything nice around, and I will read all about disobedient Maria. Wonder what she did. Did you like hard pears, Maria, and did your father say nobody should pick any?"

A bad and sullen mood crept over little Bess. She felt a sort of defiance grow in her small heart, and she did not read with much interest the moving tale of disobedient Maria. She finally slapped the book together, and fell to berating the ugly doll. "What makes you so homely, Jane Jones? I should think your head would crack in two with ugliness." But Jane Jones sat stiffly propped against a stone, and gazed straight ahead in motionless doll reverie. Bess soon

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grew tired of her present surroundings, and getting her things together, trailed off to the house.

All went well for a time, and Bess was not seen eating any pears, nor did she mention the word.

"Very queer Bess has not wanted the pears," said Mr. Lee to himself one afternoon. "She has not once asked to pick any." He was walking toward the pear trees as he thought this, and as he kept on an odd look about the pears on the lower branches struck him. He hurried up, and looking more closely saw in many places a pear core gaily swinging in the wind, carefully gnawed clean and slim by little teeth, but still unbroken from the stem.

There they were, the signs that the guilty little maid had kept the letter, but not the spirit of the law. He groaned within himself, even while he smiled. What should he do? This Bess was such a strange, original, dear child, and rarely deceitful.

"I'll just wait," said father, wisely, "but not too long, for they're not good for her."

He did not have to wait long. Little Bess was very unhappy, and finally she could not bear it any longer, and marched into her father's study.

"Father, I am a 'disobedient Maria,' and I have done the 'infant wilfulness.' I ate those pears 'thout picking 'em off, and it was meaner'n Maria, 'cause I seemed not to break the rule. I am so bad, father, punish me real hard."

Father knew his girl. He caught her to him and said, "Yes, father will punish his honey-girl real hard. She must pick off all the cores, and put them up in a row on the window-ledge in her room."

But Bess stared. "Is that all, father?"

"Yes, Bess, only to keep the rule just the same."

She did it, and she kept the rule. No pear-cores moved again from the trees, and Bess finally lost her strange taste and came to like things as other children did. She never forgot, however, the time when she picked no pears and yet broke her father's rule.—Christian Observer.

### DOCTORS FOOD TALK.

Selection of Food One of the Most Important Acts in Life.

Old Dr. Hanaford, of Reading, Mass., says in the "Messenger": "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is, one of the most important acts in life."

"On this subject, I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility, and more powerful in point of nutriment, than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which is sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another."

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms, or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal.

## The H

### GIVE

Wait not, I pray  
And moulder  
shall lie,  
To give me flowers  
But give them

One bud now  
Were worth  
blown  
Or wreathes  
clay,  
That marks the  
reposes.

Rather cheer  
way  
By a kiss of love  
For little I'll  
me  
When my spirit  
of heaven.

### ANGELS

Rev. Dr. Dru  
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father: 'Papa,  
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in heaven. H  
Hush! Stop  
There's a littl  
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in my ear."

### WHAT HE LI

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# The Home Circle

## GIVE THEM NOW.

Wait not, I pray you, till my life be spent,  
And moul'dering back to dust my body shall lie,  
To give me flowers, as friendship's token,  
But give them now, before I die.

One bud now given, as of love a token,  
Were worth many thousands of full-blown roses,  
Or wreathes of lilies, o'er dark-brown clay.  
That marks the place where my body reposes.

Rather cheer me along life's toilsome way,  
By a kiss of love, or a handshaking given,  
For little I'll reck of the flowers above me,  
When my spirit is basking in the light of heaven.

T. H. YARBROUGH.

## ANGELS STOP TO LISTEN.

Rev. Dr. Drummond tells this pretty incident: "A little girl once said to her father: 'Papa, I want you to say something to God for me, something I want to tell Him very much. I have such a little voice that I don't think he could hear it away up in heaven; but you have a great, big man's voice, and he will be sure to hear you.' The father took the little girl in his arms, and told her that, even though God were surrounded by all his holy angels singing to Him one of the grandest and sweetest songs of praise ever heard in heaven, He would say to them: 'Hush! Stop singing for a while. There's a little girl away down on the earth who wants to whisper something in my ear.'"

## WHAT HE LIKED FOR HIS BIRTHDAY.

Lewis Carroll, in a letter to a child friend, once mentioned a few things that he would like for his birthday. "Well, I like very much indeed, a little mustard with a bit of beef spread thinly under it; and I like brown sugar—only it should have some apple pudding mixed with it to keep it from being too sweet; but what I like best of all is salt, with some soup poured over it. The use of soup is to hinder the salt from being too dry; and it helps to melt it. Then there are other things I like; for instance, pins—only they should always have a cushion put around them to keep them warm. And I like two or three handfuls of hair; only they should have a little girl's head beneath them to grow on, or else whenever you open the door they get blown all over the room, and then they get lost, you know."

## FOLLOWED BY HIS MOTHER'S LOVE.

Down in Texas, several years ago, a middle-aged man was convicted in court of stealing, and sent to the penitentiary for a long term. He was duly sentenced, and the Sheriff fixed a day upon which he should be taken to the State prison.

The day arrived and the official, with a string of convicts handcuffed together, was at the station waiting for the train. While the group sat in the depot a little old woman in black, with a face in which the fingers of sorrow had pinched great furrows, appeared at the door. She looked at the string of prisoners intently, then a light of recognition came over her face. She stepped up to the group of unfortunates and laid her hand on the arm of a big, coarse fellow with a heavy red moustache.

The man turned and looked at the little woman. "Mother," he exclaimed. That was all. Big tears came into his eyes. They did not stay there, but crowded one another out to chase down the rough face, red now with shame. They ran into the big moustache and off the end of it. Then he recovered himself. The little woman was not crying—people sometimes get beyond that.

"What—are—you—doing—here?" the big man sobbed.

"I came, my son," said the little woman with furrows in her face, "to see you off."

"To see me off?" The man was dazed.

"Yes, Henry, when you was such a little boy that you had never been out of the home yard alone, I went to the gate with you the first day you ever went to the store by yourself. I watched you the three blocks of the distance until your chubby feet carried you in to the little country store your father kept. Then when you were six, and started for school, I went to the gate with you again, and told you how to act in the school-room. You went away on a visit when you were ten, and I went to the depot with you and your

uncle, then, and I kissed you good-bye before the cars started."

How the tears were flowing from the big man's eyes.

"Yes," and the little woman sighed a bit. "Then you got to be sixteen, and wanted to go to St. Louis. It was hard to part with you, but we did it—your father and I—and I went to the little depot with you and kissed you. You remember, don't you?"

The other prisoners were interested now, and the Sheriff took in every word.

"Then you were married, Henry. I went to see you bound by law and God to that sweet, dear Mary who is now—"

"Don't—don't!" almost shrieked the big man.

"Yes," the little woman went on, unheeding, "and now you are going away again, and I must kiss you. The train is coming, Henry; kiss your old mother."

The Sheriff had not moved. Ordinarily he would have told the man to move on. But he waited now. The big man bowed and tried to hide his manacled hands.

"Kiss me, Henry," the old lady repeated. The head moved lower, and the big red moustache almost covered the little face with the furrows on it.

Then the gang started to the train. As the cars began to move, the little woman stood on the platform. She caught a glimpse of her big son through the car window. She waved a little black-bordered handkerchief at him. "Goodbye, Henry," she called out feebly, and then, through force of habit formed when she sent her little son to school, she murmured, "Be—a good boy."

One of that gang of prisoners told afterward that the little scene in the depot was a greater punishment to each man there than his respective term of imprisonment.—H. Wilson Lydick, in Brethren Evangelist.

## KEEPING LITTLE ONES AWAY FROM CHURCH.

Both my parents were Christians; my father was always an active worker in the Church, and my mother was as devoted a woman as I have ever known. I think both were very anxious for the salvation of their children. My mother was unusually careful in my training: one thing she seldom failed to do was to take me to her room Sunday evening, and talk and pray with me. How much I owe to those quiet hours I can never fully know.

On one occasion, when I was not over six or seven years old, we had a very precious time together with God, and I believed that I had found the Savior. When we came down stairs, my childish heart aglow with heavenly joy, the first thing I did was to run up to my father and tell him of my experience. He was busy writing a letter, and merely remarking that many children had been "converted" even younger than I, continued his writing. I had expected that he would be overjoyed at my happiness, and the fact that he seemed so indifferent was a mystery that completely crushed the tender blade just springing up in my heart.

Several years later, I attended a camp-meeting with my mother. Possibly I was eleven years old at the time. I can remember nothing about the sermon, but I know that I was very much moved, and, although nothing was said to me, I wanted to go forward. My mother went with me, and we knelt around the altar in the good old fashion. The pastor's wife knelt on the other side of my mother, and I heard the latter say to her: "Do you think I ought to take George away?" seeming to think I was too young to go forward in such a place. I could see no reason why I had not a right to be there. My

mother's question troubled me; I could think of nothing else, and got no farther good from the meeting.

I am sure that these two incidents, trivial as they may seem to others, had a very material effect on my early life. To my childish mind they were of great importance. Neither of my parents ever knew of their mistake, and my mother's fostering care continued until during a revival a number of years later, I came out and united with the Church. But I sometimes wonder what would have been the result had I been left alone at an earlier age.

I believe that mine was not an unusual experience. We never know what is going on in the mind of a child, and often fail to realize how small a thing will change the whole course of the life. It takes but a trifle to crush the tender blade, but woe to him who shall cause one of these little ones to stumble!—Sunday-school Times.

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present surrounding things together, house. for a time, and Bess ting any pears, nor the word. less has not wanted r. Lee to himself one has not once asked to was walking toward he thought this, and odd look about the ver branches struck up, and looking more ny places a pear core the wind, carefully slim by little teeth, en from the stem. the signs that the had kept the letter, it of the law. He himself, even while he ould he do? This trange, original, dear deceitful. said father, wisely, g. for they "are not to wait long. Little happy, and finally she it any longer, and father's study. 'disobedient Maria,' he 'infant wilfulness,' 'thout picking 'em eaner'n Maria, 'cause eak the rule. I am nish me real hard." girl. He caught her Yes, father will pun-real hard. She must res, and put them up window-ledge in her d. "Is that all, fa- to keep the rule just I she kept the rule. ved again from the ally lost her strange like things as oth- She never forgot, when she picked no e her father's rule.— FOOD TALK. ne of the Most Impor- ts in Life. d, of Reading, Mass., nger:" "Our health mental happiness are our personal control ection of food should the most important t. I may say that I qual in digestibility, il in point of nutri-modern Grape-Nuts, ons of which is suf-real part of a meal, onstrates that the oushished from one d that the extensive f high class foods of dd increase the term l to the sum total of rly considerably im-neral. I am free to l, for I personally d can be used by adults. It is ready ved instantly, either r with hot water or over. All sorts of r dishes can be made The food is concen-economical, for four are sufficient for the eal.

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The division of the Northwest Texas Conference is a live issue among the brethren of this large conference. The Vernon District Conference awhile back started the ball to rolling, and then the strong statement of Rev. Sam. P. Wright in a recent issue of the Advocate imparted to it an increased acceleration.

FUND FOR INDIA SUFFERERS.

Nashville, Tenn., July 21, 1900. Received from L. Blaylock, Dallas, Texas, \$4.75, contributions from Texas for the benefit of the famine stricken people of India. J. D. HAMILTON, Treas.

Table listing donors and amounts for the Fund for India Sufferers, including names like Anonymous, Union and Roseland Church, Mrs. A. M. Graham, etc.

EDITORIAL BIRD-SHOT.

Religion without common sense is fanaticism.

Genius and insanity are often very closely related.

Big I and little you is the unconscious motto of a great many people.

There is such a thing as mistaking laziness for physical indisposition.

Nervousness is frequently nothing more than a failure to control your temper.

If the Lord were to take us at our word and answer many of our prayers, we would be greatly astonished.

The so-called Christian man who persists in disliking people who can not indorse all of his hobbies is approaching a state of selfishness.

Those who send matter to the paper for publication look for its appearance with great eagerness, and when it meets their eyes they read it more closely and critically than anything else in that issue of the paper.

It frequently happens that if you do a man a score of favors, he will forget them all the first time you fail to meet his approval, and henceforth you can usually put him down as a persistent enemy.

Despite the fact that many good people seem to think that the Church is making but little if any progress, yet the signs of the times point to the contrary in Texas. We have had occasion to visit a large portion of the State during the past months, and it is our deliberate conviction that Methodism, on most matters, is wide-awake and active.

THE DEDICATION SERVICE AT CEDAR HILL.

Cedar Hill is a small town of two hundred and fifty people, located south of Dallas, on the Santa Fe Railroad, about twenty miles distant. I was invited out there by the pastor, Rev. E. L. Spurlock, and his officials to take part in the church dedication exercises, which took place last Sunday. I went out on Saturday and preached to a good congregation at night. The next morning ushered in a beautiful day and the temperature was delightful. By 11 o'clock the spacious house was filled to overflow with an intelligent congregation, and others of equal intelligence had to stand outside on account of a lack of room.

to have any sort of a church building except a good one. After the sermon, it was necessary to raise \$150 with which to finish paying the last dollar due on the property. The people had strained a point to get it that far along and this remaining amount was the tug of war. But in a few moments the last dollar of it was put down and a little over the amount asked for. Then the beautiful dedicatory service found in our book of Discipline was impressively rendered, and another elegant structure was set apart to the worship of Almighty God.

TEXAS PERSONALS.

Rev. D. J. Martin, of Plano, was in the city last week, and paid the Advocate a pleasant visit.

The little babe of Rev. C. M. Thompson and wife, of Centerville, died the 23d inst. This is a sad affliction and we deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents.

Brother T. E. Goddard, of Uvalde, made the Advocate a delightful visit this week. He is far advanced in years, but young in spirit. He is visiting his two brothers in the city.

Miss Fannie Lee Field, sister of Rev. C. S. Field, of Alvarado, was recently married at that place to Mr. David G. Taylor, of Denver, Col. The happy couple will make their home in the latter city.

Bro. W. C. Naugle, of Rock Hill, was recently in the city, and made the Advocate a pleasant visit. He says that his people are looking toward their approaching camp-meeting at Bethel with much interest.

Rev. J. S. Davis, of Willow Street Church, Sherman, passed through the city last Monday on his way to help Bro. Spurlock in a meeting at Cedar Hill, and he spent a while with us in the office. He is hopeful of his work.

We are sorry to learn of the death on last Sunday of the child of Rev. C. A. Smith, of Jacksonville. The little one had been sick since May. The remains were taken to Timpan for interment. We extend sympathy to the sorrowing parents.

We are pleased to have had a call recently from Bro. P. G. Garrison, of Henderson. Bro. Garrison is a leading member of our Church and President of the Board of Stewards of his charge, and he has been in the work for a long time. He belongs to a family of Methodists.

It is with real pain that we announce the death of Mrs. James Cole, of this city. The sad event occurred the 18th inst., at her home on Ross Avenue. Mr. Cole is the son of Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Cole. The young wife had that incurable disease, consumption. She was a member of First Church.

While at Cedar Hill last Sunday we enjoyed the hospitality of the good home of Bro. and Sister J. C. Ramsey. We also found fellowship under the kindly roof

of Bro. Spurlock and Bro. W. H. Carrell. If we had had the time there were scores of others whose hospitality we would have gladly accepted.

We enjoyed a visit from Bro. J. W. Fields, who lives near Van Alstyne. He is the father of Rev. R. H. Fields, of Lone Oak charge. Bro. Fields recently had the misfortune to lose a grown son from appendicitis. The affliction is severe, but the young man died triumphantly. This is a great comfort.

Rev. John Powell, a supernumerary member of the Northwest Texas Conference, died at Alvarado on the 12th inst. Bro. Powell was far advanced in life and ready for his change. He was a good and true man, and did excellent work for the Church in his day of strength and activity. A suitable obituary will follow soon.

We are in receipt of a beautiful song, composed by Miss Waltermire, of Honey Grove, Texas. It is entitled, "God Be Merciful," and wherever it has been sung it is a great favorite. Good judges pronounce it a fine piece of music. Miss Waltermire is a sister of Mr. W. T. Henderson, the fine bass singer in the choir of First Methodist Church in this city.

In the membership of the Church at Cedar Hill, this county, the name "Carrell" appears in the list just twenty times. And they are good people. At Duncanville, in the same charge, the name "Brandenburg" also appears just even twenty times, and they likewise are good people. It speaks well for a large family to have their names and lives recorded on the books of the Church of God.

Rev. W. H. Stephenson, of Renner charge, was in to see us the past week. He had been to Farmer's Branch to attend the funeral service of Miss Mary Hughes Donds, the youngest daughter of "Uncle" Jack Donds. She was twenty-one years of age, and an exceptionally fine young lady. Her death is a source of great bereavement to the family and friends, but she died in the victory of faith.

Rev. J. L. Williams, of Round Mountain charge, will enter the Vanderbilt this fall and pursue his course of study. A man makes no mistake to thoroughly prepare himself for the work of the ministry. It is the bounden duty of our young men entering the traveling connection to take advantage of all the opportunities offered them at Georgetown and the Vanderbilt in order to get ready for their life work.

We are informed by Rev. T. J. Milam, presiding elder of the Beaumont District, that Rev. W. B. Patterson has been appointed to fill out the unexpired pastoral term at Beaumont. The late Rev. W. P. Pledger, of Mexican bull fight notoriety, resigned this charge recently, but the work goes right on. No one man, however liberal and smart, is indispensable to the Methodist Church. When he jumps overboard she moves forward as though he had never lived.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

In the last issue of the Advocate appeared an article from the pen of Bro. Jerome Duncan on the "Proposed Division of the Northwest Texas Conference," giving the action of the recent Vernon District Conference upon that subject. The movement is timely, and ready to vote for division. The men who have developed the Northwest Texas Conference, and who are on the ground, are the most competent to say how her territory should be divided or parceled out so as best to conserve the great interests of Methodism and Christianity.

LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

Your letters from the western part of Texas were intensely interesting to me. How I wish I could make such a trip as you did over that country. Then the leading editorials on the first page of the Advocate, evidently written by your pen, were timely, tersely written, and will do great good. Give us more of the same kind. The preachers of to-day do not preach as much and as often on repentance, justification, etc., as Bro. Hughes did when he was a young preacher. Yet these are vital subjects that cannot be ignored without great loss to the cause of true religion.

rare and racy "L. you are giving us enjoyed letters of H.F. certainly has uly for putting i of your readers a ters, they are mb But this letter have said but Well, we are doin to do better soon Woolly. Fayette, Mo.

LITER

MOVING. The work of m press plant of th has begun, and w manufacturing part o in its new home. printing presses i building and 174 space. The exact make in the press covers four city l now the largest i in America.

The August, Flnor's Magazine is both for its short number of illustra to be found essent lars as well as i contents include t best-known tre and, as usual, th to the Magazine. Davis' article "I gives a vivid ap pearance and cur Boer capital, and viewed the approx most attractive in figure and vigor dent Kruger. T conduct of a m British officers, h have taken their thing but a "sport doubt excite cons

ON This means th applied to a fa equally serious y whose blood is d ssequently have stomachs, derang and that tired f rilla puts the w by making pure, these troubles.

Constipation is 25c.

EPWORTH

LEAGUE The Epworth L Sulphur Spring, Commerce, Tex. E. Commerce, Tex

L The fifth Ann Texas Conference Texas, August 21 city will entertain gates who atten celled program. we hope to have ing. Leagues will t soon as possible delegates and pa MISS MARY 176 Sealey J.

LEAGUES OF

D The Sulphur S League Confered 13, 14 and 15, at want the confere able conference. Leaguer of the feel that it dep make it such. f. What has you Twentieth Centu worthy cause. I a great interest each Second Vb their League w offering before honor it. Come praying, will give us sho

Secy. S. S Cooper, Texas.

A NOTICE TO

Dear Fellow-W that because yo making much f a set of f. We have borne first began Lea of these things. big and has too the Secretary, o to undertake o them and to d Reedy is now g ularly and semi- bring us all the is our purpose t little as possible realize that with ton plan, the dir and its encourag ever to the pos officer, be he ex succeed by taki that belongs pr motto for the v home and fore already endorse now let us wor speedily procu pediture of m the especial ben in any sense a l As your State cially to ask th columns of the Send me notes i this will be lea we want every l all it is worth.



W. H. Carrell, here were scores of us would

om Bro J. W. an Alstine. He H. Fields, of Fields recently se a grown son affliction is sed- fied triumphant.

superannuate Texas Confer- on the 25th inst, need in life and He was a good ellent work for of strength and ary will follow

beautiful song, nure, of Honey tled, "God He it has been sung eed judges pro- of music. Miss r. W. T. Hen- ger in the choir h in this city.

the Church at the name "Car- ist twenty times. At Duncanville, name "Branden- t even twenty are good people. a family to have recorded on the 10d.

son, of Renner the past week, s Branch to at- of Miss Mary igest daughter She was twen- an exceptionally th is a source of the family and the victory of

Round Mountain Vanderbilt this use of study. A thoroughly pro- ck of the minist- y of our young nnection to be opportunities etown and the t ready for their

ev. T. J. Milam, amount District, ion has been ap- eared pastoral late Rev. W. P. l fight notoriety, vently, but the one man, how- ndispensable to When he jumps ward as though

**THE NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.**

he Advocate ap- the pen of Bro. "Proposed Divis- on Conference," e recent Vernon on that subject, i am ready to en who have de- xas Conference, nd, are the most r her territory reeled out so as eat interests of nity. The pro- b me, just so w- g- ing confer- R. NELSON.

**MISSOURI.**

western part of teresting to me. ke such a trip as try. Then the first page of the ten by your pro- ly written, and live us more of achers of to-day and as often on etc., as Bro. a young preach- objects that can- great loss to the "Thus saith the ys; and see, and there is the good and ye shall find anks to the pub- and the brib- te us. He is my 20 months as a as a preach- ate, John Mat- tive. Probably effective preacher uth. These ven- the Tennessee session after the Church, South; ns the entire his- r. Matthews gave most efficient la- pe to have him e in Kansas City are planning to which we in- ched in Missouri ty years and J. F. Riggs, of invited to be ty-five of those aggregate of ars-3 years over ddest, Rev. J. C. l to preach and ference the year hence has been was a member ce of 184. I sup- Andrew Hunter, ly persons living that never-to-be- greatly enhancing just now is the

rare and racy "Letters from Abroad," you are giving us. I think I have never enjoyed letters of travel more than I am enjoying those of Bro. Knickerbocker. He certainly has an extraordinary faculty for putting words together. If any of your readers are not reading his letters, they are missing much.

But this letter is long enough, and I have said but little about Missouri. Well, we are doing fairly well, but hope to do better soon—when we elect J. G. Woolly. W. S. WOODARD. Fayette, Mo.

**LITERARY NOTES.**

**MOVING A MAGAZINE.**

The work of moving the big printing press plant of the Ladies' Home Journal has begun, and within a month the manufacturing part of the magazine will be in its new home. There will be forty-five plating presses in the new seven-story building, and 17,000 square feet of floor space. The executive offices will all remain in the present large building, which covers four city lots. The entire plant is now the largest of any publishing house in America.

The August Fiction number of Scribner's Magazine is always a notable one, both for its short stories and the unusual number of illustrations. This year it will be found especially rich in these particulars as well as in other features. The contents include the names of some of the best-known writers and artists of to-day, and, as usual, those of new contributors to the magazine. Mr. Richard Harding Davis' article, "Pretoria in War Time," gives a vivid and novel idea of the appearance and curious individuality of the Boer capital, and of the way its people viewed the approach of the British, and a most attractive impression of the stalwart figure and vigorous personality of President Kruger. The comments upon the conduct of a number of the captured British officers, in which they are said to have taken their imprisonment in anything but a "sportsmanlike" spirit, will no doubt excite considerable discussion.

**Off the Track.**

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 2c.

**EPWORTH LEAGUE NOTICES.**

**LEAGUE CONFERENCE.**

The Epworth League Conference of the Sulphur Springs District, will meet in Commerce, Texas, August 12-15, 1900. E. C. O'NEAL, President. Commerce, Texas.

**LEAGUES.**

The fifth Annual Conference of the Texas Conference convenes at Galveston, Texas, August 21-23. The Leagues of our city will entertain all pastors and delegates who attend the meeting. An excellent program has been prepared, and we hope to have a very interesting meeting.

Leagues will please elect delegates as soon as possible, and send all names of delegates and pastors to the undersigned. MISS MARYETTA WOOLFORD, 1736 Sealey Ave., Galveston, Texas.

**LEAGUERS OF SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT.**

The Sulphur Springs District Epworth League Conference will convene August 12, 13 and 14, at Commerce, Texas. We want the conference to be the most profitable conference of the year. Let each Leaguer of the Sulphur Springs District feel that it depends on him or her to make it such.

What has your League paid on the Twentieth Century movement? This is a worthy cause. Let me, as one who feels a great interest in each League, urge each Second Vice-President to see that their League send in a freewill thank-offering before conference convenes. However small the amount, God will honor it.

Come praying, come believing, and God will give us showers of blessings. KATE LAMBETH, Secy. S. S. D. E. L. Conference, Cooper, Texas.

**A NOTICE TO EPWORTH LEAGUERS.**

Dear Fellow-Workers—Do not conclude that because your State officers are not making much fuss this year that they are a set of idlers, for this is not true. We have learned a few things since we first began League work in Texas—one of these things is that the State is too big and has too many Leagues in it for the Secretary, or even the entire cabinet, to undertake to keep in close touch with them and to direct their efforts. Bro. Reedy is now getting up a form for quarterly and semi-annual reports, which will bring us all the information essential. It is our purpose to annoy the Leagues as little as possible with interrogatories. We realize that with the adoption of the Holston plan, the direction of the local League and its encouragement belongs more than ever to the pastor in charge. No State officer, be he ever so efficient, can hope to succeed by taking upon himself a work that belongs properly to the pastor. Our motto for the year is, full collections for home and foreign missions. We have already endorsed the Era by resolution; now let us work for subscriptions and expediently prove that no reasonable expenditure of money by the Church for the especial benefit of its young people is in any sense a bad investment.

As your State Secretary, I want especially to ask that you contribute to the columns of the Advocate and the Era. Send me notes of your work. I tell you this will be letting your light shine, and we want every light to shine this year for all it is worth. We are deliberately plan-

ning for the best State Conference in 1901 we have ever had. If the Leagues will but do the right kind of a year's work at home, we will go up to conference prepared. J. T. ELLIS, State Secretary.

**A CORRECTION.**

In our write up of the Revival No. 3 a few weeks ago, we did not know that Bro. Tillman had intended to make this book especially suited for Sunday-schools, and not going carefully through the book we took it for granted that revival work was all that he intended to cover with No. 3, but we see from some testimonials which he sends us from the leading Sunday-schools of Atlanta, Ga., his home address, that the book is used most in Sunday-schools, where it is best known.

Of course the title of the book does not indicate this, but he informs us that it is impossible to change the title, and as there is not much in a name after all, this should not keep it out of Sunday-schools, where a good live book is needed, especially when the price is so economical—a book of 283 songs for 15 cents in quantities.

Cheatham's Chill Tonic is peculiarly adapted to persons in enfeebled health and invalids. It assists digestion and is a perfect strengthener and appetizer. Satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in both tasteless and bitter styles. 50-cent size.

**MRS. KATE WILLIAMS.**

I made the acquaintance of this most estimable lady in 1888. I learned to know her as a true, faithful worker in the Master's vineyard, watching with will- ing, ready hands to do whatsoever she might find to do with all her might. She was a faithful worker in the meetings, and she delighted to work in the Sunday-school. Her house was the preacher's welcome home. Sister Williams was a great help to me when I first started in the ministry. She always had words of encouragement for me. There will be many to rise up in the great day and call her blessed. She will be greatly missed by the Church, her relatives and friends. The Lord bless, keep and save the dear husband and children and friends. The Lord help them all to so live they may meet her in the sweet home where the faithful part no more. Is the prayer of your humble writer. A. G. NOLEN, Hallettsville, Texas.

**PAYS YOUR MEN.**

To Take a Course at the Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.

When a person goes off to college it is always well to know what it will cost in attending same. Perhaps you wish to become a dentist. The Southern Dental College, at Atlanta, Ga., offers superior advantages at a very low rate. This school is one of the oldest in the country, and has an honored record of many years. It is thoroughly equipped with all the latest apparatus and has a faculty of the highest standing. For information address S. W. Foster, dean, Atlanta, Ga.

**BRAKES MAY BE APPLIED.**

The Terrell District Conference requested its readers of the provisions of the State law for protection of wives and children of persons addicted to the habit of drink. The following paper was prepared by a member of the conference and covers the points. We print it full.

"What shall we do for temperance? Shall we go on theorizing, or act more and talk less? This article is talk-hoarse cheap; but a 'little child shall lead them,' and

"Even I, myself, wanting to be taught, May yet impart a hint that's worth your thought."

The Terrell District Conference, by its Temperance Committee, recommended that the Advocate remind its readers of such rights as they have, and, better, that they use them. For several years the State laws have required liquor dealers to make bond for what is generally termed beer license in the sum of \$100, and for whisky license in the sum of \$200. These bonds differ in amount only. The conditions required of the bond makers are numerous, and if you would turn to the law, or get a blank bond and read it, you would likely conclude that the requirements of the law are a farce or the temperance people a failure. If the law is a farce, why do liquor men comply with it? If temperance people are not a failure, why do we not use such rights as we have? There seems indeed to be a sword for temperance in the condition of such bonds, the substance of which is that obtaining liquor, by whatever means, in the house of a bonded dealer by any man, whether habitual drunkard or not, entitles the mother, wife, sister or daughter of such man to recover on such bond as liquidated damages the sum of \$50. If due notice has been duly served upon such liquor dealer not to sell to such man.

Doubtless there are many obstacles precluding recovery, but as a general principle is the price of liberty, what shall be the price of temperance? Let us learn which is inefficient—the law or we? If we fail, both fail; if the law fails, thereby and therein we learn its defects. A master once gave a servant five talents, to another he gave two, and to a third but one. He who made use of such as he had was given other talents that he might try again to greater uses; but he who tried not was deprived of even that which he had. Could we blame a Legislature for making application of this lesson to us? The argument that Legislatures have

purposely made laws unenforceable is unreasonable when made by men who have done little, who have sought less, and who know not how to apply them. And the argument that in the application of law both bench and bar are dishonest, is sheer nonsense. True, there are dishonest men among them, but have not preachers been hung for having poisoned their wives? Dear mother, wife, daughter or sister, if you have a son, a husband, a father, or brother, and you wish to protect either him or your own fireside, get an honest lawyer to help you. If any printing house kept in stock blank notices "not to sell," it would be an easy matter to begin unpaid, but the bare fact that such notices are not printed is strong evidence of a lack of demand for them consequent upon a lack of vigilance for temperance.

But to say all the foregoing is unavailing, have we not still a remedy? In Texas a deed was made of real property, or certain limited area of the face of the earth. This deed expressed a money consideration and the further consideration that the property thereby deeded should never be used for certain vices. It contained a provision also that if used for such vices the makers of the deed might retake the property. The property was sold again and again, the subsequent deeds making no reference to the prohibitory clause in the first deed. The property, thus in the hands of a subsequent purchaser, who doubtless had no actual notice of the vice clause in the first deed, was used for the vices prohibited. A suit was brought to forfeit title and recover the property by the makers of the first deed, which was finally decided in the higher courts. The substance of the decision was that the vice clause was valid, and regardless of the circumstances it had no reference to persons, but applied to and ran with the land. Thus the title was forfeited and the makers of the vice clause were rewarded by the recovery of the property.

Shall it ever be your privilege to sign a deed? If so, see that it bears a clause that the property thereby conveyed shall be retaken by you in the event it shall ever be used for public prostitution or liquor traffic. Compare the number of houses of ill fame and liquor traffic with the number of pure homes and places of business. Suppose the title to the land on which the pure homes and business houses stand prohibit pollution of their own face-of-the-earth-right, where would increased prostitution and increased liquor traffic find space? If we make use of such as we have, may we not hope for a State concession embodying the vice clause in deeds or patents to State land? Does not the State, in some degree, recognize liquor traffic as an evil? Does it not expressly declare public prostitution a crime? Might not another State concede even so much until possibly all will have banished the predominant curse of life from the face of the earth? Let no man argue to you that people enjoy having the principles of virtue and temperance, and nobly expressing it in their public deeds, will recent and reopen the floodgates of vice. Tell them that the possibility of apostasy has never yet, and never shall, shut the mouth of pleading Christianity! HINTON SMITH, Crandall, Texas.

**NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE MINUTES.**

I would like very much to get a copy of the minutes of the Northwest Texas Conference, session of 1898. Can some friend supply me? W. F. LLOYD, 322 Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky.

**CONSTIPATION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS OF THE BLOOD IN THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST OF FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DIZZINESS ON RISING SUDDENLY, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER AND DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, CHEST, LIMBS AND SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH. A FEW DOSES OF**

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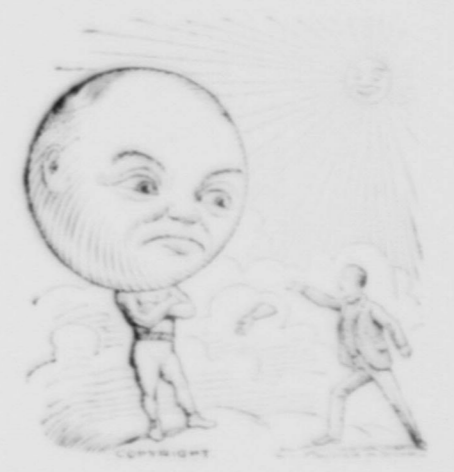
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Sunday-School Department.

THIRD QUARTER, LESSON 5, JULY 29.

THE TRANSFIGURATION. Luke 9:28-36.

Golden Text: "This is my beloved Son; hear him."—Luke 9:35.

Time: Autumn, A. D. 29.

Place: Mount Hermon.

Persons: Jesus, Peter, James, John, Moses and Elijah.

Purpose: Consummation of assurance.

Method: Light triumphant and voice glorious.

From Tompkins' Vest Pocket Commentary we take the following statements of this lesson:

I. The Transfiguration was a convincing revelation of the character and mission of the Son of Man, who had lately claimed for himself the highest consideration as the Son of God.

II. Nor was the fashion of his countenance more remarkable than the persons with him and the subject of their conversation (29, 31). The mention by them of Jerusalem recalls its mention in our last lesson (Mt. 16:21). The cross was under consideration. The law and the prophets sustain the Messiah.

III. But the greatest emphasis of the situation came from the glory cloud above them. They feared. And a voice came out of the cloud, saying, This is my Son, my Chosen; hear ye him. This was confirmation from the excellent glory ordination and anointing from on high. Glory had been in Moses' face establishing the law. And it was fire for Elijah on Carmel. This cloud was equivalent to the Shekinah of God once in the Temple. What the glory said God said inevitably. The voice from heaven was eminently comforting to Jesus and sustaining to his three friends. Nothing could have been more to the purpose and the crisis.

REFLECTIONS.

- 1. O Master, it is good to be entranced, enraptured, alone with thee; Till we, too, change from grace to grace. Gazing on that transfigured face. 2. Jesus had laid the cross upon all who desired to follow him in the realization of the kingdom. 3. Emphasis is here put upon the King in light triumphant, in love most excellent—crowned with glory. 4. The Transfiguration was an act of disclosure and appreciation, approval and commendation—Hear ye him. 5. Moses and Elijah were representatives of the law and prophets now becoming the gospel of a Face. 6. What a comfort that Light must have been to Jesus and his friends, Peter, John and James, that night! 7. Silence was enjoined upon the disciples at this epoch because of their deficient mind and character. 8. The power to recognize the heavenly visitants was given with the power to see and hear to purpose. 9. One can not overlook the solemn frequency and relation of prayer in this life and teaching of Jesus. 10. The Master seems to have chosen the three disciples best fitted for the occasion—leaders of the twelve. Peter the impulsive, John the reflective, and James the astute. 11. Glory is the radiance of divinity and the bright cloud the pavilion of the Almighty. The gospel of the kingdom is the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. Hence we preach Christ the power and the wisdom of God to all mankind. Hear ye him.

Epworth League Department.

Topic for July 29: "Cumberers of the Ground."—Luke 13:6-9.

We take the following comments on the lesson from the Era:

Who are the cumberers? Sinners who make no profession. Church members who make profession only; profess but do not practice; prefer to seem than to be; think more of creed than of conduct; esteem foliage above fruit; mistake formalism for worship; exhaust themselves in emotional surplussage; place denominational zeal above brotherly love; sink the spirit in the letter; do not root faith in principle; occupy a fruitbearer's place; do not exceed the righteousness

of the Pharisees; are not vitally united to Christ; do not bring forth fruit to perfection.

There is said to be in Palestine a wild olive tree called the oleaster. It looks like the real olive tree, but it bears no fruit. It is a striking emblem of a Church member who occupies a part of the divine orchard, drinks in the sunlight of grace, feeds upon the nourishment of the gospel, exhibits the leaves of a Christian profession, but is only a cumberer taking the place of a fruitbearer.

"A certain man had a fig tree planted in his vineyard." This shows design and method. It was no chance tree that happened to grow by the roadside. The tree was placed under conditions favorable to growth and fruit. It was carefully planted and thoroughly cultivated. It had propitious seasons—the sunshine, the early and the latter rain, and the rich dews of night. Under these circumstances, the master had a right to expect fruit. He had planted and cultivated the tree, not for shade nor for beauty, but for fruit. When the tree was three years old it should have commenced to bear. The master came seeking fruit, but found none. He was disappointed, but the gardener encouraged him by promises for the next year. The master came again, but found "nothing but leaves." The gardener said with a flushed face: "Master, I do not know why it is barren, but I hope it will be fruitful next year." And the master said: "We'll try it again. Do your best to make it fruitful."

So God has patience with the Church and the individual. He placed the Church in the world to reform it and to save souls. If he had wanted to give men a fine physique, he would have established gymnasiums; or to develop their minds, he would have made the Bible a mental philosophy; but he desired to people heaven with souls, and their salvation is the fruitage of the Church. A Church that does not save souls is like a gymnasium that turns out men of shriveled muscle, like a university whose graduates are brainless, like a fig tree without figs. The same is true of the individual. He is created to do good and to glorify God. If he does not, he fails in the purpose of his living; he is like a withered branch, like a fruitless tree.

Yet how patient is our Heavenly Father! Long-suffering is a part of his nature. He bore with the old world until "all flesh had corrupted his way." He endured Sodom and the wickedness of the Jews until their iniquity was full; and, as for us, from birth until now his Spirit has striven with us. He has patience with our barrenness, has expected fruit, and, in many cases, found only profession. We have disappointed him. Our opportunities have gone for naught, our vitality to no profit, our thriftiness to mere show. Nevertheless, God has patience with us, gives us yet a season of trial, and continues to expect fruit.

The master's patience reached its limit. He said to the gardener: "Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none; cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" If it has not borne fruit yet, it will never bear. It can not have a better chance. See how it has flourished, yet no fruit! It is a cumberer. It should be expelled from the garden. A fruitbearer must grow where it grows. Cut it down! Cut it down! God's patience with us has a limit. "My Spirit shall not always strive with man." When a Church fails to bear fruit it is a cumberer. It holds a place not its own. It must give way to a fruitbearer. The Lord poured the vials of his wrath upon the Jews because they brought forth no works of righteousness. To-day effete ecclesiasticisms are falling under the ax of events. From his angry nostrils he shall breathe destruction upon every unfruitful Church and backslidden Christian. To all such he speaks as to the Church at Ephesus: "Remember from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place." (Rev. 2:5.)

Even after the master had said, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" the gardener pleaded for the tree, and promised to give it especial care, in hope that at the last it might bring forth fruit. So Christ is our Intercessor. He pleads that the Father's patience with us may be stretched. It is a glad thought that a fruitless Church or Christian may become fruitful. Even cumberers may so change as to receive the Master's praise instead of condemnation. Cumberers may bear fruit when they are aware of fruitlessness; recognize their blessings; thrill

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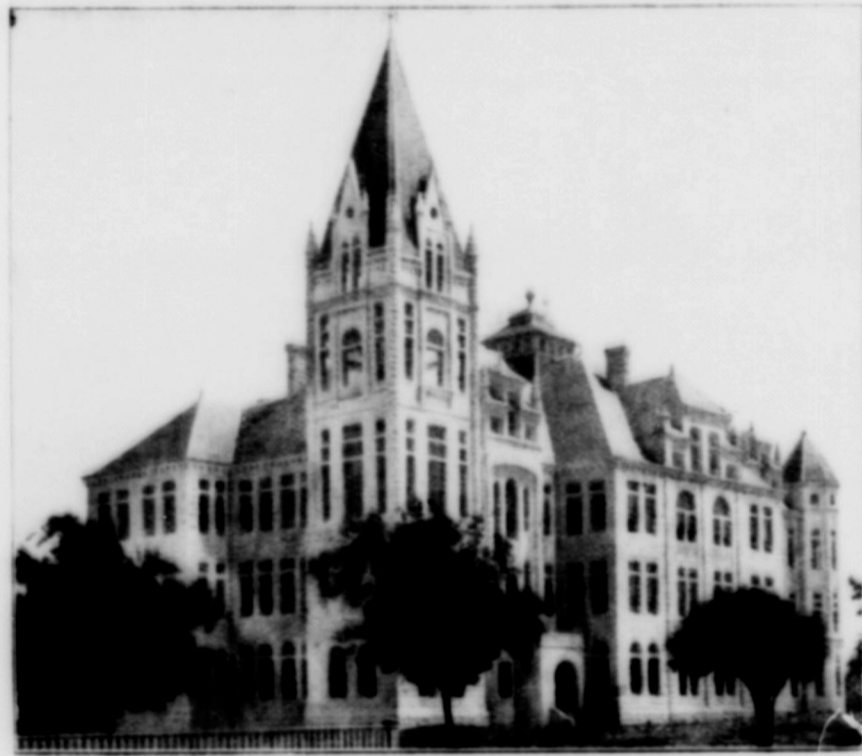
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with gratitude to their opportunity of punishment, than forms; than to seem; than for profession means for right to fruit; ers; become r; forth fruit to p

WOMEN

(Read before Epworth League published by

God never making a place greatest good for any one to flat went forth bore on its gold message of world of labor.

Not on the political question are being bloody battles where the working man and love are exten quiet home, the harbinger of tr blest qualities shine and spar

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True woman and best thin are naturally religiously incl their power.

A Christian fluence at hon power there. lights and sh to charm and them on thei fidelity there fruitage. Her are never to b

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"If Christia to flee from tl the schools ( halls of leg throng of find her last, hearthstone, the female he would be the

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Sold by al

ove, Texas.

For many of these lead... WALL, Principal.

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with gratitude at their mercies; awake to their opportunities; feel the danger of punishment; value principle more than forms; determine to be rather than to seem; care more for doing than for professing; realize that religion means fruit; acknowledge God's right to fruit; resolve to be fruitbearers; become rooted in Christ; bring forth fruit to perfection.

WOMAN—HER REALM.

(Read before the Greenville District Epworth League Conference, and published by request of conference.)

God never made anything without making a place for it; and where the greatest good can be done is the place for any one to occupy. When the great fiat went forth from heaven's court, it bore on its gold-tinted wings the sweet message of work; and woman has her field of labor.

Not on the rostrum, where the great political questions that startle our nation are being discussed; not in the bloody battlefield; not in the pulpit, where the words of life are spoken to dying man and the sweet messages of love are extended to him—but in the quiet home, the nursery of liberty, the harbinger of truth. It is here her noblest qualities and traits of character shine and sparkle.

Because her realm is thus narrower than man's, it does not signify that its importance is less or its aims no higher. While he may be compared to the nails of a ship holding the timbers firmly together, she is as the needle of the compass, the same material, refined and purified, guiding it safely into port. Both are of equal importance.

In her realm, the home, we find the helm that guides and shapes the destiny of men and molds the character of coming generations. In the conflicts of life, man meets with so many disappointments, and fate so often overtakes him, that were it not for the tender, soothing words of woman, thousands of happy homes would be wrecked.

In life, stern battles with enemies and with sin must be fought, and nowhere can she show her ability as a wise counselor or her heroism more than in helping her life companion in all difficulties.

True womanhood is one of the purest and best things under heaven. They are naturally more loving and more religiously inclined than men; hence their power.

A Christian woman has a sacred influence at home, which not only yields power there, but goes abroad casting lights and shadows on many hearts—to charm and cheer, heal and help them on their way to heaven. Her fidelity there plants seeds of perpetual fruitage. Her works of righteousness are never to be forgotten.

Like a guardian angel, she waits at the couch of the sick to administer help while life lingers, and performs the last act of kindness when death comes.

When the world shall hate you and turn from you; when it leaves you to die by the wayside unnoticed, uncared for, alone—who but woman, the angel of every happy home, would gather you up and tenderly tell you of your virtues until you almost forgot your waywardness. The prelude to a nation's rise and fall, it has been said, "may be seen in its womanhood; the prosperity of any nation may be accurately estimated by the condition of its women."

God has given into her fair, fragile hands the keeping of the world's purity; and she has ever proven worthy of her trust.

Though no glittering monument may mark her last resting place, her pure life may be held up as an example for the living when the parian marble shall have crumbled to dust.

The woman of that high and perfect beauty, when the mind, soul and body blend to work on life's great duty in the circle of her own home, is the dearest and best heroine.

"If Christianity should be compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the schools of the philosopher, the halls of legislation or the great throng of busy men, we would find her last, her purest retreat at the hearthstone. Her last altar would be the female heart. Her last audience would be the children gathered around

the knee of the mother. Her last sacrifice, the silent prayer escaping her lips and heard perhaps only at the throne of God."

Woman may not possess what the world calls a home, and yet she may make her home wherever she is, and one as full of joy and promise as others that seem more blest.

Dear sister Leaguers, our life-work may be in the hospital, the shop, the school-room or at the fireside, and if we fully prepare ourselves we can so fill it with noble deeds that, when the celestial sunlight of a better world shall shine upon it, the bud will burst into the beautiful amaranthine flower of perfect existence.

If from the home go forth such mighty influences that are destined to purify the ballot-box, to inculcate a love of liberty and patriotism, to close every saloon in the land and make home, once wretched, happy and cheerful, to bring sunshine and happiness where darkness now exists, and to spread her broad mantle of charity and love over all repenting creation, and if woman is the great factor that thus keeps in motion such vast, such mighty influences, truly her place is in the home; and as Christians we should strive above all things to fit ourselves for this realm.

As some fair violet, the loveliest of the glade, Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade.

Withdraws its modest head from public sight, Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light.

So woman, born to dignify retreat, Unknown to flourish and unseen be great.

To give domestic life its sweetest charm, With softness polish and with virtue warm.

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WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

We call attention to the letter from Rev. J. J. Methvin, which was published in this department July 12. We hope the auxiliaries of the W. F. M. Society of the five Texas Conferences will come nobly to the aid of Bro. Methvin, the author of the book, "Analele, the Mexican Kiowa Captive," a story of real life among the Indians, and each auxiliary pledge to sell a certain number of the volumes to aid him in his worthy effort to raise money to build "Analele Hall," the much needed addition to the school building at our mission school at Analele, O. T. Do not delay, but arrange as soon as possible to send to him for copies of the book to sell, learning from him the terms, etc.

Our District Conference was held at Joshua on Friday, during the District Conference. We met Friday morning in the Christian Church. Had a very pleasant meeting. Several delegates present. An hour was spent in discussing the "Helps and Hindrances to Our Work as Auxiliaries." The talks by several of the delegates were very helpful. I made my report as District Secretary before the conference Friday afternoon. At the close of the conference session, we called our meeting in the Methodist Church and finished up our work, by hearing reports from the following societies: First Church of Fort Worth, Missouri Avenue, Mulkey Memorial, Cleburne, Joshua, Marytown and Blum; seven delegates present. There are fifteen Auxiliaries in the district. I regret very much we did not have a larger attendance. Those present felt that we had a good and profitable time. Some of our weak societies felt they could go home encouraged to do better work. The work in this district is moving up well. One trouble is in not getting in the quarterly reports on time. I do hope to receive prompt reports from each society at the close of this quarter. If any fail to receive their literature, will be glad to know it, as I send it out to the Corresponding Secretary at the first of each quarter. Let me hear from you if you need anything. MRS. W. H. PURCELL, District Secretary, Ft. Worth District, Cleburne, Texas.

The following letter is published by request of members of the North Texas Conference Woman's Foreign Missionary Society:

To the Women of North Texas Foreign Missionary Society, in Conference Assembled:

My Dear Sisters—As the time approaches for the annual meeting of our Conference Society, my heart is especially with you all. For the past two years I have had the blessed privilege of meeting with you all and enjoying the sessions of the conference. This year such will not be my pleasure, and so I want to talk with you all for a few moments, not in person, but in spirit, as I tell you of a little of what the past year has been to me.

I entered the Training School with its opening exercises. This consisted of a "purpose meeting," in which each student told of her definite purpose in coming. From that glad hour down to the commencement exercises on May 15 not a single day has passed that has not been fraught with blessings from a loving Father's hand. To give you a review of my year's work is a task I shall not undertake; but along some general lines I want to speak a few words to you all. Our chief study has been the Bible. Under the directions of our dear teacher, Mrs. Hargrove, and guided by the Holy Spirit, we have been led from new truth to new truth, the beauty, depth and sacredness of the Word ever opening more to our mind's eye, until we have exclaimed in deepest reverence, "Wonderful!"

The junior course only completes the Old Testament, but if circumstances were such that I could not regain the knowledge I have acquired in this one year, of this one Book, no university education could in any wise be comparable to it.

Our class work with Miss Gibson was scarcely less a delight and blessing to us. Under her efficient direction we completed a Sunday-school normal course, which, when we had finished, left me feeling that I had never before truly taught Sunday-school. Our girls need such training for their Church work, oh, so much. Miss Gibson also gave us a course in conducting meetings of various characters—e. g., for the unconverted, with young converts, and so on. Many of these lost all semblance of class work, proving instead sources of real worship for us all. And right here I must say that there is never a formal or tiresome recitation in this building, and would you know the reason? The presence of God is asked before the class is commenced, and his presence is always felt.

Under Miss Moffat, the superintendent of the hospital department, we have studied nurse training. I feel that the knowledge gained along this line will prove invaluable to me when occasion arises for its practical demonstration. The city mission work of the students has been divided this year among four Churches. The girls have classes in these various Sunday-

schools, and Friday afternoon of each week is spent in visiting the homes of the scholars and other families who need cheer and comfort. More than one girl's heart has been gladdened this year by seeing a soul rejoice in the new-found Savior through her instrumentality.

God has been so good to me all the year! I praise his name for all these blessings, and do indeed thank you all for the privilege I have received. Mere words of gratitude will not tell the feelings in my heart, but in the years to come I hope I may be permitted to so glean for the Master that you may feel the time and money spent in the preparation of one more laborer has not been in vain. The increased opportunities I have had have only increased my feelings of responsibility to the lost ones for whom the Master died. I feel now, at the close of my first year's training, more than ever the need of workers, and hear more distinctly the Master calling me to work for him.

I have prayed many times this year for the women of the North Texas Conference. I pray for the dear girls and young women. I trust that next year those who can will come here for training, and that our scholarship will never again lack an applicant.

Pray for me, sisters, that I may be qualified in every way for the work in store for me in the future. May our Father's richest blessings rest upon the efforts of the women of North Texas is the prayer of your for Christ, NORWOOD E. WYNN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF W. F. M. S., TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The W. F. M. S. of the Texas Conference assembled in Chappell Hill on Friday, June 1, 1900. The clouds, which had been very generous through all the season, "dropped their garnered fulness down" without giving an idea how or when it had been treasured. It came in unstinted measure at 4 p. m., the hour for opening our annual meeting. The officer who was to conduct the consecration service at that hour was necessarily absent. Her substitute was trying to find comfort in the very doubtful statement that St. Paul used to have sick headache, too. So the duty was imposed on one who did not expect it. Mrs. C. A. Hooper fully recognizes the application to a preacher's wife of the saying, "A Methodist preacher should always be ready to pray, preach or die," so led the meeting, for the pleasure and profit of the few who could attend.

Friday night, which is usually given to entertainment by the local auxiliary, was occupied by some of the closing exercises of Chappell Hill Female College.

Saturday morning at 9 the first business session was opened with the usual devotional exercises. Owing to the rain and some other causes, the attendance was small. The Vice-President and the Secretary of Houston District were both kept away. We missed them, but we knew they thought of us and prayed for us, and frequent prayers were offered for them. The Recording Secretary, whose presence is so necessary and so delightful, was kept from us by sickness—not her own, but serious and continued through the entire year among those who depend on her. We sympathized in her sorrows, but rejoiced that she had long since learned to "endure hardness as a good soldier." The duties are difficult—the place hard to fill; but we found in Mrs. Decherd, of Hotchkiss Memorial Auxiliary, one fully competent.

Organization was rapid because easy. The report of the Corresponding Secretary showed the same diligence, shrewdness and accuracy that characterizes all her work. There is a numerical loss, especially among juvenile societies. Among women the loss is only apparent, since it is in most cases a dropping of names that represented no real quantity. The loss of active women is more than replaced by new members. The loss of juvenile societies, however, is serious, and demands careful consideration. Quite a number of them have been changed into Junior Leagues. We antagonize no work of the Church. We rejoice in its success in every department, and although we try to organize and keep up a juvenile missionary society in every Church, yet we never attempt to destroy any other for the sake of our own, and we earnestly beg that in trying to build up other societies this cause may not be wilfully injured. We are told that it is all missionary work, and so makes no difference! Then why insist upon a change? A change of work among children affords the stimulus of novelty for a little while, and is soon followed by a similar demand, with all

the prostrating effects of other stimulants.

The organization of a missionary society in a Sunday-school is always welcomed by us, the more gladly because it emphasizes the idea of systematic benevolence, which we are striving to inculcate.

The report of the Treasurer, appended to this account, shows that the reduction of members does not represent a loss in values, since the receipts last year were larger than the year before, though smaller than in more prosperous seasons.

There was a change during the year in one of the District Secretaries. We regret to lose Mrs. S. L. Chambers from our official corps, and rejoice to receive Mrs. Decherd, of Austin. Fully persuaded that the loss is not due to a loss of personal interest, we see one decided advantage. The new officer is permanently located in the district; the former one moved at the Bishop's order. Again, we expect from a preacher's wife hearty co-operation, though she hold no office, and getting such work from another is usually a positive gain. Hence, "other things being equal," it is better that all these offices be filled by others than preachers' wives. It is unfortunate that "other things are so rarely equal."

Sunday, at 8 p. m., a sermon by Rev. Jas. Kilgore, of Cameron, presented a unique view of the text, "Man shall not live by bread alone," showing the necessity of general spiritual diet in order to develop full Christian character. Assuming as an axiom that the design of the Church is the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom over all the earth, the preacher showed that want of interest in that work was evidence of incompleteness of spiritual life. He represented the missionary work of the Church as a lofty tower rising toward heaven and gaining strength and beauty from the less important and prominent parts of the same structure arranged about its base.

Monday and Tuesday business progressed rapidly and was finished earlier than usual.

Tuesday night we met again in the church, where an audience had assembled to hear of our cause. The President talked for a few minutes, and then introduced Miss Norville, of the Mary Keener School, in the City of Mexico. She showed very clearly the necessity for missionary effort in that land, which is claimed as a Christian country, the home of the Church.

The Twentieth Century collection of the Texas Conference Society will be given to that school, except those gifts which are otherwise ordered by the givers. The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions honored the whole Conference Society by giving to the chapel the name of our Corresponding Secretary, S. S. Park Chapel in Mary Keener School should at least be finished and furnished by our Conference Society. Let the money be ready by January 1, 1901.

Our scholarship in the Scarritt Bible and Training School is almost finished. One hundred and seventy-five dollars paid by September 1 will place a pupil in that school and keep one there perpetually. Have we not thirty-five women in this conference able and willing to give five dollars each for such a purpose? We are going to have the scholarship, but we want you to have a share in it. At least three young women have waited for such an opportunity until they became discouraged and gave up. They are not lost entirely to the cause of Christianity, but the loss is equal to the difference between three earnest Christians doing the best they can without special instruction and three well-trained workers. Let us not incur such loss again.

Several ministers encouraged us by their presence and their interest in our efforts. On Tuesday morning Miss Norville told us in a social way much that made missionary work in Mexico a matter of real interest to us personally.

A letter from Miss Tarrant, our own missionary in China, will appear later in the Advocate. It made each one of us feel that the evangelization of China is her own work.

Examination papers from pupils in Laredo Seminary were exhibited to show the kind of work our schools are doing. They furnish a model of neatness and accuracy.

Many things conspired to make the occasion one of great interest. The hospitality was such as has characterized the community for more than half a century. No more need be said.

The historic associations connected with the place are very precious to Methodism and to Christianity. They should be kept in memory. Nothing is now better calculated to do so than the



Mother's Love

Is boundless. Yet it is utterly helpless to give strength to the child born with a low vitality. The time to give strength to the child is before birth and to impart this gift the mother herself must be strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription gives strength to mothers. It preserves them in robust health in the months before baby comes. It practically does away with the pains of motherhood, and enables the mother to endow her child with a healthy body and a happy disposition. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is absolutely free from opium and cocaine.

"I consider Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the best medicine made," writes Mrs. Mary Murdock, of 220 Taylor St., Topeka, Kansas. "I know it has no equal. I am the mother of ten children and only one living—the tenth one. She is one year old and is as well and hearty as can be. She is a beauty. Of my other babies, some were born at right time, but dead, others were premature births; one lived to be one year old but she was always feeble. I tried different doctors but none of them could tell what my trouble was. I was examined by surgeons but they found nothing wrong. I did not know what to do, so I thought this last time I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I took it the entire nine months and now have a fine baby girl, and I can not praise your medicine enough for the good it did me."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

school for young ladies, which has done such good service for so many years. We hope it will continue to send out such hallowed influences as long as they are needed. Some of our most valued missionaries received within its walls their impulse to save souls. Dr. Irene Toland, who last year went from Cuba to heaven, was—no, let us say is—a representative of Chappell Hill Female College. Here a number of girls, whose memory is purer and sweeter than the white flowers that decorated the chapel on commencement day, learned the joy of service. The commencement sermon on Christian education, by Rev. Seth Ward, was worthy of the subject and the occasion. The presiding elder of Brenham District, Rev. J. B. Cochran, took up a collection after Miss Norville's talk on Tuesday night, and a handsome sum was received for Mary Keener School.

Invitations were offered for next year from several places, but we unanimously voted to meet in Bryan.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mrs. S. Philpott; Vice-President, Mrs. John E. Green; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. S. Park; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. I. Blakely; Treasurer, Mrs. M. E. Steele; District Secretaries—Austin District, Mrs. Kate Decherd; Brenham District, Miss Anne A. Side; Calvert District, Mrs. A. H. Purdom; Houston District, Miss Ruby S. Dealy; Huntsville District, Mrs. C. A. Hooper.

The minutes, edited and published by Mrs. Hooper and Miss Whiting, will appear soon. The work done was not satisfactory to ourselves—can not be to a true worker until the world is brought to Christ. Mistakes, perhaps faults, have been committed; but we have a Friend who is able to correct or keep them from doing harm. S. PHILPOTT.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure to use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The counterfeit is often better looking than the genuine.—Ram's Horn.

Fits Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd. 301 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A creed may be either a compass or a strait-jacket.

Hunt's Cure Cures all skin diseases in all its various forms. No internal treatment necessary. Failing, money returned to purchaser.

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William T. view of Reviey esting book or his preface th have to tell h graphic and pl of what I sav tended the Pa mergau. In th a reporter. I saw it happen record the ver; doing them in man which I l ognizes the work for two the world is so know the real

## LITERARY AND BOOK DEPARTMENT

THIS PAGE will be devoted to GOOD BOOKS AND LITERATURE. All Books reviewed or noticed on this page have been bought and paid for, and are commended solely on their merits. Any Book sent on receipt of price by

**BARBEE & SMITH, AGENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS.**

Do you read the Sunday School Visitor? It is an ideal paper for the children, and merits a place in every Methodist home. Price, 60 cents per year.

The first edition of Bishop Candler's *Christus Auctor* was exhausted almost as soon as it could be issued, and the second edition is going the same way. There is no better endorsement of the books than such a sale as this. \$1.25, postpaid.

The life of one of the most important saints in the Roman calendar—Ignatius Loyola—has just been issued under the title of "Autobiography of St. Ignatius." This is the saint who founded the well-known order of Jesuits, and his story is full of interest and profit. \$1.25, postpaid.

Helen M. Winslow has written a book entitled "Concerning Cats," which is especially to be desired by fanciers of the feline genus. It is a very readable dissertation on the cats of noble and illustrious pedigree, together with a few hints as to the needs and wants of Madame Pussy. The book is very handsome, indeed, being well illustrated. \$1.50.

The "Life of David Livingstone," by Annie M. Barnes, is a fine book to place in the hands of the young. The early struggles of this great man, his consecration to the work of a missionary, his adventures and explorations, have about them a charm that creates within the reader higher aspirations and nobler resolutions. Postpaid, \$1.00.

The excellence of Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon's books is acknowledged. If they have not been read, hasten to appropriate the opportunity while the few the House has on hand are left. "In His Steps," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," and "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," have been issued in the paper binding, and will be sent postpaid to any address at 65 cents per dozen.

The House has a few more of those masterly booklets by Rev. C. M. Harless, entitled "Christian Science Against Both Science and the Bible," which are offered at a bargain. Rev. Harless' ability as a disputant and defender of orthodox Christianity against fanaticism is well known, and the timeliness of his work is not to be questioned. It will be remembered that the regular price of this booklet is 25 cents. This is our bargain: 10 cents, postpaid.

"The Reign of Law: A Tale of the Kentucky Hemp Fields," by James Lane Allen, is now the most popular book on the market, and not without reason, either. It is the story of a young man who toiled hard in the hemp fields so that he could go to college, and there he was brought face to face with all the questions of faith and doubt that confront the studious young minister. The character David is the strongest that is to be found in recent fiction, and his development is of absorbing interest. While the book is not a purpose novel, still its moral import is evident and wholesome. An exquisite love-story is entwined in the plot. The popularity of "Reign of Law" is not to be ephemeral, but like "Red Rock," it will be one of the standards of the age. No one should fail to read it. \$1.25, postpaid.

William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, has written an interesting book on "The Crucifixion." In his preface the author says: "What I have to tell here is merely the photographic and photographic reproduction of what I saw and heard when I attended the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau. In this narrative I am merely a reporter. I put down, exactly as I saw it happen, all that took place. I record the very words and expressions, doing them into English from the German which I heard." The author recognizes the appropriateness of his work for two reasons: First, because the world is seeking as never before to know the real facts in the life of Jesus;

and second, "because we have been the indignant spectators of the greatest 'cause celebre' of recent times, in which at the end of the nineteenth century human justice has reproduced at Rennes the essential characteristics of the still more famous trial which culminated on Calvary."

During the last year of Dr. Lyman Abbott's pastorate at Plymouth Church he issued a small edition of his morning sermons under the title of "The Life That Really Is." The demand for that volume led to the publication of another one which, although it bears the same title, differs from the former edition in contents. This book is up to the standard of Dr. Abbott's works, and it is sure to meet a hearty welcome at the hands of the reading world. \$1.50, postpaid.

Rev. A. C. Couey, in a recent communication to the Nashville Christian Advocate, commends the post-graduate course for preachers very much. He speaks with enthusiasm of such books as "In Memoriam," "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology," "The Messages of the Earlier Prophets" and "The Moral Order of the World," which his conference is now studying. Such a course will be of certain value to every minister in the Church. Barbee & Smith, at Dallas, can fill your orders.

"Joe: A Boy in War Time," is a story full of stirring incident by R. W. Bigham. It brings out the scenes of the civil strife in the 60's with a peculiar realism and force. The book contains many graphic descriptions of the scenes through which many Confederate families passed during this war. The feature that lends the strongest interest to the book is that it is a true story, and the "Joe" is now a very prominent citizen of our State, and a steward in a leading Southern Methodist church. Nicely bound and illustrated, 60 cents.

"Echoes," is a collection of the gems of Gov. Bob Taylor's literary efforts. The book abounds from lid to lid with humor, pathos, eloquence and poetry. It contains his Centennial addresses, his lectures, anecdotes and sayings and everything that has made the name and character of this great man known and loved all over the country. His great Centennial Irish-American speech was published and read not only all over the United States, but also in England and Ireland. Beautiful, ornamented edition in cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Dr. Alexander Balmain Bruce is too well known to the readers of religious and theological literature for much time to be spent in commendation of one of his books. His latest work is "The Moral Order of the World in Ancient and Modern Thought," in which he traces the history of thought as to the moral order of the universe through Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and the Greek poets on down to the present day. His review of the teachings of the prophets of Israel and of Jesus is especially fine. Modern dualism has also been included within the scope of his work. The binding is substantial and neat. \$2.00.

Any book noticed in these columns is for sale by Barbee & Smith, Agents, Dallas, Texas. They can handle your business with promptness and satisfaction.

### A Cloud of Witnesses.

Here is a list of some of the highly commendatory notices given to "The Son of Man: Studies in His Life and Teachings," by Dr. Gross Alexander: "It is a book of remarkable freshness and power."—Bishop Vincent. "You have rendered a distinct service to your day and generation in this admirable interpretation."—Dr. W. V. Kelley. "It is worthy of a place among the most thoughtful and valuable books on the great theme."—Dr. J. H. McNeilly (Presbyterian). "It is a scholarly, illuminating, and peculiarly attractive presentation,

simple in its profound understanding."—Dr. Buckley.

"Your book is timely and valuable, well thought out and instructive."—Prof. W. T. Davison (England).

"It is a book that will accomplish much in the interest of our holy faith."—Bishop J. P. Hurst.

"Allow me to express my appreciation of your book after a careful examination of it."—Dr. Votaw, University of Chicago.

"A noteworthy and promising book."—The Outlook (New York).

"It will be helpful to a wide circle of readers."—Sunday School Times.

"A study of the life of Jesus after a new and decidedly striking method, a vigorous and manly treatise."—Dr. H. M. Duffoss.

"A vital contribution to Biblical theology, reflecting honor on the Church in which it originated."—Dr. Warren, President of Boston University.

The House will send this book postpaid to any address on receipt of the price, \$1.00.

### A Marvelous Picture of American Life.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck has some very interesting things to say in the July Bookman about Robert Grant's novel, "Unleavened Bread." He confesses that he approached the novel with a prejudice. "But," he adds, "a very careful reading of it compels us at the outset to say that no American writer for many years has wrought out a work of fiction so full of meaning, so admirable in its literary quality, and so large and comprehensive in its scope as this book of Mr. Grant's." He then goes on to show that although we have had many Novels of Locality by Howells, Matthews, Garland, Cable, Harte, and others, the American novel we have never had. "In 'Unleavened Bread,' however," he says, "there is really something new—a recurrent perception of certain things which are not localized in our life, but which are as true of one section of our country as

of another, and which are, therefore, broadly and significantly American. To this extent Mr. Grant may be said to have produced, if not the representative American novel which the world is waiting for, at least the nearest approximation to it that has yet been written."

Finally, Professor Peck has this to say about the construction of the novel and its essentially national character: "Unleavened Bread" has the rare merit of growing more and more absorbingly interesting as it nears the end. No casual review can do justice to the admirable skill Mr. Grant has shown in the development and conduct of the story, nor can we give an adequate idea of the point, the keenness and the pungency with which he has hit off a thousand little things, each of which, in itself, is of no particular importance, but all of which when taken together make the book a marvelous picture of American life-to-day. The social part of it and the political part of it deserve equal praise, and while the local color—whether the scene be Boston or New York or Washington—is perfect, the story as a whole is free from localism and is absolutely national."

Henryk Sienkiewicz' latest and most remarkable book has met with the most enthusiastic commendation at the hands of the critics. This powerful historical romance is issued complete in two volumes, including maps, an historical note by the translator, Jeremiah Curtin, and a photograph of Mr. Sienkiewicz and Mr. Curtin. Strange to say, the translation was published in this country before the original was in Poland. The book is of enthralling interest, and it seems certain that this book will become as popular as Quo Vadis. In two volumes, postpaid, \$1.85.

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## The Son of Man

By Rev. Gross Alexander, S.T.D. Postpaid \$1.00

Dr. Cadman, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York, has written the following letter concerning "The Son of Man": "I want to congratulate you upon the thoroughly mature and scholarly work of your book. I have read it with deep interest, profit and delight. I am going to preach a series of sermons on it in my Church. Permit me to thank you for it again and again."

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DALLAS, TEXAS.



TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Houston District—Third Round. Dayton, at White's School-H. July 25, 29. Alvin, at McAshan, Aug 1, 5. McAshan and City mis., at McAshan, Wed night, Aug 8.

Brenham District—Third Round. Caldwell, Yellow Prairie, July 25, 29. Cameron, Aug 5. Davilla, Lebanon, Aug 11, 12. Pleasant Hill, Hamilton's Ch., Aug 18, 19.

Austin District—Third Round. Manchaca cir., at Moore's school-house, July 25, 29. Eagle Lake and Rock Island, at R. L., Aug 4, 5.

Huntsville District—Third Round. Hempstead sta., Aug 4, 5. Huntsville sta., Aug 4, 5. Isadore cir., at Black Jack, Aug 4, 5.

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE. Brownwood District—Third Round. Fleming, at Energy, July 25, 29. Comanche sta., Aug 4, 5.

Clarendon District—Third Round. Memphis, July 25, 29. Wellington, Aug 4, 5. Canadian, at Cataline, Aug 11, 12.

Ablene District—Third Round. Roby, July 25, 29. Rayner, Aug 4, 5. Putnam, Aug 11, 12. Eastland, Aug 18, 19.

Waxahachie District—Third Round. Foreston, at Falls, July 25, 29. Mountain Peak, at Oak Branch, Aug 4, 5.

Vernon District—Third Round. Mangum sta., July 25, 29. Chillicothe, at Big Valley, Aug 4, 5. Quannah sta., Aug 11, 12.

Fort Worth District—Third Round. Cresson, at Long Creek, July 25, 29. Grapevine, at Eules, Aug 4, 5. Mulkey Memorial, Aug 5, 6.

East Cleburne, at Chappell Hill, Aug 11, 12. Cleburne, Aug 12, 13. West Cleburne, at George Creek, Aug 18.

Corseana District—Third Round. Dresden, at Navarro Mills, July 25, 29. Athol, Aug 4, 5. Cotton Gin, at Forest Glade, August 11, 12.

Gatesville District—Third Round. Bee House, Blue Creek, July 25, 29. Jonesboro, Evergreen, 11 a. m., July 31.

Weatherford District—Third Round. Aledo, July 25, 29. Springtown, Aug 1. White and Bethesda, Aug 4, 5.

Gainesville District—Third Round. Roanoke and Ponder, at Wilson's Chapel, July 25, 29. Greenwood, at Greenwood, July 29, 30.

Sulphur Springs District—Third Round. Cooper cir., at Foster's Chapel, 11 a. m., July 27. Ben Franklin, at B. F., 5th Sun, July 29.

Dallas District—Third Round. Trinity, 11 a. m., July 25. Floyd, 8 p. m., July 29. Denton, Aug 5.

Bonham District—Third Round. White Rock, 5th Sun, July 29. Dodd and Windom, 1st Sun, Aug 1.

Sherman District—Third Round. Howe cir., July 25, 29. Pottsboro and Preston, Aug 4, 5. Gordansville, Aug 11, 12.

Terrell District—Third Round. Kaufman, July 25, 29. Taft mis., Aug 4, 5. Kemp cir., Aug 11, 12.

East Texas Conference. Palestine District—Third Round. Rusk sta., Little's Chapel, July 25, 29. Crockett cir., Pleasant Grove, Aug 4, 5.

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Dalby and DeKalb, at S. H. Toes, Aug 21. New Boston, at Park, Aug 25, 26. Naples, at Hammel's Chapel, Sept 1, 2.

San Antonio District—Third Round. Pearsall, July 29. Bexar, 5th Sun, July 29. Utopia, 1st Sun, Aug 1.

Tyler District—Third Round. Lindale, at Sabine, July 25, 29. Grand Saline, at Creagleville, July 29, 30.

San Angelo District—Fourth Round. San Angelo, 2d Sun, Aug 26. Sterling and Water Valley, at S., 3d Sun, Aug 30.

Beeville District—Fourth Round. Blomonia cir., at Blomonia, July 25, 29. Gollad cir., at Gollad, Aug 4, 5.

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Advertisement for pens. Includes text: 'T'S For Fine and Medium Writ- ing--35, 40, 60, 80, 90 E. F., 60 E. F.', 'PENS OF THE WORLD.', '1871, 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and others.', 'FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.', 'd Girls can get a Nickel-Plated s Chain and Charm for so. ing eckages of Blaine at 10 cents each. Full address by return mail and toward the Blaine, post-paid, and eulum List. No money required. 2, Concord Junction, Mass.', 'PURE FOR ALL ELSE FAILS. up. Tastes Good. Use sold by druggists.', 'ATTENTION'

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### PEACHES AND GEORGIA.

I am in a writing humor. I have not been to Paris, but I been to Fort Valley. I have not seen Naples nor the Alhambra by moonlight, but I have seen the peach orchards of Georgia, and that is not to be despised. Now, when I say orchard, don't fasten your thinking power on a two-acre lot, with a few scrub seedlings hanging their withered, leathery fruit up in the July sun (called, by way of distinction, "the big orchard"), such as you used to raid in Tennessee. Shake all conceptions of that sort loose from the tenuous folds of your memory, take a full breath, put yourself in a receptive attitude, and make up your mind that you don't know what the word "orchard" means, and determine that you will believe without question anything that is told you, however out of harmony with previous conceptions. Don't think, because you are in Texas, there is nothing big in that little margin of the United States that was so unfortunate as to be left lying (i. e., to do its lying) outside of that mammoth State. If I had not got rid of that idea, which clings to every whilom Texan as tenaciously as the after-effects of grippe, it left me yesterday when I gazed on the peach orchards and peach business of Georgia. I visited the orchard of Mr. Hale at Fort Valley, which is said to be the largest in the world. It does not number its trees by the hundred, but by the hundred thousand, and the output is not reckoned by bushels nor barrels, but by carloads. Eleven carloads were shipped from this one orchard yesterday. Each car holds about six hundred crates, of nearly a bushel each. In addition to this, five thousand pounds were evaporated, being too ripe to ship, besides vast quantities thrown out to rot, and tons and tons left rotting under the trees. The waste is enormous, because they ripen faster than they can possibly be handled, and, thanks to the power of temperance sentiment, they are allowed to rot

rather than make them into brandy. The ground under the trees looks like a highly-colored map of the United States. I thought of the children in the cities who scarcely know the taste of a peach, and wished a regiment of them could be turned loose in that orchard. I could see them scamper, in my imagination, for those gorgeous splashes of red and yellow, and I could see State after State disappear from that map, till even vast Texas was gobbled up. The partition of China would hardly raise such a dust. I felt better for having pictured so much unalloyed happiness.

In this orchard, from eight hundred to a thousand hands are employed, black and white, male and female. It is not play. It is rush, rush, from early to late. Time is money here. The peaches having drunk their fill of sunshine, and signaled with blushes through the green, will not wait. As we entered, the hands were singing "When the roll is called up yonder," as they worked at the long sorting and packing tables.

We drove out into the vast orchard, and a whole troop of negro men and boys were picking the fruit, and they, too, sang a sonorous, swaying chorus as they worked. We went into a canning factory, where seventy-five negro women were at work to the tune, "O how I love Jesus;" and so it was singing everywhere, and always religious songs. At this canning factory they put up yesterday about five thousand cans of two pounds each, and it is only a modest plant—not one of the large ones. The season will yield to this factory one hundred and twenty-five thousand cans.

The shipments yesterday from this one station aggregated one hundred and twenty-eight cars. The highest shipment was one hundred and fifty-two cars a few days ago, and this goes on for a month or so, and this from only one section of the fruit belt.

This has come about within a few

years. It is one of the signs of the commercial regeneration of the South. Wheat growing is another. Cotton no longer holds undivided sway. I said to a friend yesterday, "If the negro were not free, this would not be." The blush of the magnificent "Elbertas" and the sunny tints of the "belle of Georgia" are the signals of a new era.

"For still the new transcends the old With signs and wonders manifold; Slaves rise up men; the peach tree waves, With roots deep-set in battle graves!"

May we not so adapt Whittier's lines? From the ashes of Georgia's desolation, where the king of staples once grew, has sprung these queens of fruits, with "whole zones of the earth compressed" into their flavors, a thousand sunsets clinging to their cheeks and a mute but smiling message of the new time on their lips as they carry to all the world the concentrated summer sweets of a free and happy people.

W. W. PINSON.  
Macon, Ga., July 29, 1900.

### LLANO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Llano District Conference convened in its eighteenth session at Blanco, July 12, 1900. All the pastors were present except Wm. A. Brown, who was detained by sickness. The minutes show a larger representation than the three years previous.

Some of the pastors reported that high water and scarlet fever had interfered with their work to some extent; however, the spiritual state of the Church was found to be fairly good; 223 members have been received by ritual and 119 by certificate during the year, making an increase of 342.

The Committee on Finance reported that only 45 per cent of the preachers' salaries had been paid. The great obstacle in the way at this point is shown very conclusively to be a lack of systematic planning and plan-working.

We are sorry to say that the missionary cause is not as hopeful in some parts of the district as it should be. However, we trust it will be better in the end.

On account of scarlet fever and other ailments not to be named, many of the pastors have not made their canvass on the Twentieth Century Thank-offering, and consequently the district is far behind, yet all seem to be confident of raising at least the minimum amount. Something over one-third of the amount has been procured in subscriptions and cash. Bro. J. T. H. Miller preached a fine sermon on the interest of this great movement to a small congregation on Sunday afternoon, after which about 120 was subscribed.

Dr. Jno. E. Harrison, of San Antonio Female College, and Prof. S. W. Stanford, of Carroll Institute, honored the conference with their presence, and made very helpful reports of the educational work being accomplished.

M. P. Allison, from San Jaba Station, a bright and promising young man, was licensed to preach.

T. Y. Elton, W. G. Tate, Jno. Brown and J. D. Ware were elected delegates to the Annual Conference. It was the desire of the presiding elder and members that the conference result in a revival, and everything was very hopeful until Friday afternoon, when it began raining. The rain continued until Sunday night, and hindered our efforts. Nevertheless, we had a good spiritual time. Our presiding elder knows how to make a conference spiritual as well as to transact business.

Bro. H. T. Hill, our host, and his people know how to entertain, and they did it royally. I feel sure I voice the sentiment of the conference when I say I want to go back some time.

Llano was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the conference.

E. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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Contra District—Fourth Round.

Victoria	Aug. 5, 5
Sweet Home, at Silver	Aug. 11, 12
Urberville, at Hallettsville	Aug. 15, 16
Yonkum	Aug. 21, 22
Lawrence, at Leesville	Sept. 1, 2
Brando, at Fisher	Sept. 8, 9
Nursery, at Mission Valley	Sept. 15, 16
Edna	Sept. 22, 23
Clear Creek, at Chesapeake	Sept. 29, 30
Canada, at El Toro	Oct. 6, 7
Monroe	Oct. 13, 14
Port Lavaca	Oct. 20, 21
Contra	Oct. 27, 28

Jno. W. Stovall, P. E.

Bowie District—Third Round.

Wichita Falls	June 5, 4
Bellevue, at Vashit	June 9, 10
Holley, at Denison	June 16, 17
Archer City, at Kildapoo	June 23, 24
Deatur sta.	June 30, 31
Dryden and Salt Hill, at Brown's S. H.	July 7, 8
Jackboro	July 14, 15
Illmoie, at Annetville	July 21, 22
Hennrich	July 28, 29
Boyle sta.	Aug. 4, 5
Iowa Park	Aug. 11, 12
Blue Grove, at Pecos	Aug. 18, 19
Post Oak, at Hick's S. H.	Aug. 25, 26
Chico, at Sand Flat	Aug. 31, 1
Carlton, at Comdell	Aug. 8, 9
Farabee, at Bethel	Aug. 15, 16
Gibtown, at Woodbrooks	Aug. 22, 23
Deatur sta. at Sand Hill	Aug. 29, 30
Bridgeport and Boyd, at Bridgeport	Aug. 31, 1
Benvenue, at Charley	Aug. 15, 16
Alford, at Pleasant Hill	Aug. 22, 23
Bowie sta. at Salter	Sept. 1, 2

E. W. Alderson, P. E.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Methodist protracted meeting will begin at Eden on the fifth Sunday in July at 11 a. m.

College Mount the third Sunday in August, at 11 a. m.

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J. M. SKELTON respectfully solicits your vote and influence for Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1, Dallas County, Texas. Election November 6, 1900.



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### OUR McKENZIE EDITIO

This issue of the Advocate is largely given up to the life and character of the late Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie. It is fitting that the memory of noble man should thus be honored, his labor and self-sacrifice Methodist education is more indebted than to other one man in the history of Church in Texas. He began his set at a time when there was no of place in this State to which Method could send her sons and daughter, be brought up under religious tut He little dreamed at the time opened his little neighborhood set in that log cabin near where the p perous town of Clarksville now sta into what proportion his work destined to grow. But it was the b of the child of Providence. Needs impelled the enlargement of the fac ties thus inaugurated. The child g and waxed strong until in the coe of time it became the alma mater an innumerable multitude of child trained for usefulness in Church State. They are now middle-aged old men and women scattered thro out the State, an honor to the t who trained them and a blessing to world. Many others of them t finished their course and gone to "Old Master" in the walks of hi learning beyond the portals of